The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LX.—NO. 54. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1901—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEW BASIS FOR CUT IN WAR TAX.

Strong Indications That Senate and House Will Agree on a Reduction Measure.

BOTH SIDES WILL YIELD.

Brewers Will Loose by the Agreement, While Tobacco Men and Banks Gain.

SPOONER BILL CAUSES DELAY

Plans for Temporary Government in the Philippines Will Be Loaded with Amendments.

GOSSIP AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE
Washington, D. C., Feb. 22.

May Compromise on War Tax Reduction Bill.

There are now strong indications that the measure repealing some of the war revenue taxes will become a law. The Senate and House conferees held two long meetings today at which a spirit of conciliation was manifested and a disposition shown by both sides to yield some of the points for which they are contending, so as to prevent the bill that has passed both Houses from failing to become a law.

No agreement whatever has been reached, but the conferees have arrived at the point where each side is willing to talk of concessions.

Tonight the indications are that the House bill will be the basis of the agreement. The conferees may split apart again, as they sometimes do, and as no formal agreement has yet been reached predictions of a basis may be premature.

Nevertheless THE TRIBUNE has learned late tonight of a disposition to agree, which is in marked contrast to the situation earlier in the day, and talks with members of the conference committees from both ends of the Capitol seem to indicate with clearness the probable basis of agreement.

As a whole, the Senate loses and the House wins. The principal points at issue were the beer tax and the stamping of bank checks. The two things were directly connected together, because the Senate retained the tax on bank checks for the express purpose of saving enough revenue to reduce the tax on beer. The House conferees set their faces squarely against this proposition, and members of the Senate have heard from their constituents in such a way as to convince them that it would be a disastrous political move to tax the small merchants and professional men merely for the sake of paying a campaign debt to the beer trust.

The Senate conferees have yielded on this compound question, and this has made it plain sailing for the rest of the bill. With the beer tax and the bank checks out of the way there was but little difficulty in arranging a temporary basis of agreement between the Senate and House.

Brewers Lose While the Banks Will Gain.

Under the present law beer is taxed at a net rate of $1.85 per barrel. The House cut that to $1.60. The Senate made a still further reduction to $1.50. In order to do that the Senate retained the tax of a two-cent stamp on every bank check, which the House had repealed. The basis of agreement, tentatively reached tonight, is that the Senate shall recede on the beer tax, leaving it at the House rate of $1.60, and that it shall also recede on the bank check stamps, allowing this tax to be repealed entirely, as was done under the House bill.

As a return for this concession on the part of the Senate the House has about concluded to recede from its position regarding the tobacco tax. Under the House bill the present rate of 12 cents per pound was untouched. The Senate cut this to nine cents per pound. When the war revenue bill was enacted the number of packages which manufacturers could use to the pound were increased, so that while the tax was increased, which the manufacturers had to pay, the public received somewhat smaller packages for the same money, and thus the customer was the sole loser, because the manufacturer actually made a larger profit under the war tax than he did before.

Therefore when the Senate reduced the tax without changing the size of the packages it made a gift to the tobacco men, which could not be easily defended after it had been exposed. The House conferees, therefore, expressed a willingness to recede as to the amount of the tax on tobacco, adopting the Senate rate of nine cents, but at the same time they will rearrange the number of packages to the pound in such a way as to give the consumer his fair share of the reduction.

Insurance Companies Must Pay Taxes.

On its part the House will probably yield on the taxation of insurance companies. The House bill exempted insurance companies entirely. The Senate altered the present law so as to make life insurance companies pay four cents on each $100 and fire and marine insurance companies one-fourth of 1 per cent. The Senate bill made this a tax to be paid directly by the companies and not a stamp tax on the policies. The House is already ready to yield on this point.

Senate Yields on Taxes for Patent Medicines.

On the other items of difference the preliminary agreement makes the usual concessions on both sides.

The Senate attempted to make an elaborate scheme for the taxation of certain proprietary articles and medicines. The theory was to retain a part of the tax on what are technically known as patent medicines, including all articles protected by copyright, as made by a secret formula, or advertised as specifics for

(Continued on fifth page.)

SUMMARY OF
The Daily Tribune.

DOMESTIC.

Steamer City of Rio de Janeiro wrecked on Fort Point Ledge while entering the Golden Gate in a fog, and 131 of the 208 passengers and crew perished.

Dr. Richard Dewey of Milwaukee declared young women are not able to bear the nervous strain caused by dramatic performances.

Pat Crowe in a letter to E. A. Cudahy declared his innocence of the kidnaping of latter's son, and offered to give himself up.

Indians of White Rock Agency excited by prophet, who promises to give them possession of the old hunting grounds.

The Rev. L. G. Abrahamson of Chicago elected President of Illinois Swedish Lutheran Conference.

A. B. Leicester of Manhattan, Kas., commissioned as Captain in the British south African army.

Southern manufacturers of fertilizers formed a trust, with $12,000,000 capital.

Frank O. Lowden delivered address on Washington at University of Michigan.

Alleged thief at South Bethlehem, Pa., fatally beaten by Hungarians.

One killed and five badly hurt in coasting accident at La Salle, Ill.

Moser murder trial at Pekin, Ill., stopped by the illness of a juror.

LOCAL.

Police believe developments in the Giovanni murder will reveal the workings of Italian secret societies. Joseph Mariso identified as the one who fired the fatal shot.

Washington's birthday observed by exercises at the Auditorium, in which Frederic Harrison was the principal speaker.

Legislature will be asked to grant Chicago temporary relief for the decision limiting the city's right to issue bonds.

Passenger waiting for train at Oak Park station of Lake Street "L" beaten by robbers until unconscious.

Three victims identified Lucius Rapp as man who swindled several Chicagoans recently.

Attorneys and principals in the mysterious $50,000 theft still trying to keep the details secret.

The Rev. Frank Crane, in address at Marquette club banquet, scored Chicago University.

The $6,000 estate of John Shostak will go to the school fund in the absence of claimants.

Property of Hurtig & Seamon's Theater attached to satisfy a claim of $537.

Delta Tau Delta annual convention held at the Grand Pacific.

Thomas J. Evans Jr. committed suicide in McCoy's Hotel.

WASHINGTON.

Senate and House Conference committee on war tax reduction bill showed disposition to come to an agreement on the disputed points. House bill to be the basis of the agreement.

Congressman Mann introduced bill repealing countervailing duty on bounty imports intended to avert trade war.

House passed bill relieving Collector Daugherty of Peoria from paying for $31,876 stolen revenue stamps.

Wife of Senator Fairbanks elected President General of Daughters of the American Revolution.

Colonel A. S. Daggett, Fourteenth Infantry, promoted to Brigadier General.

FOREIGN.

Earl Roberts overruled General Buller in the latter's criticism of the artillery tactics taught at Aldershot, and latter may resign in consequence.

Cuban constitutional convention prefers to regulate relations with United States by reciprocal treaty rather than by constitutional provision.

Edward S. Wilson, United States Marshal for Porto Rico, in letter denied stories of evil results of American occupation.

Venezuelan murderer of acting British Consul at Ciudad Bolivar sentenced to eleven years' imprisonment.

Count von Waldersee announced postponement of Singan Fu campaign because of Chinese concessions.

Six Bulgarians and five Turkish soldiers killed in a fight near Gheveghell, Macedonia.

British Parliament will probably change King's oath, in order to appease Catholics.

Hurricane wrecked several ships in Australian waters on Jan. 22 and 23.

Revolt in Venezuela is growing. Several British steamers destroyed.

British Cabinet discussed Hay-Pauncefote canal treaty.

Filipinos bought $25,000 worth of American flags last week.

French troops repulsed attack by natives in Algeria.

LEGISLATIVE.

Delaware Legislature will investigate charge that Democratic legislator was offered $2,000 to help elect Addicks Senator.

Chicago interests opposed in Indiana Legislature the bill to establish ship canal in Calumet River.

One hundred members of Illinois General Assembly visited University of Illinois.

POLITICAL.

John M. Harlan indorsed for Mayor by the Twenty-second Ward Republican club. John R. Thompson quit the contest.

Michigan club's celebration of Washington's birthday at Detroit made notable by speeches congratulating the State on the passing of Pingree.

NEW YORK.

Colonel M. C. Murphy, President of the Health board, appointed Chief of Police, to succeed Devery, who is made First Deputy Commissioner. J. B. Sexton given Murphy's old place.

Actors belonging to the White Rats ordered excluded from vaudeville theaters belonging to the trust. Actors to organize new show.

Transport Marquette reached port four days overdue with a broken propeller.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Chicago City railway company will expend $9,000,000 in improving the system if city grants acceptable franchise extension terms.

M. L. Sykes resigned Vice Presidency Northwestern railway, and will be succeeded by E. E. Osborn.

Delegates to Building Trades council discussed the surrender of its charter and disbanding.

National Buttermakers' convention awarded silk banner to Kansas for highest State average.

Marshall Field & Co. to be incorporated.

SPORTING.

Chicago Athletic association will refuse to recognize jurisdiction of Amateur Athletic union in controlling its athletic affairs.

Grand Rapids team won the finals in team of four contest in whist carnival, with Lawndale second.

Team from the Chicago Sharpshooters' association defeated police team in revolver match.

Harold Money of Oakland, N. J., won amateur pigeon shooting championship at New York.

John T. Brush will make fight to retain Outfielder Hartsell the coming season.

CITY RAILWAY TO SPEND $9,000,000.

If It Can Obtain Satisfactory Extension of Franchise Plants Will Be Rebuilt.

TROLLEY UNDER SURFACE

Willing to Use Underground System Down-Town and Overhead Elsewhere.

TRIAL OF "MODEL" CARS.

An extension of the franchise of the Chicago City railway company for a term of years and "on terms reasonable to both the company and the municipality" is the declared policy of the traction company as outlined by President D. G. Hamilton. If the privilege of operating on such terms be granted the traction company stands ready to expend nearly $9,000,000 in the construction of a new plant and the purchase of an entire new equipment.

While it is desired by the company to operate its entire system with the overhead trolley, President Hamilton stated that it was practicable to operate the cars in the downtown district by the underground trolley.

Statement by President Hamilton.

The foregoing policy of the company in its application to the city for the renewal of its franchise was made public by President Hamilton after his return from a trip over the lines of the company with a party of guests in the new "model cars" which were placed in the service yesterday.

"These cars were built and placed in the service of our company as an experiment," said President Hamilton. "If the public approves them and desires them on all our trunk lines we stand ready to build them and operate them. They cannot be operated by cable power for the reason that no cable can be secured strong enough to pull them. To erect a new power plant and put in place new feed wires, and put in an entire new equipment, would require an outlay of nearly $9,000,000. This we are prepared to do if terms fair and reasonable to the investor and the municipality alike can be had. That plan contemplates the use of the overhead trolley, but with the new system of feed wires underground, which removes danger to life and property and at the same time solves the single car problem."

Underground Trolley Practicable.

Asked if it would be practicable to operate the cars of the company in the business section of the city by the underground trolley, he replied:

"It would, but such a plan would require an outlay of capital beyond the estimated sum given, and this would have to be taken into consideration in fixing the term of years of our franchise and the amount of compensation. Our cars would have to carry a double equipment."

It is understood that the directors of the company consider thirty to thirty-five years a "reasonable period."

The company also made known its desire to secure a temporary permit for the running of its Wentworth avenue and Halsted street electric cars around a loop in Clark, Washington, Dearborn, and Madison streets to show that it could care for the traffic on these lines if the necessity for switching its cars in Clark street was obviated.

Large Party Tries the New Cars.

Five new "model cars" were placed in the service of the Halsted street and Wentworth avenue lines. A party of several hundred men, including directors and stockholders of the Chicago City railway company, members of the City Council, members of the State Assembly, representatives of various clubs, and the Municipal Voters' league, were invited to ride on the initial trip. The party started from Clark and Washington streets at 2:15 p. m.

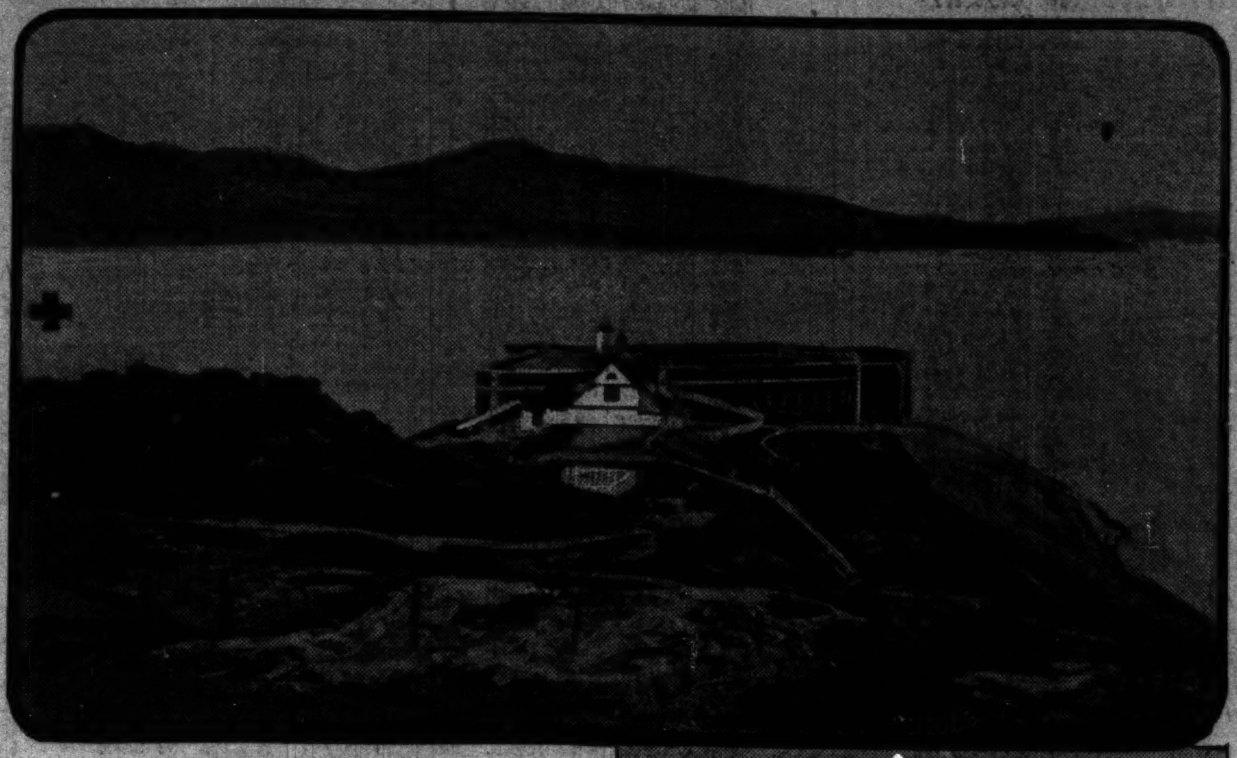
The five cars were built by the St. Louis Car company and cost $6,000 each. They are of the double-truck pattern and are 46 feet and 6 inches in length. They are vestibuled and the interior finish is of mahogany. The seats are cross-wise with a center aisle. Seats are provided for fifty-two people. They were put in the regular Wentworth avenue and Halsted street service last night. On Sundays they will be run in Indiana avenue as far as Eighteenth street.

MME. SEMBRICH IN THE CITY.

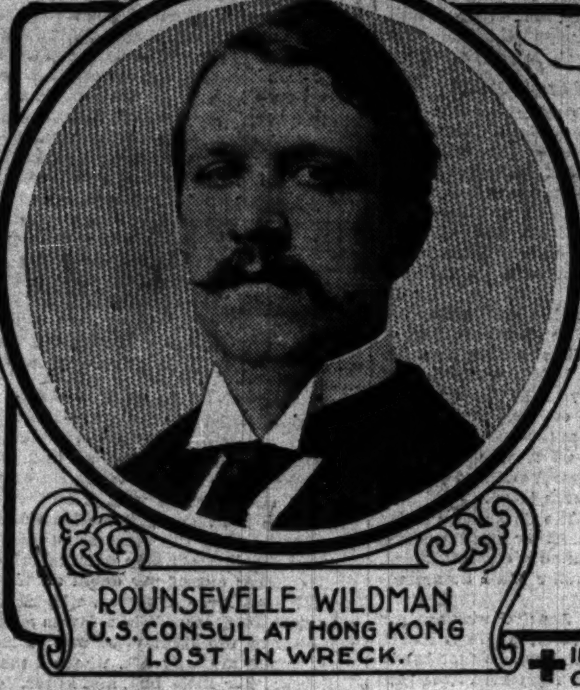
Polish Singer Passes Through Chicago on Way to Milwaukee, but Will Return Today.

Mme. Marcella Sembrich, the great Polish songstress, was in Chicago yesterday for one hour. She arrived at 4 o'clock in her private car from Detroit, where she had appeared the evening before, and an hour later left with her company for Milwaukee, where a performance of Donizetti's "Don Pasquale" is to be given tonight. Mme. Sembrich and her associates will return here tomorrow, arriving about 2 o'clock, and will make what is announced as their only appearance here in opera this season, at the Auditorium, Monday evening, Rossini's "Barber of Seville" being the work chosen for presentation.

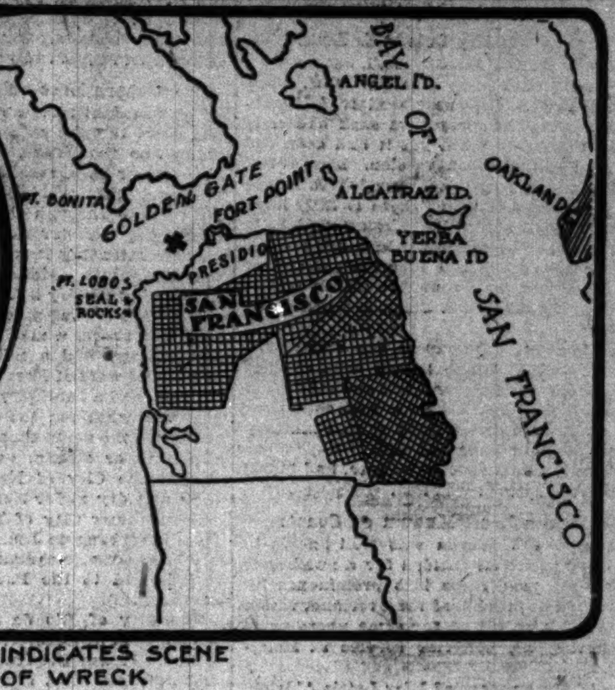
WHERE THE RIO DE JANEIRO WAS WRECKED.



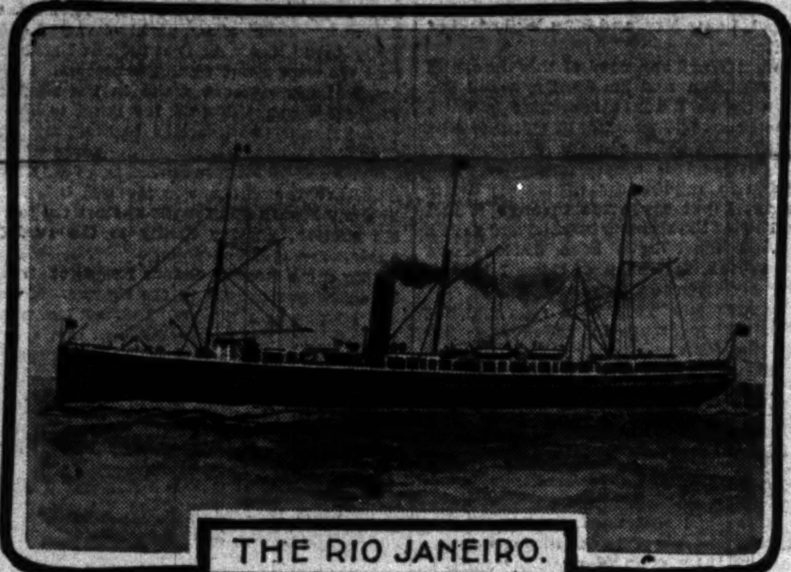
FORT POINT, NEAR WHICH VESSEL FOUNDERED.



ROUNSEVELLE WILDMAN
U.S. CONSUL AT HONG KONG
LOST IN WRECK.



✚ INDICATES SCENE OF WRECK



THE RIO JANEIRO.

BULLETIN OF
The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, FEB. 23, 1901.

Weather predictions for the next 24 hours:
Generally fair and continued cold Saturday and Sunday.
Sun rises at 6:45; sets at 5:42.
Moon sets at 11:39 p. m.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES

Pages.
1 Compromise in War Taxes.
City Railway Ready to Rebuild.
Steamer Lost with 131 Dead.

3 Plan to Avert Tariff War.
May Force Buller Out.
Cuba Ignores McKinley Plan.
Canal Treaty Taken Up.
Murder Plot May Come Out.

4 Fight Cold and Flames.
Mask Ball at Ashland Club.
Holdup on "L" Platform.
Confer on Barton Case.
Suicide of Thomas J. Evans Jr.
"Nephew" Rapp Identified.

5 Senate Passes Supply Bills.
Mrs. Fairbanks' Victory Pleases.

6 George Washington Handicap.
Brush Claims Outfielder Hartsell.
Play at the Whist Carnival.
C. A. A. Spurns A.A.U. Reinstatement

7 General News of New York.
Theaters Bar White Rats.
Juror's Illness Stops Moser Trial.
Pat Crowe Heard From.

8 Plans to Meet Bond Decision.
Sharpshooters' Contest.

9 Chicago Banks Full of Gold.
Successful Search for Treasure.
To Perpetuate Marshall Field Firm.
Twenty-second Indorses Harlan.
Boy Says He Was Kidnaped.
Memory of Washington Revered.

10 Harrison's Eulogy of Washington.
Frank Crane on University.
Yates at Regimental Reception.
Washington Praised in Many Towns

11 Sings Praise of [illegible].
Tells of Porto Rican Improvements.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
ANTWERP	Westernland	
BROWHEAD	Nomadic	
BREMEN	Dresden	
GENOA		Hohenzollern.
GLASGOW	Norwegian	Siberian.
GLASGOW	Pomeranian	
GIBRALTAR	F. Bismarck	
LIVERPOOL	Germania	Tauric.
LIVERPOOL	Commonwealth	
MALTA	Aug. Victoria	
NEW YORK	Marquette	
NEW YORK	Manitou	
S. FRANCISCO		Bergenhaus.

KNOWN VICTIMS OF DISASTER AND THE LIST OF THE SAVED.

THE DEAD.

Cabin Passengers.

DODD, DR. A. W., oculist of Butte, Mont.
DOWDALL, C., barrister of Shanghai, who was on his way to San Diego to join his wife.
HART, MR. AND MRS., of San Francisco.
HENSHALL, W. A.
HENSHAW, C. W., Honolulu, attorney.
JEHU, MISS ROWENA.
MATTHESON, H. C., in Imperial Chinese Customs Service.
OKAWRA, DR., and servant, of Japan.
SEYMOUR, H. F., proprietor of Manila American.
WAKEFIELD, MRS.
WAKEFIELD, MISS.
WILDMAN, ROUNSEVILLE, Consul General at Hongkong.
WILDMAN, MRS. ROUNSEVILLE.
WILDMAN, two children of above.
WILDMAN, nurse to the two children.
WOODWORTH, MR. AND MRS., tourists.

Officers and Crew.

BRADY, T. H., second assistant engineer.
BRIGTON, J., quartermaster.
BUTCER, E. B.
CARVIN, D. A., quartermaster.
DERMANN, J. L., stewardess.
GREENWAY, F. B.
GUIRO, PAUL, steerage steward.
JOHNSON, J. C., first officer.
LEWIS, H. N., water tender.
MACCOUN, R. F., first assistant engineer.
MALCOLM, A., saloon watchman.
McARTHUR, J. A., storage watchman.
MUNRO, W. A., third assistant engineer.
ROONEY, JOHN, purser.
RUSSELL, J., quartermaster.
SAVAGE, WM., water tender.
SCOTT, H. A., chief steward.
SMITH, J., water tender.
SMITH, P. WALTER.
WARD, WILLIAM, Captain.

THE SAVED.

Cabin Passengers.

BRANDER, W. J., broker, of London; injured in wreck.
BRISONI, ——, on way to Italy from Honolulu to get laborers.
CARPENTER, J. K., mining expert, returning from trip to Java.
CASPAR, WILLIAM, Toledo, O.
CASTRINI, FREDERICK.
HARPER, RUSSELL, owner of newspaper in Nagasaki.
HECHT, Captain, Germany Army.
HOLZ, R., business-man of Shanghai, returning to do military duty in Germany.
HOWELL, E. C.
INADA, MR.
LEHERON, MISS GABRIELLE.
LONG, R. H.
MUSSENBLATT, PHILIP.
RIPLEY, MISS, nurse from Honolulu.
ROBBINS, MRS. ROBINA, Salt Lake City.
ROBBINS, MISS, Salt Lake City.
WADE, J., Honolulu.
WEST, MRS. K., returning from China. She lives at Pajaro, Cal.

Officers and Crew.

BOGGS, E., storekeeper.
COGHLAN, second officer.
CRAMP, FRANK, carpenter.
DONAHUE, H., steerage steward.
ERLIHY, chief engineer.
HOLLAND, third officer.
INGLEHART, C. J., freight clerk.
LINDSTROM, FRED, quartermaster.
LENN, water tender.
MATHISON, quartermaster.
O'NEILL, DR., ship physician.
RUSSELL, main deck watchman.
CHINESE CREW, 41.

Total on Board, 201.

Cabin passengers	37
Second cabin	5
White officers	32
Asiatic crew	75
Steerage	52
Total	201

Total Lost, 122.

Cabin passengers	19
Second cabin	5
Officers	20
Crew (Asiatic)	35
Steerage (Asiatic)	43
Total	122

GARIBALDI COMING TO CHICAGO.

Italian General Decides to Be Present at Unveiling of Monument to His Father on Sept. 20.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

ROME, Feb. 22.—General Ricciotti Garibaldi has definitely decided to go to Chicago to witness the unveiling of the monument to his illustrious father on Sept. 20.

NEW STAR IS DISCOVERED.

Harvard Observers Announce Coming of Brightest One Located in Three Centuries.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 23.—Harvard College observatory this morning announced that a new star, observed on Feb. 22, is the brightest one discovered in three centuries. It is in the constellation Perseus.

PACIFIC LINER SINKS AT SEA; 122 DROWNED.

Big Vessel Rio de Janeiro Strikes a Rock in Making San Francisco Harbor and Is Lost.

FOG CAUSES THE WRECK.

Fifteen Minutes After the Crash the Ship Fills with Water, Carrying Down All Who Are Aboard.

WILDMAN AMONG VICTIMS.

No Time to Fill Boats Before Steamer Goes to the Bottom—Few Escape Death by Clinging to Life Rafts.

CAPTAIN DECLARED A SUICIDE

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—The steamer City of Rio de Janeiro was wrecked in entering the harbor this morning and 122 of the 201 persons on board perished. The big Pacific mail liner struck on Fort Point Ledge, just outside the Golden Gate. The disaster was due to a fog which settled down about the ship after it had started from its anchorage.

The explanation of the terrible loss of life is that the vessel sank in fifteen minutes after it struck, thus carrying down most of the small boats, which still hung on the davits. The passengers behaved well until the bow began to sink suddenly.

Wild Panic When Ship Sinks.

Then, when it was seen that the vessel was on the point of sinking, there was a wild panic. Men and women ran screaming to the boats, only to find them not lowered. Over 100 Chinese were huddled together below, dazed with terror. Many jumped overboard and were carried down by the suction of the steamer. All about was thick darkness, which probably prevented many from escaping.

Few bodies have been recovered, as the tide runs swiftly out to sea where the vessel struck, and it is feared that most of the victims will never be found.

The most prominent passenger on the steamer was Rounseville Wildman, United States Consul at Hongkong, who was accompanied by his wife and two children. All were drowned. The ship was in command of Pilot Frederick Jordan when it struck. He was rescued. Captain William Ward went down with his vessel.

Captain May Have Shot Himself.

One woman passenger, Mrs. Kate West of San Francisco, stated later her belief that the Captain committed suicide before the vessel went down. He had said during the voyage that he would blow out his brains sooner than bear the disgrace of a wreck. She insists he locked himself in his cabin shortly before the ship sank today. Others also say the Captain went into his cabin, but reports on this point do not agree.

There are varying statements as to the conduct of the officers and crew. Some say that the officers and sailors were cool and conscientiously endeavoring to get out the boats and save as many passengers as possible, while others declare that as soon as the seriousness of the situation became apparent there was an end to discipline among the seamen, and that it was "every man for himself."

No Time to Lower Boats.

Conflicting accounts of the details of the disaster are told by survivors, but all agree on the statement that there was no time to get down the boats.

The City of Rio de Janeiro was three days overdue from Hongkong via Honolulu when it arrived off the Heads last night, and the dense fog prevailing at the time induced Pilot Jordan to bring it to anchor until he could see his way clear through the gateway. It lay to until about 4:30 o'clock, when the atmosphere cleared and it was started under a slow bell toward Point Bonita. All went well until 5:40 o'clock, when it struck. Most of the passengers were below at the time, and it is believed that many of them were drowned in their berths.

The first news of the disaster reached here at 7:30 o'clock this morning, and soon afterward a boat of rescued passengers and petty officers arrived at the mail dock.

Tugs Reach Scene Too Late.

Tugs were immediately dispatched to render any service that might be needed, but no living persons were afloat when they reached the wreck. A number of drowning persons were rescued by Italian fishermen, and the bodies of two white women, three Chinese, and a Japanese were brought in by the tugs. The search for more of the victims continued all day.

Captain Ward, who was on deck when the vessel struck, at once gave orders to the crew on watch to hurry the passengers onto the forward deck. At the same time the quartermaster on duty sounded the signal for fire drill, and within five minutes all the men were at their stations. There was no way of telling the extent of the damage to the vessel, as it remained on an even keel for fifteen minutes after striking the rock. But Captain Ward, with the instinct of long experience, knew the gravest danger threatened the lives of all aboard, and, pacing the deck, he gave orders to lower away the lifeboats and life rafts.

Bow Plunges Under Water.

There was not much confusion until, fifteen minutes after striking, the bow of the vessel plunged under water. Then there was a wild rush for the boats. Two boats had already been lowered and others were get-

GOLDEN GATE AS SEEN FROM BAY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ting away as rapidly as the trained discipline of the crew could prepare them. A thick fog enveloped everything, and as yet no sign had come from the lifesaving stations. Darkness was all about, and with this added horror the people on the Rio had to cope.

One boat got clear of the sinking vessel and then stood by to help in picking up those who had no time to get into the boats and were in the water.

Small Craft Is Cut in Two.

Another boat, containing Third Officer Holland and J. K. Carpenter, got away, but was drifted around close up under the bow of the steamer. As the forward end of the vessel plunged downward the prow caught the small boat and cut it in two. The two men in the boat were uninjured and swam away from the sinking steamer just in time to avoid being caught in the swirl of water caused by the settling of the big ship. Carpenter was picked up by the other boat. The fate of Holland is not known, but he is supposed to have perished.

A number of Italian fishermen who were just starting out saw the sinking of the Rio and at once hastened to render every assistance in their power.

Many Passengers Jump Overboard.

While all this was going on Captain Ward was directing the passengers and trying to keep them from panic. He succeeded only partly, as many of the terrified people rushed to the railings and jumped overboard. Some of these were picked up, others were drowned. The Chinese in the crew, to the number of over 100, were terrorized. Some of them huddled in little groups, chattering in fear. Others crouched close to the deck, moaning pitifully. Many jumped into the sea.

Captain Ward remained on deck until the vessel had settled to such an extent that the water was engulfing him. Then he went up on the bridge and from there continued to issue his directions, although by this time the confusion was so great that few paid any attention to his commands.

Remains Afloat but Few Minutes.

That the steamer sank almost immediately after striking is the report of a majority of those rescued. Some of the passengers say that it instantly listed forward, and that in five minutes it went down, while others declare that it staid afloat for half an hour after it struck. The confusion occasioned by such an incident is intense, and it is not surprising to find that there is a lack of unanimity as to the length of time the vessel remained above water.

The wreck lies about three-fourths of a mile south of Fort Point and about 1,000 yards off the rocky shore. The smokestack and a portion of the upper works of the ill-fated steamer are visible.

Pilot's Story of the Disaster.

Pilot Jordan declares that they were coming in slowly when a thick fog settled down on the water. They were going at about six miles an hour and the tide was racing out at four miles an hour. It was dangerous to go any slower, and the only thing to be done was to keep on and watch carefully. He could see the lights near the Cliff House and at Fort Point, and he figured they were well in the stream when the vessel struck.

In describing the disaster tonight Pilot Jordan said:

"We anchored inside about 5 o'clock last night. The weather was thick and I left orders that when the weather cleared we should go further in.

"At 5 a. m. the fog lifted. We could see the Cliff House and the north end light, and I told the mate to heave short. After we started heaving short the wind came in from the northeast and the fog settled in thick and I told the mate to stop heaving. Then the Captain came up and said:

"'Let her go. We can go ahead.'

"You see, my watch stopped at twenty minutes to 6. When the vessel struck I ordered all the boats out. The first boat out was that of the doctor. It was half filled with water no sooner than it struck. I got a ladder and placed a woman on it and we began to descend. She had a boy with her, a child of about 8 years. She gave him to me. I held him in my arms and the little fellow had his arms around my neck.

Hurled from Ship's Ladder.

"The woman and I were about half way down the ladder when the Rio gave a tremendous pitch. I was flung off the ladder. I saw nothing then of the woman nor the boy. I went down with the ship about fifty feet. I worked my way up to the surface, and got hold of some wreckage. I had sense enough left to turn on my back and drift with the wreckage. Then I came across what seemed to me the top of a house with a Chinaman on it. He helped me to clamber on to the roof, and with him I drifted out toward the North Head.

"I was then rescued by the fishing boat. I cannot say who the woman was. I believe she had a husband, but he was not on deck when we left. I saw nothing either of the woman or the boy after I was flung off the ladder into the water."

"Did you see Captain Ward?"

"I saw nothing of him after we struck."

Surgeon Describes the Scene.

Surgeon Arthur O'Neill was picked up with one Japanese and seven Chinese passengers by the Russian ship Harbinger. The surgeon was not injured by his experience, and he told one of the clearest stories of the disaster. He said:

"It was exactly 5:25 o'clock when we struck, as I took note of the time by my clock.

"The ship struck with an awful crash, and the blow must have torn out its entire side near the bow. It sank rapidly, and was under water in such a short time that no orderly effort could be made to launch the boats. Almost in a moment the ship presented a scene of wild disorder. Nearly every passenger was asleep when the ship struck, and they came rushing up in their night clothes only to find no means of escape.

Engine-Room Full of Water.

"When I hurried out on deck I met Quartermaster Lindstrom. He said the ship was ashore. I asked where, and how much water was under it. He said he did not know. Mrs. Wakefield and her daughter were on deck immediately and asked me what had happened. I said: 'Nothing, except that the ship is ashore.' Then I heard Second Assistant Engineer Brady say he could not work the pumps on account of water in the engine-room, in reply to a question from the chief engineer. I looked down into the engine-room and was surprised to see it full of water. Almost immediately all the electric lights in the ship went out and the vessel was left in total darkness.

"In the brief interval before the Rio sank Pilot Jordan endeavored to establish some order out of the prevailing chaos, and ordered the boats launched. I hurried aft to the boat to which I was assigned and climbed in with four of the Chinese crew to lower it to the water. Two of the crew were stationed at each end to work the falls. The stern of the lifeboat was lowered too quickly, and, striking the water, filled rapidly.

Woman Lost When Near Safety.

"When the boat was afloat it was filled with water up to the seats. I held on to the forward tackle waiting for the order to let go, when Pilot Jordan said: 'Take this woman.' The woman started to climb down the ladder and just at that moment the ship gave an awful lurch. It looked as if it would fall on top of us and carry us under, but it washed us away. The woman on the ladder fell toward us into the water and I did not see her again.

"Quartermaster Lindstrom, who had jumped into our boat, then started to bail out some of the water, which, with the weight of six people, bore the boat down almost to the gunwales. In another moment the Rio had slid beneath the waves.

"Lindstrom left us a few moments later. We found ourselves close to a life raft and he jumped to the deck of the raft. We bailed out water and picked up several Chinese and Japanese. We were afloat probably two hours before we were picked up.

Adrift in a Leaking Boat.

"Our experience in the lifeboat was anything but cheerful. We were in total darkness most of the time, drifting we knew not where, with a thick fog hanging over us and chilling us to the marrow. Our feet and legs were soaked through to the skin. When, after hard and continuous bailing, we failed to reduce the volume of water in the boat, we discovered that a plug was missing and the water was pouring in freely through a hole in the bottom. One of the Chinese stuffed his cap into the hole and it was not long thereafter that we made the little craft more seaworthy.

"While we were still bailing out the boat we saw a light on the water and I ordered the crew to pull in its direction. The oars were gotten out and we proceeded toward the light only to find that it was one of the bunker lights of the Rio that had gone adrift with no one near it. Then we drifted around in total darkness. It was foggy, pitch black, and perfectly quiet. We heard no outcries and saw no people in the water, dead or alive, after we picked up the three Chinese and one Japanese.

Picked Up After Many Hours.

"Later we heard a steamer's whistle and rowed in the direction of the sound in the hope of being picked up and carried into the harbor. We did not get sight of the steamer, however. Later we heard a ship's bell. It turned out to be the bell of the Harbinger, which had anchored outside in the fog the night before. About the same time a coasting steamer came in sight. I stood up and we all shouted. The Captain responded from the bridge. We went aboard the Russian ship and received a hearty welcome.

"I think it could not have been more than five minutes after the ship struck before it went down. A moment after it struck the engineer reported the pumps would not work and the fires were out. I saw nothing of the Captain and don't know what became of him."

Mail from the Orient Is Lost.

The Rio carried a large mail, but out of a total of 200 sacks only eleven reached shore up to tonight. Ten sacks contained miscellaneous mail. The eleventh sack had contained registered mail, but it had been cut open and all the contents stolen. Most of the sacks contained mail addressed from Honolulu to Eastern States. There is little hope of recovery of any of the missing mail, as it was piled upon deck ready to be taken ashore, and the heavy ebb tide swept it out to sea. The registered mail consisted mainly of letters sent by soldiers in China to relatives at home.

Five bags of newspapers are among the rescued sacks. There is one sack of mail from Tokio for Germany and one sack from Tokio for London, all in a bad condition. The mail from the United States military station was not tampered with.

J. Wade, a Japanese passenger, had $1,500 in his trunk, which was lost.

Wildman Well Known on Coast.

Rounseville Wildman was well known in this city, where he resided for a number of years. He first came into prominence locally when he purchased the Overland, which he owned and edited for some years prior to entering the consular service at Hongkong.

Mr. Wildman married Miss Lettie Aldrich, daughter of Mrs. Louis Aldrich, a sister of United States Senator Stewart's wife.

Mrs. Aldrich is now in this city, where she has been awaiting the homecoming of her daughter.

Missing Cabin Passengers.

Concerning the missing cabin passengers the following has been learned:

Mrs. and Miss Wakefield boarded the ship at Honolulu.

Mr. and Mrs. Woodworth of Denver, man and wife, were evidently quite wealthy. The man was a consumptive and had gone to China for his health.

Mr. Mattheson, a statistician of Shanghai, was on his way to London.

Two Japanese men with their wives, names unknown, were cabin passengers. As far as known they have not been seen since they retired last night.

J. F. Seymour, editor of the American at Manila, was a well known newspaper man and he intended to spend a hard earned vacation among relatives in this country.

Mr. Hart was a wealthy diamond expert of Manila and he and his wife were on their way to London and Paris.

Mr. Dodd and Attorney Henshaw of Butte, Mont., had gone to Honolulu on a vacation trip.

Mr. Dowdell, a solicitor from Shanghai, was on his way to Santa Barbara, where his family was awaiting him.

Bodies Are Washed Ashore.

Of the bodies washed ashore, many were those of Asiatics, members of the crew or steerage passengers. The white persons identified were Julia Dermann, the steamer's stewardess; Mrs. Wakefield, who had taken passage at Honolulu; and C. Dowdall of Shanghai, a barrister.

Several persons counted in the first reports as of the victims later were found to be safe. H. S. Olcott, E. Secretan, and W. M. Castle and wife took passage on the Rio de Janeiro at Hongkong, but stopped off at Honolulu, intending to take passage by the next vessel. They were reported among the dead in the earlier lists.

Twice Drawn Under Water.

One of the life saving boats picked up G. Heins, a passenger, about half an hour after the ship went down. He was greatly exhausted and is now seriously ill. He was twice drawn under the water by the suction, and as he came up the second time his head struck a floating spar with considerable force. Half stunned, he grasped the spar and clung to it until rescue came. He says that several other people were saved by clinging to the spar which came so near stunning him and actually was his means of salvation.

At the instant the Rio went on the rocks Andrew Ademi, an Italian fisherman, was not a great distance away in a small smack. Near to him was G. Albert, another Italian fisherman. Both men saw the Rio Janeiro in the gloom and marveled that it could be so close to the shore.

Fishers Go to Rescue.

The next moment they knew something was wrong and each headed for the ship, proceeding carefully in the fear they might be entangled in the wreck. They came near enough before the ship went down to hear the voice of some person through a megaphone. The men who yelled at them told them the ship was sinking and lost and to stand by with help, sending word to San Francisco as soon thereafter as they could.

When the ship disappeared the Italians hurried to the scene. Ademi picked up three persons who were struggling in the water; his small craft could hold no more. Then he set out for shore, bent upon summoning other aid. Albert, however, had more room in his steam launch and he picked up a number of Chinese—he says he does not remember just how many. These boats proceeded to Meiggs wharf, where the rescued people were put ashore. Both the Italians then put back, after giving the alarm, to the scene of the disaster, but found no more people in the water.

Man with Megaphone a Hero.

They soon afterward came ashore. Ademi says that whoever the officer was who shouted to him through a megaphone, he was a man of surpassing coolness. He stood with the megaphone to his mouth, still shouting instructions when the ship sank and the Italians saw him go beneath the surface even as he spoke.

The Fort Point life saving crew was out drilling at 7:40 o'clock, when the fishing boat with the first of the survivors passed in and reported the wreck. The rescued people were taken ashore to the life saving station and the crew started out to the wreck, but there was nothing to be found. The south side crew was on the scene about an hour later, and its Captain was of the opinion that all the wreckage pointed to the fact that the Rio had blown up after sinking. All the woodwork is splintered, and other details known to seafaring men and too numerous to mention support this thoroughly.

Others Lost on Same Rock.

The Rio Janeiro is not the first ship that has come to grief on Mile Rock. About ten years ago the Frank Jones, an American deep water ship, struck it and went down. It was standing in half shore, blindly feeling its way through the fog, and those who recall the disaster say that the circumstances attending it were about the same as the Rio's loss, with, however, a far less numerous casualty list.

The Rio's resting place is about half a mile from the shore, a mile to the southward of North Head and a mile and a half to the south and west of Fort Point. The tide, ebb or flood, had a southerly set in this light, and this was what put the steamer in with the land. On the north shore there is a northerly set quite as strong, and it was this that caught the City of New York and piled it high and dry under North Head.

The steamer City of Rio de Janeiro sailed from Hongkong on Jan. 22 for San Francisco via Yokohama, in command of Captain Ward. It belonged to the Pacific Mail Steamship company.

The City of Rio de Janeiro was an iron vessel, built at Chester, Pa., in 1878 by Roach & Son. It was 344 feet long, 38 feet beam, and 28.9 feet deep, and registered 3,548 tons gross and 2,275 tons net.

The cargo of the Rio de Janeiro was valued at over $500,000. There was besides $600,000 in treasure in the specie tank. The steamer itself was valued at from $650,000 to $700,000.

CAPTAIN MAY BE A SUICIDE.

One Officer Declares the Chief Locked Himself in Cabin to Meet His Death.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 22.—There are several conflicting stories concerning the fate of Captain Ward. The steward of the Rio says that he stood beside the Captain when the vessel went down. Two other survivors say that they also saw the Captain to the last, but Frederick Lindstrom, the Quartermaster officer of the Rio, emphatically declared that Captain Ward emulated Admiral Trion of her British Majesty's ship Victoria, in going down to his cabin, where he met his doom behind a locked door.

Quartermaster Officer Lindstrom was one of the first to land at Meiggs wharf this morning, and one of the first statements he made was that Captain Ward had gone down with the wrecked steamer. According to his story Captain Ward, after consulting with Pilot Jordan, came down from the bridge.

He was standing on the deck when the vessel crashed upon the rock.

May Have Died in His Cabin.

There was a cry of "man the boats," but it was apparent that in the midst of the awful confusion a systematic effort to save the passengers would be of no avail. Everybody was scrambling for his own safety. It was at this time that Lindstrom says he saw Captain Ward standing on the forward deck. Suddenly the Captain turned, and, walking hurriedly to his cabin, disappeared behind the door, which he closed.

A second later the vessel was plunging to the bottom of the sea.

Mrs. Kate West of San Francisco insists that Captain William Ward committed suicide just before his vessel went down. Mrs. West said tonight:

"On the voyage over to Hongkong I was with Captain Ward at his table. He said one day: 'If anything ever happens to my ship by which any lives are lost I shall go into my cabin and blow my brains out. I never could endure the disgrace of a wreck.'

Woman Declares It Suicide.

"Captain Ward also made the same statement to Dr. Wintermute, former surgeon of the Rio. Captain Ward was a Southerner, proud, and sentimental, but a strict disciplinarian. Last night while the ship was anchored in the fog off the heads Mrs. Wildman begged the Captain to steam in so that she could get home. He replied: 'It is better to be here than on the rocks.'

"When the ship struck this morning I rushed on deck. Captain Ward was calm. He put me in a boat and then bade me goodby and went to his cabin. I saw him enter his cabin, and I have no doubt he shot himself, as he was never seen again."

Captain Ward was to have been married in the spring to Miss Lena Jacobs of San Francisco.

Captain William Ward had been in the employ of the Pacific Mail Steamship company for many years. He first entered the service as a cadet on the steamship Tokio, and in 1888 was assigned to the command of the Rio de Janeiro. Later he was transferred to the Peru, then to the China, then to the City of Pekin. He was then placed in charge of the Rio de Janeiro again, and had been three years and a half on the ship when the disaster of today occurred. The Captain was 38 years old and a native of North Carolina. He leaves a sister and two brothers, who are residents of Raleigh.

STORIES TOLD BY SURVIVORS.

Passengers of Wrecked Ship Relate Their Experiences After Vessel Struck on the Rocks.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—R. H. Long, a Petaluma produce dealer, who has made sixteen trips to Honolulu, was saved after thrilling experiences. He said one of the saddest features was that his chum, Harry Gugon, who stood within ten feet of him when the ship went down, was drowned. He was up and dressed when the shock came. He added:

"We all rushed on deck. I heard the Captain on the bridge say: 'Every officer to his post. Lower the boats to save passengers.' I put on a life preserver and a moment after there was a roaring noise and the water rushed over me. I got caught in an awning and went down with the vessel. I must have gone down forty feet. At last, after desperate efforts, I got loose and shot to the surface. Wreckage and bodies were floating around, but I couldn't see 200 feet.

"After swimming ten minutes I came upon a Chinese and a white man on a raft. The latter would not give me a hand, but I managed to scramble on to the raft. Soon an Englishman appeared near by and begged me to save him. He was nearly exhausted, but I hauled him aboard. We soon drifted against two other rafts and all three were lashed together by one of the ship's quartermasters, who was in charge of the largest raft. When a fishing boat appeared he put me and the other white men aboard and told the fishermen to report at once to the city. He remained on the raft with the Chinese. The man I saved was William Brander."

Carried Down with the Ship.

William Brander Jr., a young Englishman, had a narrow escape. He is a member of the London Stock Exchange and is on a trip around the world. When the ship sank he was carried down with it and, being entangled in the rigging, gave himself up for lost. Regarding the disaster he said:

"The shock of the ship striking half awoke me. Getting out of my cabin on the upper deck I met Mr. Carpenter, who said there was time to dress. While I was putting on my clothes the light went out. I immediately made my way aft, where I met Mrs. Wildman, her little boy, and nurse. Consul Wildman joined the group. The ship was gradually sinking on the right side. Turning round, I saw Mrs. and Miss Wakefield of Honolulu.

"Captain Ward appeared at this time, and seeing Wildman and his family, asked Dr. O'Neil why he did not bring his boat in. The doctor said it was full of water and he couldn't. Then the Captain took Mrs. Wildman and the nurse down the port side and put them in another boat. Seeing a life preserver, I put my arms through it just as the bow of the steamer lurched and gave a plunge. I must have been drawn down in the vortex, for the next thing I knew I was struggling in the water.

"I became entangled in a rope and had given up all hope, when I found myself floating on the surface. I saw Russell Harper near me and he said both his legs were broken. I caught hold of his hand. He was upright in the water, having a life-preserver on. I then seized a piece of wreckage and soon after was rescued by Long on the raft."

Woman Describes Accident.

Miss Ripley, who was returning from Honolulu, where she had been employed as a nurse, was on deck when the ship struck and was one of the women who reached shore in the first boat. She said:

"I wanted to see the Golden Gate and early this morning when I heard the engines going I got up and dressed and went on deck. We had been lying at anchor outside since noon and moved in toward shore in the afternoon, when the fog settled down again, and we went to anchor just off Point Lobos.

"The fog lifted again in the morning and the steamer started up the bay. We had hardly started, with the stars shining brightly and the lights on shore showing, when the fog seemed to settle down deeper than ever and then there was a sudden shock. It could not have been more than five minutes until I was in the boat and the ship went out of sight. The ship seemed to strike on one side and went down fast. There were few people on the deck when it struck, but there must have been a great many who were dressing, for when the shock came a large number rushed up on deck half-dressed."

Ohio Man's Narrow Escape.

William Caspar of Toledo, O., was among the survivors, who, while floundering in the water, encountered the raft on which were R. H. Long and a number of Chinamen. Caspar was out of his bunk and on deck when the first alarm was given. He agrees with Long that most of the steamer's passengers were on deck when the vessel struck.

"I scrambled to the hurricane deck," said Caspar, while telling of his experiences at the barge office, "but I had been there only a second when a heavy sea washed me off. I went down I don't know how far, and I thought it was all up with me. The water was full of wreckage, which knocked me about when I reached the surface. I started to swim for the shore, but on the way met the raft and was pulled on board."

Caspar was formerly attached to the transport Lawton.

WATER POURS INTO STEERAGE.

Surviving Officers of the Wrecked Ship Tell of Thrilling Experiences After Disaster.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 22.—Second Officer Graham Coghlan was on the bridge with Captain Ward, Pilot Jordan, and First Officer Johnson, as the vessel was making port. The Rio had passed Point Bonita light, and a few moments later Fort Point light was sighted. Then without warning the big steamer went crashing upon the rocks.

Immediately everything was chaos. In the steerage below it was announced that water was rushing in upon the sleeping passengers and a number of the crew ran to the deck. Shortly after the shock the four big boats in the davits were lowered. A large number of passengers, hastily summoned from their rooms by the commotion, crowding into the boats and they pushed off.

Ten minutes later, according to the second officer, the vessel sank. The lifeboats in the chocks floated off as the vessel disappeared below the surface of the water, and there was a scramble on the part of the many persons in the water to get into them.

"The order was given to arouse the passengers," said Coghlan, "and the sailors went about the work coolly. They could not have acted better, and every one was apparently summoned. I myself went in search of Consul General Wildman and family, but I could not find them. Just before one of the big boats, which I commanded, pushed off I saw Captain Ward going forward and then we started for the shore.

"We could see many persons in the water and others crying for help and assisted some to get on the life rafts. The boat I was in saved thirteen of the people on board, and, after being picked up by a gasoline launch, we were towed to shore. There were three life rafts and there were a number of people on them."

In the boat with Coghlan were Captain Hecht of the German navy, Miss Ripley, Mrs. West, and Miss K. Leharen.

Mr. Coghlan is the son of Captain J. B. Coghlan, U. S. N.

Awakens All in Steerage.

H. Donahue, the steerage steward, gives the following as his experience:

"I was below decks but partly dressed when we struck the rocks. The ship seemed to be riding even and I suddenly thought of the steerage. I ran with all my might to the steerage cabins, where I hauled and yanked people out of bunks—white and Chinese and what not. I threw them about, whether they had clothes on or not, and finally got twenty-five or thirty of them on deck. I told them to save their lives then if they could, asking them to get life preservers. By this time the ship was turning over and I left these people. I ran to the middle deck.

"When I reached there I ran in my bewilderment to the forward deck, where I distinctly remember seeing Captain Ward as he ascended the bridge. I felt the ship going and I fled for the rigging.

Dragged Down in Rigging.

"I climbed with all my strength and speed, and just as I reached the crosstrees I looked below. There I saw Captain Ward—I am sure it was he—standing at the bridge and wildly swinging his arms. Then I saw the waters swirl about at his feet and suddenly cover him. At that instant I realized that we were plunging to the bottom. I had not felt our descent while in the rigging. While I was making up my mind to this I was amazed and terrified to have my feet thrown above my head by the force of the water rushing from below. Then I was torn from the crosstrees and plunged below. I held my breath and fought against the terrible suction, coming finally to the surface again.

"By some strange chance I was not struck by spars nor caught in the rigging. It was one chance in a million. I struck out when I came gasping to the surface, and a few minutes later, just as my senses were slipping from me, I was picked up. I am confident I saw the Captain go down at the bridge."

IOWA WOMAN AMONG VICTIMS.

Mrs. Sarah Wakefield, Formerly a Resident of Des Moines, Lost in the Shipwreck.

Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—Mrs. Sarah Wakefield, who perished in the Rio de Janeiro wreck, lived here at one time and leaves a sister, Mrs. Fred C. MacCartney of this city. Mrs. MacCartney received a telegram tonight saying that her sister's body had been recovered, but not that of her niece, Naomi Wakefield, aged 18. The girl was an expert swimmer, and relatives here hope that she escaped. Mrs. Wakefield has a son who is a physician in Philadelphia.

CHESTER LOST AT SAME PLACE.

Vessel Sunk in Collision with the Oceanic in 1888 Recalled by the New Disaster.

On Aug. 22, 1888, the City of Chester, an iron coasting steamer, was wrecked in almost the same place as was the Rio yesterday. It left San Francisco about 9:30 in the morning on its regular trip to Eureka, on the northern coast of California. An unusually large number of passengers were aboard. About a half hour after leaving the dock the Chester encountered a thick fog in the region of the Heads. The whistle was blown, and the steamer moved cautiously through the fog until Port Point was passed.

Suddenly another whistle was heard. Captain Wallace answered the signal and warned the strange vessel to pass on the port side. It was too late, however, and the Chester was struck amidships by the huge prow of the Oceanic, an Occidental and Oriental steamer just arriving from Hongkong.

The prow cut into the Chester's upper works and then crushed down the bulwarks, tearing away the great timbers and iron plates and breaking into the staterooms and cabins. For a few moments the two vessels were locked and many of the Chester's passengers clambered up over the Oceanic's bow and were saved. In less than five minutes, however, the Chester fell away and sank in fifty fathoms of water.

Many Cabin Passengers Saved.

Most of the passengers were gathered on the deck of the Chester when the collision happened, and jumped overboard when the steamer began to go down. All but ten of the seventy cabin passengers were picked up by boats from the Oceanic. Of the steerage passengers only two out of twenty-three were saved.

The officers and crew of the Chester were seized with panic when the steamer was struck, and all discipline was lost. Some of the crew saved themselves by climbing aboard the Oceanic. The steward and two sailors were drowned. One of the boats was lowered by the passengers, and many escaped in it. When the Chester went down a boat from the Oceanic was drawn into the whirlpool, but the officer in command and the seamen were rescued by another boat.

In all about thirty-four persons lost their lives. The ill-starred vessel, which was cut in two by the shock, sank in such deep water that it never was recovered. The boat was built at Chester, Pa., in 1875, and was owned by the Oregon Railway and Navigation company. It was valued at $150,000, and carried a cargo worth $4,000.

Captain Tells of Accident.

Captain Wallace of the Chester, who was one of the survivors, thus described the accident:

"I was standing on the bridge and the Chester was feeling her way out through the fog, blowing its whistle regularly, when the Oceanic's whistle was heard and we answered, and I supposed we would get clear all right. I had an idea it was on our port side somewhere, and I answered accordingly. I took the proper steps to avoid it and I suppose the officers thought the ship was clear of us. Suddenly the great black hull came up out of the fog. There was no possibility of getting out of the way, and the passengers were got ready for the shock.

"The crash on the Chester was something terrible. The Oceanic struck us on the port side near the gangplank. After the shock I hardly knew what happened. The upper works of the Chester were apparently knocked off and the cabins were splintered into kindling wood. The wreck was scattered about in every way. I had a hard time to get through the crowd, and the people seemed unmanageable.

"It was not four minutes after the collision before the steamer went down. It filled so rapidly that it was an impossibility to get the passengers on to the Oceanic, and when it started to go it went down with a rush. I was among those on the vessel. I seized a piece of wreckage and was kept afloat. On every side of me people were struggling in the water. I do not see how the disaster could have been averted. The vessels came together in such a thick fog that it was barely possible to see."

MARQUETTE CRIPPLED AT SEA.

Liner Reaches New York After an Exciting Experience on the Atlantic Ocean.

New York, Feb. 22.—[Special.]—The Atlantic transport liner Marquette, minus two of the blades of its propellers, arrived four days overdue from London today. Captain Gates reports that the passage was a stormy one, gales, accompanied by high head seas, prevailing most of the way to port. On the 14th, when in lattitude 44° 37' and longitude 39° 58', while weathering a fresh southwester, the first of the blades was broken off. The following day in latitude 43° 20' and longitude 43° 33' the second blade was carried away. For two days after this the vessel struggled along at the slowest possible speed, averaging from three to seven knots an hour.

At 2:15 on the 17th the Manitou, another west-bound Atlantic transport liner overhauled the Marquette, and in answer to the latter's signal for assistance bore down. A hawser was passed, and with the Marquette in tow the Manitou proceeded for port.

Just after dark the hawser parted and, it being impossible to reëstablish the connection owing to the roughness of the sea, the Manitou remained near. It was not until 7 a. m. of the 19th that, after repeated efforts, the line finally was secured. The hawser held for 527 miles, until, when off Nantucket on Friday, it parted again. No attempt was made to use the line after this and the Marquette proceeded to port under its own steam.

The officers of the Marquette say the accident probably was due to the screw racing out of water. Among the passengers it was said that the liner had sunk a barge while leaving Dover, and that this may have had something to do with the accidents. The Marquette will be docked and repaired. The passengers that had booked for it will sail on the Manitou instead. Among those who arrived on the Marquette were Morris Ansell, Robert Ansell, Miss Ethel Earle, Miss Harriet Richards, and Miss M. Worthington.

TO SHIVER AND SQUINT TODAY.

Cold and Clear Weather Is Predicted—Snow's Glare Causes Irritation of the Eyes.

Chicago experienced its coldest day in the year 1901 yesterday. The thermometer registered 1° below zero at 8 a. m. and the highest point reached during the day was at 3 p. m., when 8° above was registered. At present there is no prospect of the cold weather moderating. Today and tomorrow will be cold and clear, with brisk northwest wind.

The coldest place in the United States was Havre, Mont., with 14° below zero, and Niles City, Mont., reported 4° below. Much suffering was reported among the poor throughout the city.

"Squinting" Habit Growing.

Chicago people are acquiring the "squinting" habit. Many are suffering with eye trouble caused by the reflection of the bright sunlight from the snow which covers the city. Oculists doubt whether there is a real case of snow blindness in the city, but dealers report an unusual demand for smoked glasses. One optician declares that the eyes of Chicago people appear to be much smaller than usual since the last fall of snow and that the habit of "squinting" is becoming fixed.

Snow blindness is one of the eye troubles with which people residing in the far north have to contend. The disease is common in Alaska, Canada, and in some parts of the extreme Northern States. Cases are said to have been found in Chicago, but there is no reliable record of them.

Smoked glasses are the best remedy for the trouble, though in the far North it is the custom for persons afflicted to streak their noses with lamp black and rub it under their eyes. A local oculist suggests that black court plaster will make a good substitute for the lamp black.

Residents of the suburbs and those whose work requires them to be out of doors throughout the entire day suffer the most from the irritation of the eyes.

Fail to Find Real "Snow Blindness."

"We have had an unusually large demand for smoked glasses," said a representative of L. Manasse. "We have sold more of that kind of glasses during the last ten days than during the whole winter before."

"I doubt whether there is a genuine case of snowblindness in Chicago," said Dr. Edgar J. George. "The disease is prevalent in the northern countries, but we are too far south. It is caused by an irritation of the retina and when a person becomes a victim of the trouble he must remain in a dark room until cured, the blindness being, of course, only temporary."

"No, I have never heard of snowblindness in Chicago," said another oculist.

"Snowblindness is a common complaint in the Northern regions," said Dr. E. A. Lawbaugh. "Overstimulation of the retina causes the trouble. The last few days doubtless have been a severe strain to the eyes of Chicago people, but there is not a genuine case of the disease in the city. It is a fact that people who live where the disease is prevalent black their noses and rub lampblack under their eyes for relief and it is an effective remedy. Black court plaster would be a good substitute if people object to the use of lamp black.

Michigan Trains Tied Up.

St. Joseph, Mich., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—The worst blizzard of the season, accompanied with a northwest gale, has prevailed here for the last twenty hours. All freight trains on the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa railroad are imprisoned by a wall of snow that collected during the night in Gallen Cut, twenty miles south of this city. Trains are blocked at each end of the cut, and all trains on the Michigan division between South Bend and this city were blocked until noon today.

James A. Martin, a pioneer settler of Lake Township, living near New Troy, was overcome by snow and was found in an unconscious condition on the Pere Marquette tracks early this morning and is reported dead.

Assaults Man Who Refuses Drink.

Princeton, N. J., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—Benjamin Hart of New York, at one time a student at Princeton University, was arrested here early this morning on the charge of assault and battery. As Company L, Second Regiment, N. J. N. G., of Princeton, returning from Newark, was marching down Nassau street, Hart approached Sergeant George Hall and offered him a drink. Hall refused to drink, and Hart broke the bottle on the Sergeant's head. Hart was arrested, given a hearing at 4 o'clock, and sent to Trenton under $500 bail.

WILDMAN AND FAMILY PERISH.

Consul-General at Hongkong, His Wife, and Children Are Drowned.

CAUGHT IN SMALL BOAT.

Just Leaving Doomed Ship When a Falling Mast Cuts Their Craft in Two.

CAREER OF THE DIPLOMAT.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—Positive information as to the fate of Consul General Wildman and his family was furnished tonight by Mrs. West, one of the survivors of the Rio de Janeiro disaster. Mrs. West saw the Wildmans, except one child, in a small boat alongside the steamer. Just as the vessel sank one mast fell, cutting in two the boat in which the Wildmans were and sinking it. As the Wildmans were not seen afterward they doubtless sank with the vessel.

Rounseville Wildman, who, as United States Consul General at Hongkong, played a prominent part in the now historic events in the East which culminated in the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Manila by Dewey's fleet, was one of the most promising members of the United States diplomatic service. But 37 years old, he already had acquired a world-wide reputation as a diplomat. His knowledge of the East and of the characteristics of the Malayan peoples especially made him valuable to the government he served so well.

After five years of patient, hard toil and study among strange peoples he was returning home with his wife and children to seek rest when death overtook him. That the career of so able and skillful a young American diplomat, who doubtlessly would have accomplished so much for his country in the new field it recently entered, should be abruptly terminated will be regretted by all who followed the course of events in the East during the last few years.

Son of a Methodist Minister.

Thirty-seven years ago, on March 19, 1864, Rounseville Wildman was born in Batavia, N. Y. His father, the Rev. Edwin Wildman, a Methodist minister, was a distinguished educator and President of a theological college. Young Wildman received his preparatory education from his father, who instilled into the lad a fondness for books which he possessed until his death. As a boy he was a great reader. In 1880 his father sent him to the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, N. Y. Four years later he entered the Syracuse University, where he remained until 1887, when he went to the home of his cousin, Edwin Rounseville at Coudersport, Potter County, Pa. There he continued his studies and supported himself by contributing to magazines and newspapers. He early had displayed a talent for writing and his first short stories attracted the attention of several New York editors who encouraged him to write more. In [illegible] he and Mr. Rounseville purchased an interest in the Daily Statesman of Boise City, Idaho. They went there and Mr. Wildman engaged in editorial work, while his cousin, Mr. Rounseville, practiced law. Subsequently he went to Washington to urge the admission of the then Territory of Idaho as a State.

In 1890 Wildman was appointed United States Special Commissioner for the Straits Settlement and Siam by President Harrison. Just before his departure for the East he married Miss Letitia Aldrich, a granddaughter of Henry S. Foote of Mississippi, and a niece of Senator Stewart of Nevada. His engagement to Miss Aldrich, who was the daughter of Judge Aldrich of San Francisco, and who perished with her husband and their two children, was the making of Wildman. The influence of Miss Aldrich's relatives was instrumental in obtaining Wildman's appointment as Consul at Singapore.

Named for Bremen Consulship.

More than a year after Wildman was sent to the East President Harrison appointed him Consul at Bremen, Germany, but while he was on his way to Europe President Cleveland had been inaugurated and some one else was sent by the new administration in Wildman's place. Wildman returned to New York, and in the following year he came to Chicago to assume charge of the Maylayan Village at the World's Fair. He was requested to do this by the Sultan of Jahore, a Maylayan potentate whose friendship Wildman had won during his Eastern visit.

At the close of the World's Fair Wildman went to San Francisco, where he became editor of the Overland Monthly, Bret Harte's old magazine, and which he conducted successfully until he was appointed United States Consul General at Hongkong by President McKinley in 1896.

At Hongkong he became acquainted with Aguinaldo. From the lips of the Filipino leader he learned the history of the troubles in the archipelago and became familiar with doings of the Filipinos and the Spaniards, so that when Dewey arrived at Hongkong Wildman was able to inform him of the state of affairs at Manila. He introduced Aguinaldo to Dewey and prevailed upon him to allow the Filipino leader to accompany him to Manila. He kept his government posted upon the events which followed and he took a leading part in everything. He was brought prominently before the world by his association with Dewey, and he was accredited with having sent the State department the first official news of the destruction of the Spanish fleet. As a trophy of the victory Dewey sent him the captured flag of the Reina Christina.

Since the Spanish war he has been active in furthering the interests of the United States not only in the Philippines but in China.

Cousin Lives in Chicago.

Edwin Rounseville, 3822 Calumet avenue, is a cousin of Wildman. He attended the Syracuse University with him and was associated with him afterwards for many years. The news of Wildman's death came as a great shock to him.

"We were as brothers," said Mr. Rounseville last night in speaking of Wildman. "He will be a great, an irreparable loss to me. I had looked forward to his home-coming with so much pleasure after the long years of his absence in the East. He was a good, generous man. He was sincere and honest. He was a good talker and the best entertainer I have ever known. He was devoted to his wife and children."

Mr. Wildman's brother, Edwin Wildman, is a well known newspaper and magazine writer. Mr. Wildman himself was a writer whose short stories are familiar to readers of current magazines. He was the author of several books, the best known one of which is "Pangiamuda."

For New School in Cicero.

A committee representing the residents of the territory bounded by Austin and Wesley avenues and Madison street and South boulevard has waited upon the School board of Cicero with a request for a schoolhouse in the vicinity. The board is considering the matter.

PLAN TO AVERT A TARIFF WAR.

Congressman Mann Offers Bill to Repeal Countervailing Duty.

AIMS TO PLEASE RUSSIA.

Czar's Ministers Ready to Remove Tax on American Goods.

CHANCE FOR AN AGREEMENT

Washington, D. C., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—Representative Mann today carried out his threat to introduce a bill providing for the repeal of the countervailing duty on imports coming into the United States upon which an export bounty is paid in the country in which the goods originate. The effect of the adoption of this bill would be to deprive the Secretary of the Treasury of a powerful weapon placed in his hands for the purpose of protecting the American markets against the inroads of foreigners who receive a bounty from their home government.

This action is the direct result of the threatened commercial warfare between the United States and Russia, brought about because the Treasury department has ordered the imposition of a countervailing duty on Russian sugar coming into this country, and the action of the Russian government in imposing arbitrarily the maximum duty on United States manufactures going into Russia.

Wants This Repealed.

The section of the Dingley tariff law which Mr. Mann desires repealed provides "that whenever any country, dependency, or colony shall pay or bestow, directly or indirectly any bounty or grant upon the exportation of any article or merchandise from such country, dependency, or colony, and such article or merchandise is dutiable under the provisions of this act, then upon the importation of any such article or merchandise into the United States, whether the same shall be imported directly from the country of production or otherwise, and whether such article or merchandise is imported in the same condition as when exported from the country of production, or has been changed in condition by remanufacture or otherwise, there shall be levied and paid in all such cases, in addition to the duties otherwise imposed by this act, an additional duty equal to the net amount of such bounty or grant, however the same may be paid or bestowed."

This section further provides that "the net amount of all such bounties or grants shall be from time to time ascertained, determined, and declared by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall make all needful regulations for the identification of such articles and merchandise and for the assessment and collection of such additional duties."

To Avert Tariff War.

Mr. Mann does not believe he will be successful in having this bill enacted into law at this session, and in fact no effort will be made to do so. He introduced the bill more to give notice of what he intends to do than for any other purpose. He did not consult the members of the Ways and Means committee about the matter, but presented the measure on his own responsibility. He hopes there is time yet to avert the commercial war and that the appraisers may see a way clear to make a ruling when the cargo of sugar arrives in this country that will adjust the matter to the satisfaction of every one concerned.

Explains His Motives.

Referring to his motives in offering the bill, Congressman Mann said tonight:

"I come from a steel producing State, which sends great quantities of steel manufactures to Russia.

"The market has been growing and promises to be much better, as Russia is using great quantities of agricultural implements in its development. Now we are asked to pay more for our sugar and have our markets destroyed at the same time.

"If we were simply asked to pay more for our sugar, that we could stand, but to lose our market at the same time is too much. The sugar trust is too greedy."

Russia Ready to Reciprocate.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 22.—In explaining Russia's attitude toward the United States on the tariff question, an official closely related to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said tonight:

"Russia does not have dealings with the American courts, but with the American Executive. If the countervailing duty were removed tomorrow M. De Witte would withdraw the reprisal tomorrow."

Although the situation arising out of the Russo-American tariff controversy is unquestionably full of peril, neither well-informed Americans nor well-informed Russians anticipate an unbreakable deadlock.

United States Ambassador Tower, who is in close touch with the Russian Foreign office, said today: "The present commercial question will be decided in due time by the proper authorities of both countries. It has not interrupted in the slightest the cordial relations which have always existed between the United States and Russia."

No Ulterior Designs.

A fear has been expressed that any American concession would be considered a sign of weakness by western Europe, eagerly waiting for an opportunity to make a concerted onslaught upon American exports and the American tariff system, and that Russia opened the battle with this in view. It may be stated with certainty Russia has no ulterior designs whatever. All assertions to the contrary are sufficiently discredited by M. de Witte's well-known warm sentiment for America. It is understood that the Russian Minister of Finance, doubtless without including Russia's great ally, France, in his remarks, has recently observed:

"My sentiments for America, like Russia's relations with her, are warmer and closer than in the case of all Europe."

Russia's Policy Explained.

Russia's sugar policy is explained as follows: "Conformably to law the Minister annually fixes the amount of sugar to be produced and disposed of on the domestic market. This amount increases every year as the consumption increases. The Minister also fixes the maximum domestic price, which diminishes each year.

"There is no truth whatever in the statement that permanently high prices are contemplated by the Russian policy. Prices have fallen within ten years from eight to five and a half roubles. If the producers wish to manufacture more sugar for export the government will not interfere.

"It is argued by competitors that because domestic prices are higher in Russia than elsewhere producers are able to sell lower abroad and that producers could not sell advantageously at the present export prices, if they were not assured of a profit on domestic sales large enough to give satisfactory dividends. This is not to be disputed, but Russia answers that in any such view of the case, all American exports are bounty-fed, for American protection assures the trusts high prices in the domestic market and enables them to export advantageously.

Authorized to Retaliate.

"Russia, therefore, in applying the same principle, is authorized without weighing blow for blow on a gold beater's scales, to retaliate upon all American exports of manufactures."

There is considerable force in this analysis, but it overlooks what some regard as the cardinal feature of the Russian sugar system—namely: that producers share in the domestic consumption in proportion to the total production of previous years. It is argued accordingly that manufacturers produce for export in order to secure the largest possible slice of the domestic pie. This argument would have greater force if it were not known that the producers, easily realizing that such a cutthroat competition would entail a demoralizing overproduction, long ago reached an understanding among themselves.

Regarded as Anti-German.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—The threatened tariff war between Russia and the United States continues to be much discussed by the German press. The Berliner Post, having received a copy of M. de Witte's article in the Trade and Industry Gazette of St. Petersburg, devotes a long editorial to it, pointing out that the tone is much more sharply anti-German than the telegraphed abstracts had indicated.

"This article convinces us," the Post continues, "that political factors have played a prominent rôle in the present tariff controversy."

After describing what it calls "the Russian hatred of Germans and the envy felt concerning successful German manufacturers and merchants in Russia," the paper remarks: "The article is a blow in the face of the German people. It is a challenge. But it appeals too much to the sentiment of fear to make an impression upon the people who have produced a Bismarck."

The Post further argues that high grain duties are necessary to protect Germans from "American tariff chicanery."

Cincinnati Manufacturers Active.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 22.—At a meeting of the Cincinnati members of the National Association of Manufacturers, held here today, the Executive board was urged to meet at once in Washington to work for a rescinding of Secretary Gage's order imposing a countervailing duty on sugar until the matter can be adjusted in the proper court.

TO DECIDE SUGAR CASE SOON.

Early Adjustment of Dispute Over Countervailing Duty on Russian Product Is Promised.

Russian exporters and local manufacturers have received assurances that the Treasury department will aid them in securing an early decision from the Board of General Appraisers if an appeal is taken from Secretary Gage's decision that a countervailing duty must be paid on sugar imported to this country from Russia.

It is expected that the meeting of the Illinois Manufacturers' association at the Grand Pacific Hotel today will appoint a committee to visit Washington and perfect arrangements for an appeal from the Secretary's decision. Volney W. Foster visited Washington recently in the interests of the manufacturers of this locality, and after having secured what information he could from representatives of the Russian government at Washington took the matter up with Secretary Gage.

Finds Possible Solution.

"At the request of Western merchants and manufacturers," said Mr. Foster yesterday, "I called upon Secretary Gage, when the question of the imposition of a countervailing duty upon Russian sugar was under consideration. Being advised of the facts as presented by the Russian Legation, I was quite sanguine that a decision would be made that no countervailing duty should apply, as the prima facie evidence was that no bounty was paid, as our manufacturers interpreted it, and the Russian representatives claimed. It, however, appeared that there was a question in regard to the right of appeal from the decision of the Secretary, that matter being then under consideration, and that the Secretary would have chosen to send the case to a higher court for final decision if it was possible. A way to do this has been found, which, I believe, will be a happy solution of the whole question, and I am sanguine that the final decision may be that the administration of the excise laws of Russia does not constitute the payment of a bounty to Russian producers.

"I know that Secretary Gage was greatly troubled over this question. He is an administrative officer, not a Judge of the law. Under the act of Congress it was his imperative duty to levy a countervailing duty on sugar imported from Russia if that country by any "bounty or grant" directly or indirectly aided the exportation of that commodity. The decision lies primarily with the Secretary. It was for some time a legal question whether any appeal could be taken from his ruling. If no appeal would lie, he was in the position of a final Judge in a matter involving most important consequences to our domestic industries and to international relationships.

Duty of the Secretary.

"A decision on Feb. 8 in the United States Court of Appeals answers in the affirmative the question of the importers' right of appeal. This left the Secretary in his proper position as an administrative officer. As an administrative officer it is his duty to have regard to the enforcement of the laws in their fair spirit and letter.

"To sum up, the question is much involved, not free from reasonable doubts. By the Secretary's action the rights of the importer and the rights of the government under the law are both reserved for a full, deliberative, judicial determination. The importer of Russian sugar can take his case before that tribunal. The Treasury department will facilitate in every way a prompt hearing. If the importer will not appeal he thereby confesses to such doubts on his part as deter him from so acting, or, by implication, refuses to submit his cause to that high tribunal which the law has expressly created to hear evidence, to determine facts, and to do even-handed justice in its doctrines."

FINNS RESENT CZAR'S ACT.

Anti-Russian Disturbances at Helsingfors Mark Anniversary of Manifesto.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 22.—Serious disturbances took place at Helsingfors on Feb. 18, the anniversary of the publication of the Czar's manifesto for the Russianizing of Finland.

Black sheets displayed in the streets were inscribed with the names of Senators who voted in favor of the proclamation manifesto, while at night the windows of the residences of the Finns were hung with black curtains and the lights were extinguished.

A deputation of women placed a mourning badge on the monument of Alexander II.

Groups of men marched through the town, forced the Russian storekeepers and others to extinguish their lights, and made a demonstration in front of certain Senators' houses.

An address, signed by 850 women, was presented to the Vice President of the Senate, protesting against the transfer of the records of the Finnish State department to St. Petersburg. The transfer was subsequently countermanded.

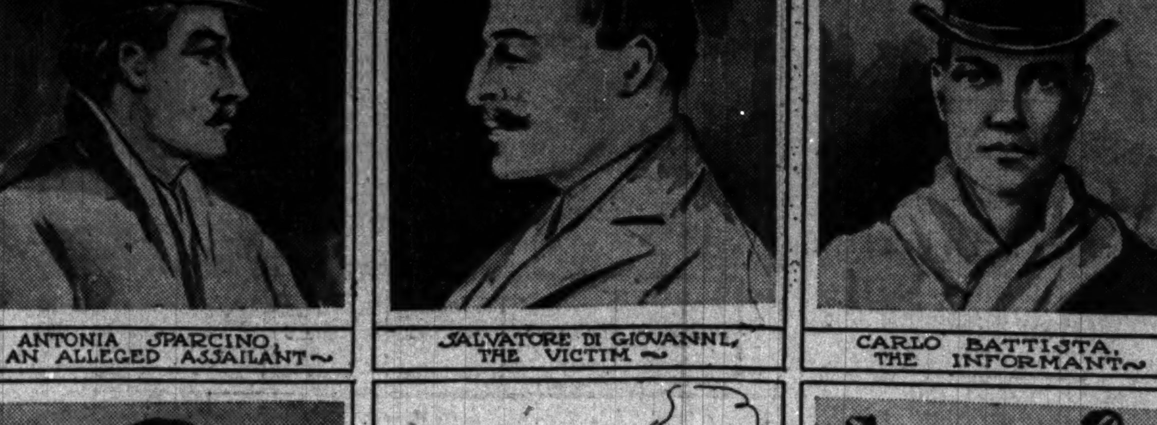
BLOW TO IRISH LAND LEAGUE.

House of Commons, by Vote of 203 to 109, Refuses Same Protection Enjoyed by Trades Unions.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Mr. William O'Brien, Nationalist member for Cork City, moved that in the opinion of the House the United Irish Land league was entitled to the same protection as the trades unions. The motion was rejected by 203 to 109.

The Grip Cure That Does Cure.
Laxative Bromo-Quinine removes the cause.

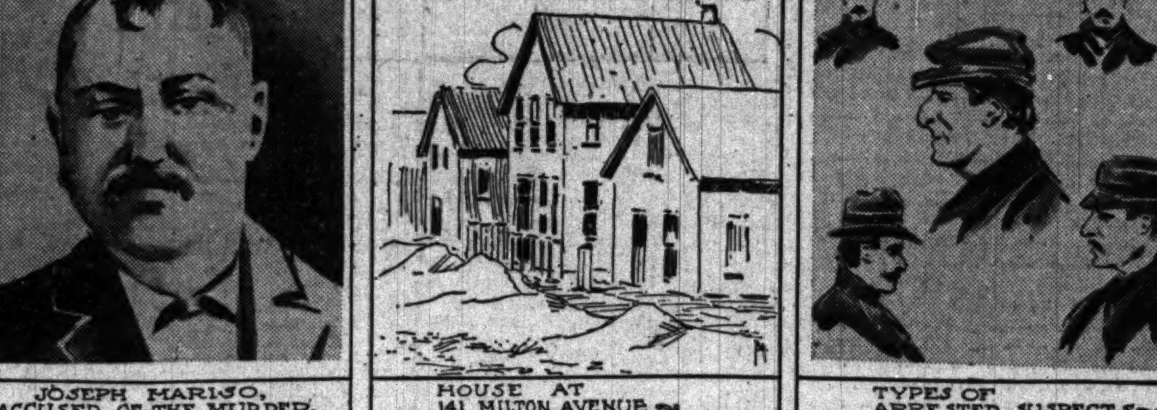
ITALIANS WHO FIGURE IN THE MYSTERIOUS DI GIOVANNI MURDER CASE.



ANTONIA SPARCINO, AN ALLEGED ASSAILANT

SALVATORE DI GIOVANNI, THE VICTIM

CARLO BATTISTA, THE INFORMANT



JOSEPH MARISO, ACCUSED OF THE MURDER.

HOUSE AT 141 MILTON AVENUE

TYPES OF ARRESTED SUSPECTS

MAY FORCE BULLER OUT.

EARL ROBERTS OVERRULES A RECENT ORDER AT ALDERSHOT.

Memorandum Posted by the Hero of the Tugela Campaign, in Which He Criticises the Training of the Artillery, Canceled by Instructions of the War Office—Club Gossip in London Declares an Effort Is Being Made to Compel Buller to Retire.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Earl Roberts, as Commander-in-Chief, has overruled General Buller in the latter's criticism of the artillery tactics as taught at Aldershot, and club gossip tonight declares that Buller may retire from the army in consequence.

On Feb. 7 General Buller, in memoranda on the training of artillery at Aldershot, declared that too much drill was introduced into this arm, while on the battlefield, the action of batteries being paralyzed in many cases by awaiting the orders of a brigade or division commander, many favorable opportunities would be missed. The criticisms therein were intended for the guidance of General Buller's command.

An order issued by the War office tonight instructs General Buller to cancel his memoranda.

Lord Cranborne, Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign office, assured Mr. William Redmond that the Emperor of Germany had not offered to arbitrate the question of terminating the war in south Africa.

Cost of the War.

Replying to a question on the cost of the war, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that thus far £81,500,000 of bonds had been issued and the weekly issue was from £1,000,000 to £1,250,000.

Mr. Brodrick imparted the information that the Boers in the field had recently been estimated at from 19,000 to 20,000. In January there were 16,000 Boer prisoners, and this number had since increased.

De Wet Moving Westward.

DE AAR, Cape Colony, Tuesday, Feb. 19.—Commandant Froneman's force, about 1,000 strong, has separated from General De Wet and gone north. General De Wet is moving westward to meet Commandant Hertzog, who is coming with a fresh supply of horses.

Verdict for Editor Cartwright.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 22.—Mr. Cartwright, editor of the South African News, who was recently arrested on the charge of printing a seditious and criminal libel, recently brought an action against the Cape Times for £5,000 damages for libel, the article complained of having appeared in the Owl, which is printed by the Times. The case was tried today and resulted in a verdict of one farthing damages for the plaintiff. Each side was ordered to pay its own costs.

Kansas Man Goes to War.

Manhattan, Kas., Feb. 22.—A. B. Leicester of Manhattan, Major of the First Infantry, K. N. G., received a commission, today from the English government through the authorities at Cape Colony as Captain of the regular cavalry to serve in the south African war. Major Leicester is an Englishman by birth and served in the English army as Lieutenant in the Royal Horse Artillery for three years. He came to America in 1874 and was Captain of Company M, Twenty-second Kansas Volunteer Infantry, during the Spanish-American war. Leicester will receive a year's leave of absence, commissioned to go beyond the seas, and will leave for Africa to enter active service.

PRAISE FOR LIPTON'S YACHT.

Steel Hull of Shamrock II. Said to Be Finest Piece of Work Ever Seen at Glasgow.

GLASGOW, Feb. 22.—Those who have been permitted to inspect the hull of Shamrock II. consider its construction thus far to be one of the finest pieces of metal work ever turned out in this country.

The whole framework is composed of bulbed nickel steel, light in sections, but spaced so closely that there are upwards of sixty frames on each side of the keel where the great weight of the lead will be most felt, and under the chain plates, where the strain of the mainstays is severe.

In the framework are large numbers of steel straps placed crosswise from timber to timber and following the sheer of the boat, to which the plates are riveted, top and bottom, thus avoiding the necessity of overlapping and permitting the whole immersed surface to be finished as smooth as a bottle.

MARQUIS WEDS AN ACTRESS.

Member of the English House of Lords Marries Miss Rosa Boote of the Lyric Theater.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Marquis of Headfort is reported to have married Miss Rosa Boote, a member of the "Florida" company at the Lyric Theater.

Geoffry Thomas Taylour, seventh Marquis of Headfort, was born in 1878. He is a Second Lieutenant in the First Life Guards and sits in the House of Lords as Baron Kenlis. His second title is Earl of Becktive.

FILIPINOS BUY OUR FLAGS

NATIVES PURCHASE $25,000 WORTH IN ONE WEEK.

Washington's Birthday Celebrated in Manila by Thousands of Residents, Who Assist the American Officers and the Taft Commission in Paying Tribute to the Father of His Country —Congratulations to Governor General MacArthur.

MANILA, Feb. 22.—During the week American flags to the value of $25,000 have been sold to natives in the Provinces of Pampanga, Tarlac, and Pangasinan.

Thousands of Filipinos gathered around the Lunetta band pavillion near the shore this afternoon and listened to and applauded American sentiments expressed by native and American orators, the occasion being the celebration of Washington's birthday.

Filipinos Praise Washington.

It was the first great gathering under the auspices of the federal party. Filipino and American flags fluttered from the ships in the bay and over various parts of the assemblage. They were intertwined on the speakers' stand.

The federalists marched from various sections, each party following a banner designating its own locality, and crowded closely about the pavilion, where were seated Governor General MacArthur and other Generals, the members of the United States Philippine commission, and a number of Filipino leaders.

Pledges Liberty to Natives.

General Luke E. Wright of the commission, in the course of a speech dealing with Washington's career and achievements, assured the Filipinos that the Americans had come among them to plant such forms of liberty as they knew and enjoyed at home.

The closing address was made by Señor Tomas Del Rosario, Secretary of the Federal party.

School supplies to the value of $160,000 have been ordered.

The government cable to Zambanga is completed.

Colonel Walter S. Schuyler with a detachment of the Forty-sixth Volunteer Infantry had a smart skirmish near Santa Cruz, Province of Cavité, in which several insurgents were killed. The Americans captured ten rifles.

MAY CHANGE THE KING'S OATH.

Lord Salisbury Says Legislation to Alter Anti-Catholic Declaration Must Start in the Commons.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Lord Salisbury, in the House of Lords, today, referring to the anti-Catholic declaration contained in the oath which King Edward took at the opening of Parliament, said that, though he deplored the language in which the declaration is couched, it must be remembered that the enactment represented the passions and feelings of the period when it was adopted.

The passions of Parliament now, he said, were not so strong, but there were undoubtedly parts of the country where the controversies which the declaration represented still flourished and where the emotions which it produced had not died out.

If legislation was undertaken, the Premier concluded, it ought to be started in the House of Commons, and he was not certain but that strong feelings might be aroused there.

DREIBUND NOT LIKED IN ITALY.

New Minister Attacked Because He Favors a Renewal of the Triple Alliance.

ROME, Feb. 22.—The new ministry is being strongly urged to drop Sig. Giulio Prinetti, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is attacked by all the papers on account of his alleged declarations to the Bavarian Minister, Baron Tucher de Simmelsdorf that he considered a renewal of the triple alliance an absolute necessity to Italy.

ATTACK FRENCH IN ALGERIA.

One Thousand Native Barabos Engage 160 Regulars and Are Repulsed with Loss.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—During an attack at 4 o'clock last Monday morning upon the French garrison of 160 at Tunimoun, Algeria, by 1,000 native Barabos, three officers and six men were killed and twenty-one wounded. The natives were repulsed with 100 killed and about the same number wounded.

TURKS AND BULGARIANS FIGHT.

Sultan's Troops Engage Agitators in a Macedonian Village — Several Killed on Both Sides.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 22.—Fighting has occurred between a large body of Bulgarian agitators and a force of Turkish troops at a village near Gheveghell, Macedonia. Six Bulgarians were killed and three taken prisoners. Five Turkish soldiers were killed and several wounded.

TO IGNORE M'KINLEY PLAN

CUBANS CONSIDER NEW PROGRAM TOWARD AMERICA.

Delegates' Committee Prefers to Regulate Relations with United States by Reciprocal Treaty Rather than by Constitutional Provision — Request for Coaling Stations to Be Rejected—Right to Interfere to Preserve Order Is Denied.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

HAVANA, Feb. 22.—The Committee of Relations of the constitutional convention has given the substance of its opinions to Guilberto Gomez, who will draw up a plan modeled from those opinions, which will be discussed by the committee and presented to the convention.

The program ignores the plan suggested by President McKinley. The main object of the committee is to arrange how Cuba can never be used as a base of operations against the United States, and this without in any way weakening the sovereignty of Cuba.

The committee will recommend close reciprocal treaties between Cuba and the United States. It will also draw up a provision that will prevent Cuba entering into relations with another power which might endanger her own freedom of action.

Object to Coaling Stations.

It is claimed that the convention will not grant coaling stations to the United States and that it will not recognize the right of the United States to intervene in Cuba to preserve law and order or to supervise any loan that Cuba may wish to raise.

The committee holds that the convention has made full provision in the matter of loans, which cannot, according to the constitution, be raised unless at the same time provision is made whereby sufficient taxes shall be set apart for interest and a sinking fund. The committee considers that this protects the Cuban exchequer against all extravagance. The sessions of the committee are private.

Jealous of Cuban Rights.

It is claimed that a majority think that the Congress will give absolute independence. With regard to sending a communication to Washington with the constitution some of the delegates are of the opinion that this would recognize an implied right of the United States to an explanation concerning the changes in the constitution. General Wood will forward the constitution when he receives the plan of relations. Señor Capote has recommended that the convention appoint two members to accompany the constitution to Washington.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 22.—The War department has not heard from General Wood of the reception by him of the Cuban constitution, as reported from Havana. The statement is made quite positively that it would be idle and purposeless to transmit the constitution as it stands and without any provision for the hereafter as between the two countries. It is now manifest that it would be a physical impossibility for the present Congress to act upon the subject of Cuba.

SUGAR SITUATION IN FRANCE.

Ninety-six Per Cent of the Entire Stock in the Hands of One Firm.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—A forecast of the report of the expert, M. Blanc, appointed to inquire into the sugar situation in consequence of the recent failure of a sugar speculator, M. Brabant, was published today.

M. Brabant complained of having been ruined by a syndicate which bought up all the stock of sugar. The report affirms that in 1899 over 96 per cent of the entire stock of sugar was in the hands of one firm.

In the Chamber of Deputies the Socialist group of Deputies called the government's attention to M. Blanc's report, which they claim ought to be considered in connection with the closing of the St. Ouen refinery. The latter, it is contended, indicates that the sugar corner still exists.

BERLIN EDITORS ARE REBUKED.

North German Gazette Attacks Critics of King Edward Because of His Approaching Visit.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—The semi-official North German Gazette today prints an inspired rebuke of the Anglophobic press. It says:

"The King of England comes to Germany in a few days. The reason for the British ruler's journey is to be found solely in the suffering condition of his sister, the Empress Frederick.

"Some German papers, nevertheless, have sought to make a political event of it, with the object of indulging in venomous attacks which cannot fail to pain the Emperor most deeply."

Empress Frederick Suffers Severely.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—The Empress Dowager, according to private information received by the Berliner Tageblatt, is suffering severely.

Through Train to Florida.
Via Monon Route and C., H. and D. Ry. From winter to summer in 32 hours, without changing cars. Sleepers, dining, and observation-library car. Leave Chicago every Monday and Thursday at 12 noon. City ticket office, 232 Clark street. Frank J. Reed, G. P. A., Chicago.

CANAL TREATY TAKEN UP

BRITISH CABINET DISCUSSES HAY-PAUNCEFOTE AGREEMENT.

United States Ambassador Choate Will Probably Be Summoned to the Foreign Office Next Monday to Receive the Decision of Lord Salisbury and His Colleagues—Senate Amendments Not Likely to Be Agreed To Without Concessions in Return.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—In spite of the great secrecy with which, as is usual, the deliberations of the Cabinet are guarded, it is certain that one of the subjects under discussion at today's meeting was a dispatch from Lord Pauncefote which dealt with the probable attitude of the United States towards Great Britain's counter proposals in the Nicaragua matter.

United States Ambassador Choate will probably be summoned to the Foreign office next Monday, when Lord Lansdowne is likely to communicate to him the British views regarding the Nicaragua and China controversies. No expectation need be entertained that this interview will settle one way or the other the Nicaragua Canal difficulty.

Great Britain has no intention of ratifying the Hay-Pauncefote treaty in the form desired by the Senate unless her counter proposals are agreed to within the short time which remains before that treaty lapses, and this is recognized to be almost impossible.

Morgan's Minority Report.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 22.—Senator Morgan of the Committee on Foreign Relations has made a minority report upon the resolution declaring that the ratification of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is not a condition precedent to the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, and that the United States should proceed with that work regardless of the existence of the Clayton-Bulwer agreement.

The committee made an adverse report upon the resolution a few days ago, and Senator Morgan controverts the wisdom of that action.

"We are bound to agree with Costa Rica and Nicaragua as to the terms on which canal privileges will be extended to the United States if this subject is to be settled by agreement.

"We have so agreed, and the question is whether in a spasm of apprehension, or under a subordination to the criticisms that British opinion may inflict upon us, we will permit that government to compel the President to abandon these agreements. They are honorable, just, lawful, and inconceivably valuable, and, once abandoned, we cannot expect a peaceful resumption of them."

Outlines American Policy.

Mr. Morgan also takes the stand that the President has already outlined the position of the United States toward the Clayton-Bulwer treaty by negotiating the protocols with Costa Rica and Nicaragua. "It is quite as clear," he says, "that the President in making these agreements in the name of the United States defiantly disregarded any claim of right that Great Britain could assert to the effect that her consent was necessary to such action on his part, as President. And, equally, he asserted the right of Congress to disregard any claims of Great Britain to prevent the acquisition of such rights from Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and to appropriate money for that distinct purpose."

CHINA CAMPAIGN CALLED OFF.

Count von Waldersee Notifies the Allies That Expedition to Singan-Fu Is Postponed.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, Commander-in-Chief of the allies in China, telegraphs under yesterday's date that on account of the recent concessions made by China he has postponed the departure of the punitive expedition for Singan-Fu, the present Chinese capital. The expedition was to have started tomorrow.

Chinese Edict Is Delayed.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

PEKIN, Feb. 22.—The Ministers held a meeting today, at which they were notified by the Chinese commissioners that they believed an edict had already been issued by the Dowager Empress commanding the punishments demanded by the representatives of the powers. The receipt of the edict, it was thought, was delayed owing to the New Year holidays.

It is understood here that Mr. Conger, the American Minister, has been instructed by his government that the Chinese have been sufficiently punished, and that no further demand shall be made by him for further death penalties.

Court to Return to Pekin.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Standard has received the following from its correspondent at Shanghai:

"An imperial decree orders the Chinese officials in Pekin to repair the palaces there promptly that they may be in readiness to receive the court, which will leave Sian-Fu toward the end of March."

"Li Hung Chang asserts," says the Pekin correspondent of the Morning Post, "that the punishments to be imposed upon Prince Chuang and the Fu Hsien have been carried out in accordance with the demands of the foreign envoys."

SEEKS TO EXPEL YOUNG EARL.

Organ Grinder Viscount Hinton Asks Courts to Eject His Half Brother from Estates

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Proceedings have been started in behalf of Viscount Hinton, who at one time played an organ in London streets, to eject the youthful Earl Poulett from Hinton House, pending the trial of the question of his right to the earldom. An injunction will be asked for to restrain the present occupant of the family estates from using the title of Earl Poulett.

When William Henry, Earl Poulett, died in London on Jan. 22, 1899, the succession to his title and estates came into dispute. The old Earl was thrice married, and the organ grinding claimant to his estate declares himself to be his eldest son by Miss Elizabeth Virginia Newman, daughter of a Landport pilot, whom the Earl married in 1849. The old Earl never concealed his hatred for his organ grinding son, whom he characterized as an impostor.

AMERICANS CHEER CERVERA.

Spanish Admiral Warmly Greeted at Gibraltar by Passengers on the Fuerst Bismarck.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

LONDON, Feb. 23.—A dispatch to the Daily Express from Gibraltar says that Admiral Cervera, who commanded the Spanish squadron at Santiago and who is residing at that place, boarded the steamer Fuerst Bismarck upon its arrival there to visit an American friend named Arthur Humphrey. As he stepped on the gangway he was vociferously cheered by the American passengers, much to the surprise, it is stated, of the Spaniards who were standing by.

American Tram Cars for Switzerland.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

GENEVA, Feb. 22.—The governments of this city and Berne have made contracts with an American firm for large supplies of electric tram cars.

Washington Excursion.
Account the inauguration, the Big Four, Chesapeake and Ohio Route [the Rhine, Alps, and Battlefield Line] will sell tickets at one fare for round trip, March 1, 2, 3, good to leave Washington until March 8. City Ticket Office, 234 Clark street.

PLOT TO MURDER MAY BE EXPOSED.

Killing of Salvatore di Giovanni Believed to Have Been Planned.

ITALIANS UNDER ARREST.

Joseph Mariso Identified by Carlo Battista as Man Who Fired the Fatal Shot.

POLICE EXPECT CONFESSION.

Although the police have secured a statement from a witness identifying Joseph Mariso as the man who fired the shot which killed Salvatore di Giovanni on Thursday night, many elements of mystery still surround the case. When the trial is begun men who were hundreds of miles from the scene of the shooting may occupy seats in the prisoners' dock. That the murder was premeditated the police are confident. Many arrests and an exposure of the workings of Italian secret societies may follow the confession of the murderers, which the police believe they will secure in a short time.

Many motives which may have inspired the crime have been developed by the investigation of the police and the revelation of the varied career of the dead man. Revenge and the fear of exposure are the principal ones.

Little doubt is entertained that Di Giovanni was lured to the saloon of Frank Morici, 57 Grand avenue, where preparations had been made to involve him in a saloon brawl and kill him. The refusal of the man to quarrel with the inmates, and his hurried exit, apparently had disarranged the plans. According to the story of Carlo Battista, the companion of Di Giovanni, he was followed from the place by four men selected, who closed about the man at the entrance of the dark alley, and without a word fired a fusillade of bullets at him.

Three Italians Are Identified.

Mariso, Antonio Sparcini, and Angastina Lascola, now under arrest, have been identified by Battista as three of the four men who fired the shots, and the fourth member of the party, referred to by the prisoner as "the President," and whose name is known to the police, is being sought by them. They believe he will be apprehended in a few hours. Battista, who was arrested while standing over the body of Di Giovanni, was taken to the County Jail Hospital, where Mariso is, suffering from a bullet wound fired during the fray, and identified him as the man who had pressed a revolver to the side of Di Giovanni and pulled the trigger.

Later Battista was confronted by Sparcini and Lascola. He identified Sparcini as the one who was standing closest to the wounded man when the powder smoke had drifted away and before he sprang to the assistance of his friend, who was staggering from the effects of the wound in his breast. Lascola was declared to be one of the party, and the witness had seen a revolver in his hand, although he had seen him fire no shots.

Police Make Many Arrests.

Seventeen arrests were made by the police, and the cellrooms of the West Chicago Avenue Station were filled with members of the North Side Italian colony, many of whom have occupied the cells before for various offenses. During the day several of the inmates were taken before Inspector Kalas, and after a searching examination were given their freedom. No attorneys or friends of the accused men visited them during the day.

Among the men sought by the police to see if they can throw any light on the present case are Joseph Palundo and Pasquallo Alfonsi, who were participants in an affray which almost culminated in the death of the former three years ago. On Sept. 8, 1898, Di Giovanni, then known as Guliano Gambordella, which is said to be his real name, was arrested by Detective Murray of the Maxwell Street Station for the attempted murder of Palundo in front of a house at 325 Jefferson street.

The men had become engaged in a quarrel near Harrison and Clark streets in the morning, which resulted in the worsting of Di Giovanni until his friends came to his rescue. Concealing himself near the home of Palundo he lay in wait until his arrival, and, attacking him from behind, attempted to cut his throat with a razor. A bad wound was inflicted, and for several weeks the death of Palundo seemed probable.

Charged with Attempted Murder.

Di Giovanni was held to the grand jury charged with attempted murder, but almost before the wound had healed Palundo departed from the town, apparently at the behest of some society, although he was known to have borne the deepest animosity to Di Giovanni and to have sworn to be revenged. Di Giovanni also left the city a few weeks later, and was not known to have returned to the city by the police of the district, who believe that friends of the injured man were the murderers of the dead Italian.

Di Giovanni was known to have been involved in many questionable transactions while in this city, and was implicated in the theft of the watch of a prominent West Side politician. He had been accused of many other offenses, among which was the circulating of counterfeit money. When arrested by Detective Murray for the assault on Palundo he offered a desperate resistance and attempted to shoot the policeman, who disarmed him after a struggle.

Witness Describes the Shooting.

According to the statement of Battista, a quarrel had been forced on Di Giovanni several times, but he refused to become embroiled, and when the opportunity offered had left the place hurriedly, placing his revolver in his overcoat pocket. About 150 feet from the saloon he was overtaken by the men, who had quietly followed him, and the first shot was fired before he had faced his assailants. As he drew his revolver Mariso is said to have stepped to Di Giovanni's side and pressed his weapon against the man's breast as he fired. The return bullet of the wounded man struck Mariso in the mouth, and a cloud of smoke from the weapons obscured the participants from the sight of Battista.

Battista stepped to the side of Di Giovanni as the men ran down the street, the tell-tale stream of blood that betrayed them flowing from the wound of the murderer. Battista then assisted the dying man to walk to the drug store at 180 North Halsted street, where he was arrested.

The police believe that the story of the shooting related by Battista is a true one, but discredit his assertion that he was not a party to the plot. His denial that he was in the company of Di Giovanni during the hours preceding the shooting has been disproved, and it is believed that he was the tool selected to bring the victim to his death. The movements of Battista, who had arrived but a few days ago from New York City, the former residence of the victim, and his connection with the crime are being investigated.

Believe He Lived in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—Salvatore Di Giovanni is believed by Italians of this city to have been Dr. Raffaelo Guidone, a one-time resident of St. Louis. From the description of the murdered man, Domenica Ginocchio, Italian Consul, says he believes their identity is one and the same

FIGHT FIRE AS WATER FREEZES.

Chief Swenie's Men Have a Hard Struggle in the Down-Town District.

MAYOR SEES THEM WORK.

Blaze Is in Six Story Structure at Harrison and Dearborn Streets.

LOSS IS PUT AT $50,000.

Battling with the ice and snow, as well as with the flames, in fear of a collapse of the building, firemen fought for three hours last night with a blaze in the old six-story building at Dearborn and Harrison streets and Custom-House place. In streets covered with ice Mayor Harrison and thousands of pedestrians viewed the flames and smoke and watched the efforts of the department to subdue the blaze. Before the fire was under control the building was wrecked and the owner, J. S. Loeb, and the occupants had suffered a loss of over $50,000.

The fire started at 7:45 o'clock and was discovered by a clerk in M. F. Thometz's drug store, 98 Harrison street, opposite the building. The structure contained many printing plants and on each floor were bundles of old rags and cans of benzine, used in cleaning type. The inflammable nature of these materials added fuel to the flames and the building was soon on fire from the first floor to the roof.

Directly at the rear of the fire-stricken building is the immense Ellsworth office building. Several lines of hose were carried up on the Dearborn side of this building to the tenth floor and then through some open windows the streams were directed on the roof of the building.

Mayor Harrison Watches Fire.

Mayor Harrison, who stood for some time in the crowd, observed the flames as he left the Polk Street Depot. He was returning to Chicago from the shooting contest at Palos Park. Leaving his companions, the Mayor stood alone to watch the progress of the flames.

In William Bauman's saloon, Bauman, his bartender, and William A. Druckenmiller, 1235 Michigan avenue, were conversing together. When they saw the light of the flames on the windows of the Pontiac Building, across the street, they rushed to the door. Druckenmiller carried the cash register to the street and then returned to the saloon.

Two policemen saw him enter, and, entering the saloon, they ordered him to leave. Druckenmiller obeyed the officers and left. A moment later several floors crashed into Asa Waldron's restaurant, the restaurant taking up the ground floor space at Harrison street and Custom-House place.

Losses Incurred by Tenants.

The losses on the tenants of the building were:

William Bauman, saloon	$ 1,000
Asa Waldron, restaurant	500
Superior Printing company	2,000
Daniel F. Stewart, printing	3,000
Robert F. Brink, printing	2,800
George Titman Printing company	8,000
C. M. Robertson & Co., printing	10,000
Edward Tittlebaum, plaiting and embroidering	6,000

The building was valued at $50,000. The walls remain, and the loss is not estimated to exceed $25,000. The building has been condemned several times by building inspectors. Eight years ago the tenants then occupying it were ordered out. Since then it has been vacant on different floors most of the time. Last night's fire was the fourth that has occurred in the structure during the last five years. The last fire previous to last night took place in June, 1900. The insurance on the building and contents will aggregate about one-half of the losses. J. S. Loeb, the owner of the structure, carried $20,000 in a number of companies.

Scare in Apartment Building.

The explosion of a gas stove in the apartment occupied by Mrs. Edward J. Denfield in The Monroe flat building at Fifty-fifth street and Monroe avenue, caused a small panic among the tenants yesterday afternoon. Clouds of smoke filled the roofed court in the center of the building, and alarmed the occupants, Miss Belle Kendall running to the fire station, half a block distant, and calling the engines to the scene. The fire was extinguished after half an hour's work. The loss, amounting to $1,000, falls on John D. Rockefeller, who erected the building for hotel purposes during the World's Fair.

Policeman Saves Thirty Horses.

Thirty horses were saved from a burning livery stable at 596 Milwaukee avenue early yesterday morning by Policeman Orikowski of the West Chicago Avenue Station. The livery belongs to Jacob Nelles, who, with his family, had to make a hasty exit from their apartments on the second floor. The loss was $200.

Fire Damages a Church.

Fire was discovered in the basement of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Sherman avenue and Main street, Evanston, yesterday afternoon. Before the fire was extinguished a loss of $300 had been sustained. The blaze was caused by a defective furnace flue.

MEET TO REUNITE DEMOCRACY.

Pennsylvania Leaders Gather at Dinner and Receive Letters from Cleveland, Hill, and Others.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—A step which is believed to be a preliminary for the unification of the national Democratic party was taken tonight, when 200 Pennsylvania Democrats and some from other States met at a dinner.

John Cadwalader of this city, who presided, explained the object of the dinner.

"This meeting was called for the purpose of putting the Democracy on its feet," he said, "and to keep it from defeat hereafter."

Ex-President Cleveland sent a letter, in which he said:

"I should be pleased to be present on this occasion and testify to my support of the political purposes its projectors have in view. I am sorry, therefore, that some pressing engagements and work prevent my doing so."

Ex-Senator David B. Hill wrote as follows:

"All such gatherings having for their aim the unification of the Democratic party, a renewal of allegiance to Jeffersonian principles of government, and the making of plans for Democratic victories deserve the encouragement of all our party friends."

Ex-Secretary of the Interior Hoke Smith wrote:

"I hope to see the party in its next national convention adopt a platform so sound that it can again appeal successfully to the conservative masses of voters."

Epworth League Gives Entertainment.

Oriental costumes and customs were shown at the First Methodist Church in Evanston last evening, when the Epworth league of the church gave a play entitled "Life in the East." The leading character was Miss Florence Benoliel of Jerusalem. An Oriental wedding, a funeral procession, and other scenes of the Holy Land were the features of the evening.

MASK BALL AT ASHLAND.

WEST SIDE CLUB GIVES ITS ANNUAL DANCE.

Rough Riders and Colonial Dames Lend Color to the Scene — Washington Hatchets and Patriotic Colors Used for the Decorations — Couples on the Floor Are Watched by an Audience of 500—List of Some of Those Present.

Rough Riders in chapes and spurs touched elbows with stately dames in powdered wigs, and Bowery toughs danced with Cinderellas at the Ashland club last night. It was the annual masked ball, and 300 people in every sort of beautiful and grotesque disguise waltzed and two-stepped across the waxed floor. Five hundred spectators watched the scene from the gallery. The room was decorated in patriotic colors, with unique electrical effects. Hatchets in conspicuous places gave reminder of Washington, whose birthday was honored by the fête. Cut flowers and palms completed the decorative scheme, and made a suitable background for the gayety of the costumes.

The grand march was led by a platoon of police, headed by Chief Kip Lee on a spirited charger. Masks were removed at midnight, and a cotillion was danced after supper.

Among those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Dana,
Mr. and Mrs. Fred G. Brooks,
Mr. and Mrs. Don M. Gallie,
Mr. and Mrs. George O. Gunderson,
Mr. and Mrs. William B. Bangs,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Bowes,
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Hatch,
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Archibald,
Mr. and Mrs. Walker J. Balis,
Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Fogarty,
Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Dennis,
Mr. and Mrs. C. St. Clair Drake,
Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Tyrrell,
Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Flight,
Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Heron,
Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Baker,
Mr. and Mrs. George F. Wisshack,
Fred Y. Coffin,
Miss Sallie Beard,
Miss Emily Grass,
Miss Sallie Worst,
Miss Edna Dunbar,
Miss Florence Spofford,
Miss Mabel Lewis,
Miss Edna Curran,
Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Traver,
Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Sisson,
Mr. and Mrs. George W. Trout,
Captain and Mrs. A. F. Campbell,
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Tariant,
Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Beardsley,
Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Harlow,
Mr. and Mrs. Arch M. Campbell,
Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Witbeck,
Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Heron,
Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Flanagan,
Mr. Seward M. Gunderson,
Miss Lulu Dunkle,
Miss Sadie Briggs,
Miss Florence Freck,
Miss Nellie Allison,
Miss Evangeline Sherwood,
Miss Jessie Wallace.

The committee in charge of the affair consisted of Dr. Fred Y. Coffin, Dr. C. St. Clair Drake, and Mr. Willis H. Hudson.

BROWNIES INVADE FAIRYLAND.

Children's Matinee at Central Music Hall for Benefit of Emergency Hospital Fund.

A large audience welcomed "The Brownies in Fairyland," who returned to Central Music Hall yesterday afternoon for the benefit of the Emergency Hospital. It was children's matinée, the little people in the seats applauding the performances of the 100 children on the stage. The first scene revealed a sunset in fairy dell and Queen Flora holding her court. Then the Brownies appear, and Prince Aldebaran offers his service to Queen Flora, and between that and the wedding of the Prince and the fairy Queen some of the special features were an international dance, Mother Goose characters, the organ grinder and trick bear scene, acrobatic skirt dancing, Japanese and Spanish dances.

The costuming was unique, butterflies and flower figures among the fairies, and Uncle Sam, Johnny Bull, and other national figures among the Brownies. The performance will be repeated this afternoon.

The cast of characters is as follows:

Prince Aldebaran, ruler of the Brownie Band		Blanchard Buhler
Cholly Boutonniere, the Brownie exquisite		Garland E. Coon
Chauncey Quoter, familiar with the poets		William Holm
Major Telloff, of the Brownie War office		Alexander Kissinger
Patrolman Moveon, the Brownie police force		Siegfried Schultz
Billy Tackabout, who has weathered many a gale		Clark Bowen
Tutti	The Brownie twins.	Charles Holm
Frutti		Peter Loranger
Uncle Sam of the Land of the Free		John Cary
John Bull, from Lunnon		Edward Sabbath
Donald MacCraggie, from the Highlands		Emil Petry
Dennis O'Rourke, from Killarney		Charles Holm
Professor Katchakoff, a Russian ex-Nihilist		Clarence Rasmus
Wagner von Strauss, a musical product of the Rhine		Edward Uhlendorf
Afraid-of-the-Day, an Indian chief not afraid of the night		Knute Warner
Furanskins, an Eskimo		Fred Cole
Wah Sing, in the laundry business		Douglas Cole
Wasp	Leaders of the enemy.	Melville Starkey
Hornet		Walter Loranger
Kissing Bug		Clarence Seastrum
Queen Flora, Goddess of the Flowers		Laura Cunningham
Toddlekins	Wee attendants of the Queen.	Gracie Faust
Tippytoes		Vesta Hutts
Aesthetica, with a love for the beautiful		Hazel Herzberger
Sunshine,	Ladies in waiting to the Queen	Grace Wager
Dewdrop,		Edith Van Ness
Starlight,		Babe Belleisle
Zephyr,		Josephine McIntyre
Roseleaf,		Ella Petrie
Hyacinth,		Lillie Utz
Eglantine,		Laura Lamb
Morning Glory,		Ella O'Line
Columbine,		Norine Harrington
Heartsease,		Georgina Straley
Goldenrod,		Edith Mooney
King Cole,	Mother Goose characters	Henry Hessler
The Crooked Man,		Willie Wager
Simple Simon,		Garret Buhler
Mistress Mary,		Leila Marvin
Old Woman		Josephine Deagan

VAUDEVILLE SHOW AT EVANSTON

Boat club to Give Its Third Annual Entertainment Tonight, "A Gentle Jury" to Be a Feature.

An event in Evanston this evening will be the third annual vaudeville show of the Evanston Boat club. The production will be given almost entirely by local talent, and will be followed by a dance. A feature of the evening will be the production of the farce, "A Gentle Jury," by members of the Ladies' auxiliary. The program will include the following numbers.

Milton Narramore, German singing comedian.
Bert Peters, blackface entertainer.
Mabel Church, monologist.
Anderson brothers, singing and dancing comedians.
Marie Parshall, singer and darky melodies.
Ralph Kohtz, man of mystery.
Bingham and Stacey, operatic duo.
Ladies' auxiliary, "A Gentle Jury."
Dan Roche, comedian.
University Quartet.
Hance and Briggs, banjo selections.
Lane and Williams, comedy singers and dancers.

OPPOSES BOYS AT UNIVERSITIES

Henry Carter Adams Thinks Young Men Just Out of High Schools Should Attend Small Colleges.

"Our great universities are no places for students just out of high school," said Professor Henry Carter Adams of the University of Michigan at the annual banquet of the Chicago Alumni Association of Iowa College, held in the Victoria Hotel last evening.

The statement gains emphasis from the fact that Professor Adams has for many years been at the head of the economic department of the University of Michigan, which ranks second largest in point of attendance of the universities of the United States, Harvard ranking first. Continuing, Professor Adams said:

"It is unfortunate to throw a boy of 16 into them. Each parent is confronted with a problem when he considers the education of his children. As for myself, I have settled. I will send my children for the first, second, and third years to a small college and then let them decide for themselves as to where they will spend their fourth year."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. M. G. Brown's Metaphysical Discovery kills the root of all disease. Comprises three preparations, which enter the system by absorption through the eyes, ears, and scalp. No drugs through the mouth. Three bottles in a set, put up in three sizes, and sold at $5.00, $2.50, $1.25. Enclose price to the Metaphysical University, 51 Bond-st., New York, or send for circular. Established over thirty years.

Muscular pains, eruptions, burns, and all skin afflictions cured by Greve's Ointment.
Parker's Hair Balsam is life to the hair.

Use Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters, world renowned appetizer, of exquisite flavor.

MASKED ROBBERS ON "L" PLATFORM

Two Beat George Quick with Club and Throw Him Into Snow Bank.

CITIZENS PURSUE THEM.

Attack Is Made at the Oak Park Avenue Station of Lake Street Line.

SAFE BLOWERS ARE BUSY.

Two masked men attacked George Quick, 747 Garfield boulevard, while he was waiting on the platform for a train at the Oak Park station of the Lake street "L" road, at 10 o'clock last night. They struck him on the head with a club and the butt of a revolver. Frightened by the approach of several persons, the holdup men threw Quick from the platform into a snowbank and ran. They were pursued by a score of citizens, who fired at them. The robbers escaped on an eastbound train.

Quick and the two robbers were the only persons on the platform when the assault occurred. He saw them approaching him and tried to run past them. One of the men grabbed him and demanded his money. Instead of complying Quick fought the men and was struck down. The force of the blows rendered him unconscious. The men were about to search his pockets when their work was stopped by several persons who came to board a train. The robbers threw Quick from the platform and ran east, pursued by many who had been attracted to the scene.

A physician was summoned and in a short time Quick was revived. He refused to be taken to the hospital, and went home unassisted. The police of Oak Park were notified of the attempted robbery a few minutes after the robbers had disappeared, and a wagonload of policemen were sent out to search the neighborhood for them. A number of suspects were brought in, but as they could not be identified they were released.

Thought They Were Passengers.

"I did not know they were robbers until I saw they wore masks," said Quick when questioned by the police. "When I first saw them coming on the platform I thought they were about to catch the elevated train, for which I was waiting. I know that I injured one of the robbers severely, as I struck him a fierce blow across the nose."

Quick, who is employed by the Commonwealth Electric company, had been visiting friends in Oak Park during the evening. He thinks his assailants followed him from the house of his friends, as he says when he was leaving the house he saw two men acting in a suspicious manner nearby. Quick had a considerable amount of money, and had also a gold watch and chain.

Many Burglaries Reported.

An organized gang of expert safe blowers and burglars who have been operating on the North Side of late, early yesterday morning entered three places in the vicinity of Wells and Schiller streets. In one place they succeeded in carrying away about $200 worth of liquors and cigars, but they were frightened away from the other two stores.

The places where the men tried to open the safe are those of Herman Weil, roofer, 591 Wells street, and Daniel Soreghen, coal dealer, at 587 Wells street.

The burglars also entered the saloon of John Tallman, 508 Wells street, which is about a block away from the roofing and coal offices. Here the thieves broke through a rear door and carried away a large amount of liquor and cigars.

More than a score of saloons in the Larrabee street district have been entered by burglars during the early mornings, and hundreds of dollars' worth of property has been taken. The saloon of Joseph Richter, Clark street and North avenue, has been entered six times within the last six months.

The saloons of Otto Fest, 298 Sedgwick street, and Henry Meyers, Sedgwick and Sigel streets, were also entered and property taken. In the former place $20 was taken from the cash drawer.

Unconscious Man Robbed.

While he lay unconscious from a fall on the sidewalk at Western avenue and Van Buren street William H. Enzer, 990 West Van Buren street, was robbed by some unknown person of a gold watch and chain valued at $65.

STRAY CAT AND DOGS CAUSE BURGLAR SCARE.

East Chicago Avenue Police Make Hurried Trip to Residence of the Misses Peck, but Fail to Find Thieves.

Burglars were supposed to be attacking the residence of the Misses Peck, 5 Tower court, shortly after midnight last night, when a telephone message was received at the East Chicago Avenue Police Station imploring protection from the marauders. The appeal was immediately followed by the hasty departure from the station of a patrol wagon filled with policemen, each anxious to win promotion through valiant deeds.

When the policemen reached the residence they found the occupants terror-stricken, but could discover no burglars. Instead they found a stray cat imprisoned between the outer and inner doors of the vestibule, and a pair of noisy fox terriers within the house, to whom the presence of the cat was most objectionable.

The barking of the terriers convinced the occupants of the house that somebody was trying to enter the place, until the stray tabbie was found. Then the policemen returned to the station, satisfied with having performed their duty. The residence is the home of Misses Annah M., Josephine, and Haroldine Peck.

OBITUARY.

THE REV. HENRY BLATCHFORD, for sixty-nine years a Presbyterian missionary among the Chippewa Indians of the Lake Superior region, died on Thursday night at Odanah, aged 93 years. He was the oldest missionary in Wisconsin, not only in point of service but in years. His life was spent with the Chippewas.

BRIGADIER GENERAL ROBERT MACFEELEY, Washington, D. C., died on Thursday night. He was appointed to the military academy from Pennsylvania in 1846, served through the war, and in April, 1875, was appointed Commissary General of Subsistence. General MacFeeley retired on July 1, 1890.

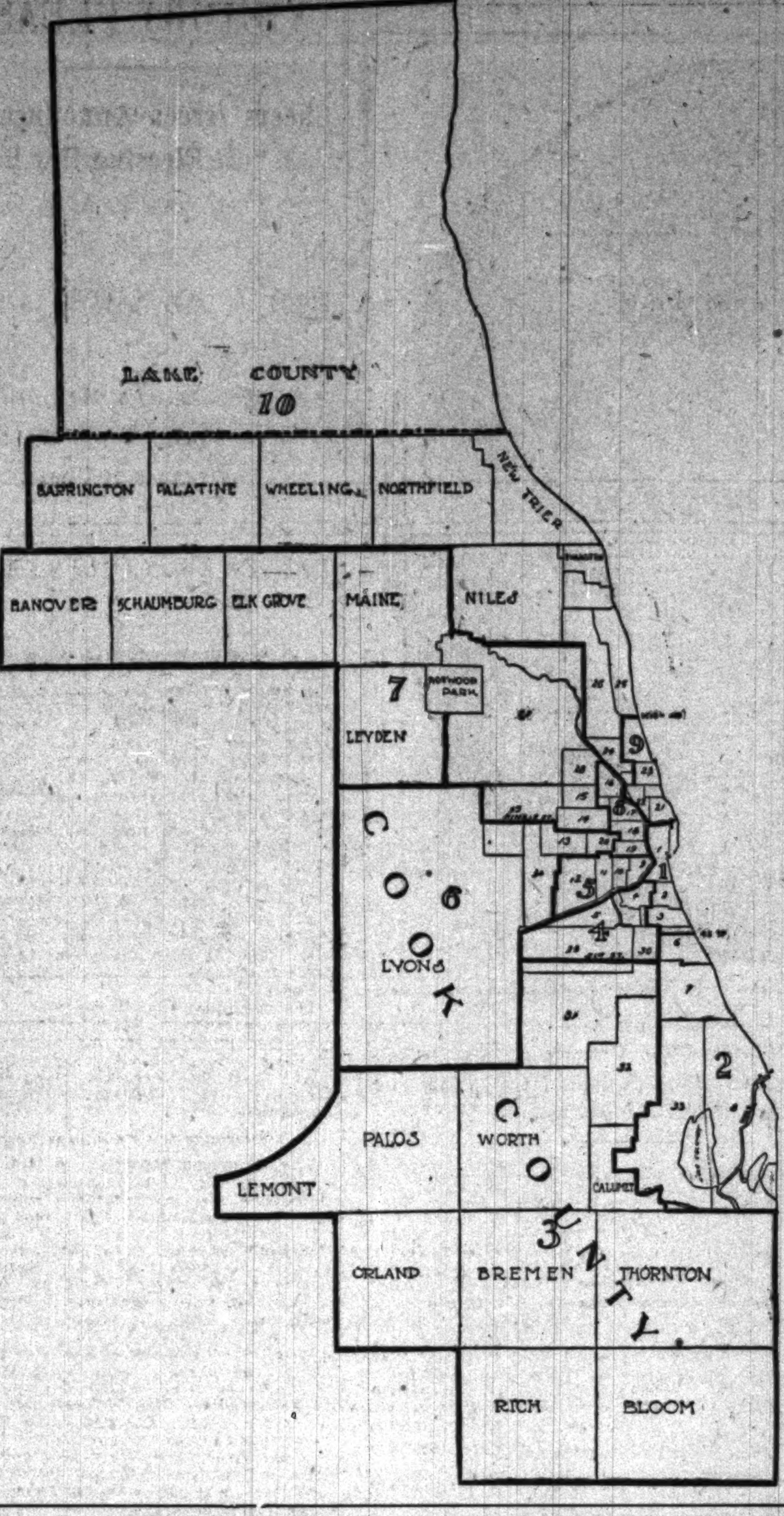
THE RT.-REV. AUGUST BESSONIES, Indianapolis, died yesterday, on the sixty-first anniversary of his ordination as a priest. He was Vicar General of the Diocese of Indianapolis, and was born in France, eighty-six years ago.

I. M. LATCHSHAW, Marietta, O., died at Buena Vista, Colo., of heart failure, superinduced by pneumonia. He was a well-known Colorado mineowner and one of the wealthiest men in Ohio.

No Change to Hot Springs, Ark.

Through sleeping car to Hot Springs, Ark., without change, via Memphis and Little Rock, carried daily on Illinois Central fast "limited" train, leaving Chicago at 6:10 p.m. Literature and reservations at City Ticket Office, 99 Adams street. 'Phone Central 2705.

REAPPORTIONMENT IN COOK AND LAKE.



DIES TO RELIEVE FAMILY.

THOMAS J. EVANS JR. KILLS SELF BECAUSE FRIENDS WORRY.

Relatives Living at 6020 Monroe Avenue Troubled by His Ways, It Is Said—Man Goes to McCoy's Hotel, Prepares Note and Statements, Then Shoots—Body Found in Afternoon—Other Suicides Caused by Despondency from Ill-Health and a Quarrel.

After deliberately planning to end his life because he believed he had worried and disgraced his family, Thomas J. Evans Jr. shot and killed himself early yesterday morning in a room in McCoy's Hotel. Although the shot is thought to have been fired between 3 and 4 o'clock, the body was not discovered until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when George Ballard, the engineer of the hotel, broke open the door of Evans' room. A note and several statements, carefully written, were found on a table in the room. The body, partly dressed, was lying on the floor in front of a mirror, where the man had evidently placed the revolver to his head and killed himself.

The note was dated Feb. 21, 1900, and was addressed to the dead man's family. It read:

> Feb. 21, 1900.—To My Mother, Father, Sister, and Brother: I have decided after much deliberation that this is my only way to cease causing you worry, and trust that you will forgive me for this, my last, act. With love, Tom.

Beside the note was the statement:

> My name is T. J. Evans Jr. Notify H. A. Evans, 6020 Monroe avenue, Chicago.

H. A. Evans, referred to, is a brother of the deceased. When seen last night at his home in Monroe avenue he refused to make any statement concerning his brother's death. It was learned, however, that Evans had been irregular in his habits, and the police believe this led to an estrangement with his family.

Living Away from Family.

While the other members of the family lived at the home, 6020 Monroe avenue, together, Evans is said to have lived in other parts of the city. For the last two weeks he has stopped irregularly at McCoy's Hotel. According to the clerks, he would come to the hotel at night and retire at once to his room without engaging in conversation with any one. He was 27 years old and of large stature. He was always well dressed.

When Evans entered the hotel shortly after midnight on Thursday the clerk noticed nothing peculiar in his actions and assigned him to a room on the top floor. The clerk asked Evans if he desired to be called in the morning and received a negative answer. Nothing more was thought of the man until a chambermaid early in the afternoon reported that she was unable to arouse him. George Ballard, the hotel engineer, then broke open the door of the room and found Evans' body. The police of the Central Detail Station were notified and the body was removed to Rolston's rooms, 22 Adams street.

On the table with the note to his family Evans had left a statement assigning 170 shares of stock in the "F. & B. B." association, thought by the police to be a publishing association in the process of organization, to Clara M. Evans. The statement was dated Feb. 19, 1900.

Suicide After Quarrel with Wife.

After quarreling with his wife Henry Bussau, 55 years old, proprietor of a dyehouse at 672 South Halsted street, went to his bedroom and committed suicide by shooting himself in the left breast. He died almost instantly. Bussau was the founder of the Schiller Pleasure club, an organization which has a membership of several hundred.

Sickness Leads to Suicide.

Despondency, because of sickness and inability to work, is believed to be what caused John Moran, a laborer, 45 years old, to commit suicide at 5491 Lake avenue. When James McKenna went to Moran's room in the afternoon he detected the odor of gas. When the door was opened Moran was found lying on the bed, dead. The body was removed to Rolston's, 5437 Lake avenue.

Despondency brought on by ill health is thought to have led Mrs. Edward Roebeck, 2009 State street, to attempt suicide in the morning by taking cocaine. She was found unconscious by neighbors, and Dr. M. F. Murry, 1935 State street, was summoned. She was taken to the Samaritan Hospital, 481 Wabash avenue. Little hope is entertained for her recovery. She is 27 years old.

KEEP BARTON CASE SECRET

LAWYERS AND DETECTIVES CONFER IN DENEEN'S OFFICE.

Son of Omaha Millionaire, from Whom One Salisbury Is Alleged to Have Stolen $50,000, Is Present—State's Attorney Gives the Day to a Consideration of the Evidence, but Says Nothing Can Be Given Out—Says Matter of Identification Not Reached.

The indictment of "one Salisbury, alias William Wood," by the grand jury Wednesday, was the subject of a conference held yesterday in the private office of State's Attorney Deneen. The conference occupied the time of the official and his conferees from 10 o'clock in the morning until 7:30 o'clock in the evening, with an hour's intermission for lunch.

At the conference were present Mr. Deneen and his assistants, Messrs. Barnes and Carey; K. C. Barton, son of Guy C. Barton, the Omaha millionaire, from whom Salisbury is alleged in the indictment to have stolen $50,000; L. F. Crofoot, his attorney; C. E. Loss, the Chicago railway contractor, who is said to have been a party to the negotiations for a $4,000,000 railroad construction contract, in security for which the missing currency is said to have been deposited in a safety deposit vault, from which it is alleged to have been taken; Frank B. Dyche and James Munroe, attorneys for Mr. Loss; and Thomas McGuire of the Martin White Detective Agency, who is interested in the case. Detective Sergeant John Hanley, who is working on one phase of the case, was present a portion of the morning. At the close of the conference the participants refused to talk of the matter.

"I am only a detective, employed in the matter, and I cannot talk," said Mr. McGuire.

"Mr. Deneen will say all there is to be said of the meeting," said Attorney Crofoot.

"We spent the day in going over the evidence in the case," said Mr. Deneen. "Every phase of it was gone into, in an effort to get the case in shape. What that evidence was I am not at liberty to say. The case is not ripe yet, and the details of it cannot be discussed."

Several deviations from the usual order of procedure in such cases gave rise to the belief in some quarters that the indictment had been made too hurriedly, and that the prosecuting persons were repenting at leisure. On this matter Mr. Deneen declined to make a statement.

"The matter of identification has not been reached yet," he said. "It makes no difference with the arrangement of the evidence who the defendant may be, so we have gone on with the arrangement of evidence."

It was reported that the detective agency was in communication with Salisbury during the day, but this was denied. Whether any efforts had been made or planned to arrest the man against whom the indictment was directed, Mr. Deneen refused to say, and would not commit himself further than the statement that he had signed no requisition papers.

The grand jury deferred the investigation of gambling till next week.

WILL PROBE STORY OF BRIBERY.

Charge Made by Member of the Delaware Legislature Against Addicks to Be Investigated.

Dover, Del., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—The Legislature will investigate the charge made by Representative Walter M. Hearn, a Democrat, that he had been offered a bribe of $2,000 if he would absent himself from the joint caucus, thus reducing the vote so as to make Addicks' election possible.

The union Republicans in the House took the initiative, Representative Moore moving the appointment of a committee of three to investigate the charge. In offering his resolution Representative Moore said:

"This is a question concerning the honesty, dignity, and integrity of every member of the House. The article to which I refer has been copied by newspapers in this State and out of the State. I claim the members have been besmirched, and I ask that Representative Hearn arise and give the name of the would-be briber. God knows I would ask the Attorney General to take action in the case. If the would-be briber is a union Republican, I say prosecute to the full extent of the law."

Later in the day the regular Republicans and Democrats sprang a surprise by amending the motion so as to make the number five. Representative Shallcross, a Democrat, and Representative Clark, a regular Republican, were thus added to the investigating committee. The committee held a preliminary meeting, and at the request of Mr. Hearn fixed the first hearing for Tuesday morning next.

IDENTIFY RAPP AS THE "NEPHEW"

Three Victims Tell of Lending Him $59 and More Are to Report.

THIRTY MAKE COMPLAINT

Prisoner Says He Invented the Game and Used It Only a Short Time.

TELLS OF THE ARREST.

Lucius Rapp, who was arrested in Milwaukee charged with obtaining a large sum of money by a new confidence game, has been identified by several Chicago men, and more victims are expected today. There are thirty complaints against him at the Detective bureau.

Those who identified him yesterday are: Fred L. Merrill, agent for the Manhattan General Construction company, Fisher Building, who lost $30; A. Bailey, 153 La Salle street, $20; Attorney Charles H. Lawrence, 901 Tacoma Building, $9.

Rapp says that $100 will pay all he owes. The three men who have identified him gave him $59, however, and the police think the whole sum obtained by him will reach well into the hundreds.

A dispatch from Rockford, Ill., says that Rapp's father, J. H. Rapp, is a constable, and Mrs. Rapp, who is the young man's stepmother, is an attorney.

Rapp Talks of His Doings.

In his cell last night Rapp admitted that he was the same who had "borrowed" various sums from well-to-do citizens of Chicago by representing himself as a "nephew," borrowing a total of $95 from eight persons.

Of his Milwaukee experience he said:

"I was arrested there for not paying a hotel bill. I had been out with friends at dinner on Wednesday night and called up the hotel to ask for Stevenson. They told me to wait at the 'phone a minute, and while I was waiting a detective came in and arrested me.

"I arrived in Chicago from Rockford two weeks ago. I lived on the West Side and the South Side with relatives."

When asked who taught him the confidence game known as the "nephew" game he replied:

"No one. I just thought it out. I remember working it on eight people in Chicago and getting $95. I was never in trouble before this time. Say, but this is an awful place to be, ain't it?"

Rapp's Companion Surprised.

Samuel Stevenson, the young man who was arrested in Milwaukee as an accomplice of Rapp, and released the next day, was surprised to learn the character of his friend. While he was enjoying Rapp's lavish hospitality he thought the money was sent by Rapp's parents. Stevenson first became acquainted with Rapp in November, 1899, when employed in a law office in the Rookery. Rapp went in to inquire about an acquaintance of Stevenson's, failed to learn his address, staid to chat, and the two young men became friends. In a few weeks Rapp went away and was seen no more until recently, when Stevenson met him on the street.

Last Saturday Rapp invited Stevenson to go to Milwaukee with him. There, as reported yesterday, Rapp was arrested.

Young but Successful.

The prisoner is only 19 years old. His usual method is to call on a business-man and ask to see some one in his employ after he has made sure that the man he asks for is out. When told that the man is not in he expresses great disappointment, and explains that the man asked for is his uncle; that he has a woman friend waiting for him, and wants to go to the theater, but has not enough money. His manner usually wins from $5 to $50.

DETECTIVES HUNT PRINCETON BOYS WHO PAINTED PROPERTY

Freshmen Daub Orange Colors on Stations from College Town to Newark and Officials Say They Will Prosecute

New Brunswick, N. J., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—With Pennsylvania railroad detectives hot on the trail of the band of sky-larking Princeton men who painted railroad property a vivid orange all the way from Princeton to Newark, there are now many quaking knees in the newest class at old Nassau.

The college men did so much damage on Wednesday and Thursday nights with their paint brushes that the railroad officials have vowed the law must take its course. Hardly a village or a signal tower between Princeton and Newark escaped the freshmen, and between sections the students directed their enthusiasm to the patent medicine boards. Scores of these were decorated with 1904.

On Tuesday some of the freshmen painted their class numerals, 1904, in huge orange figures on the steps of Blair Hall, Princeton, and placed a similar decoration on a Pennsylvania passenger coach, which lay alongside the station.

Yesterday sophomores set gangs of "freshies" to work with all manner of scouring implements, and were not content until every trace of paint was effaced. In this the sophomores were supported by the university proctors, who used the sophs as instruments of chastisement for the freshmen's infringement of college law.

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21 years of success its reputation
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HAIR DRESSING, Manicuring, Chiropody, Electrolysis, Ladies' Turkish Baths, Wigs, Scalp Treatment.
E. BURNHAM, 71 and 73 State.

IN BED FOR YEARS.

DECLARED A HOPELESS INVALID BY LEARNED PHYSICIANS.

Restored to Perfect Health and Strength by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People—A Most Wonderful Cure.

From the Press, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Of the many remarkable cases which have recently occupied the attention of the medical world and of the public at large, none more strikingly illustrates the wonderful power of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People than the recovery of Mrs. Jennie Tuttle, who, after two years' confinement to her bed, was restored to perfect health and strength. Mrs. Tuttle, who lives at the corner of Fulton and Market streets, Grand Rapids, Mich., tells the following story:

"I had been flat on my back in bed for two years, and the doctors had given me up as a hopeless case. They had resorted to every remedy known to their profession and had even subjected me to the tortures of five surgical operations. My trouble was due to change of life, and I grew weaker and weaker until I became helpless and unable to leave my bed. A nurse and four physicians attended me.

"One box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People gave me great relief, and after using them for three months I was a well woman, having been able to leave my bed the sixth week after commencing the treatment. I can state that the cure was complete and permanent, as it is now three years since I used them.

"I have recommended the pills to several of my relatives. My mother-in-law, who is 72 years old, took them for general debility, and they soon produced a very marked improvement in her condition. I wish that the thousands of women who are afflicted as I have been may know of this remedy which has saved my life and given me health and strength. [Signed.]

"MRS. JENNIE TUTTLE."

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of August, 1900.

B. F. BARDENSEN,
[Seal.] Notary Public.

All the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves are contained, in a condensed form, in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

DR. WILLIAMS'
PINK PILLS
FOR PALE PEOPLE.

OPTIMO
"BEST OF THE BEST"

ALL HAVANA CIGARS.
A. SANTAELLA & CO.,
TAMPA, FLA.
Chicago Salesroom, 55 Lake-st.

The Zest and Snap
that give keen appetite, aid good digestion—are in every bottle of
KING OZARK CLARET
American Wine for American People

AS good as any product from "over the sea," that costs three times as much. Served by all first-class restaurants. Sold in every drug store—pints 50c, quarts $1.00. Booklet free.

Claret, Rhine Wine, Port, Sherry
BRANDSVILLE FRUIT FARM CO.,
586-588 E. Division St. Chicago.
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Thin People Made Plump
by using the new scientifically prepared fattening food, Dr. Shults'
ALFALFARINE
This wonderful discovery not only produces healthy and abundant flesh, but muscle and strength as well, increases the appetite and aids in the assimilation of food. Acts properly on bowels and kidneys, is tonic, diuretic and alterative.
Don't remain thin and scrawny, when this simple food will bring you beauty and gracefulness.
Alfalfarine is sold by most druggists, or will be sent prepaid on receipt of $1.
THE ALFALFA CO.,
WICHITA, - - - - KANSAS.

GRAND NATIONAL PRIZE OF 16 600 FRANCS AT PARIS.
QUINA-LAROCHE
When overworked, the nerves become unstrung, and a weakened condition of the body is the result; then the energies are relaxed and attacks of Colds, La Grippe, Stomach Troubles, Typhoid and Malarial Fevers follow.
Quina-Laroche gives strength to the nerves and muscles, aids digestion, purifies and enriches the blood, and builds up the entire system.
Paris: 22 Rue Drouot.
New York: E. Fougera & Co. 30 N. William-st.

RIPANS TABULES
Wanted—A case of bad health that R-I-P-A-N-S will not benefit. One gives relief. No matter what's the matter, one will do you good. A cure may result if directions are followed. They banish pain, induce sleep, prolong life. Sold at all drug stores, ten for 5 cents. Get the genuine. Don't be fooled by substitutes. Ten samples and a thousand testimonials will be mailed to any address for 5 cents, forwarded to the Ripans Chemical Co., 10 Spruce-st., N. Y.

Keeley Cure
For Drunkenness and Drug Using.
Chicago Office, Room 400, 300 Dearborn St. City references to cured men and women. Correspondence confidential. Tel. Harrison 3585. Private Colonial cottage for ladies.
THE PARENT INSTITUTE, Dwight, Ill.

NEW BASIS FOR CUT IN WAR TAX.

Indications That Senate and House Will Agree on Reduction Measure.

BOTH SIDES WILL YIELD.

Brewers Lose by the Agreement—Tobacco Men and Banks Win.

SPOONER BILL CAUSES DELAY

(Continued from first page.)

certain diseases. Ordinary medicinal articles, such as are compounded by the average pharmacists, were exempted under the Senate bill.

The House bill had exempted all proprietary articles from taxation. The Senate conferees are understood to be ready to yield the entire principle of an attempted division of the proprietary articles, and either go to exempt them entirely from taxation or else to make a horizontal reduction in the rate.

Spooner Bill May Delay Senate's Work.

It has been well understood all the time that whenever the Spooner resolution providing for a temporary civil government in the Philippines should come up before the Senate it would not only be debated extensively but would be loaded down with amendments. Today Senator Rawlins, a Democrat from Utah, started the ball rolling with an amendment, declaring the purpose of the United States to be to give the Filipinos an independent government as soon as possible.

Resolutions and amendments like this of Rawlins have of course no possible show of passage, but the difficult thing is that they provoke debate and furnish excuses for delays. The appropriation bills are all behind, and the prospects of an extra session are such that Senators are almost willing to accept the responsibility for the failure of appropriation bills.

There is considerable danger that the Spooner amendment may fail just because the Democrats feel that, as there probably will be an extra session, they would not embarrass the government in any serious degree by debating the Philippine situation a little. This same feeling extends to all sorts of legislation, and several of the older Senators say it was a mistake to let the extra session plans get out so long in advance.

The House has disposed of all its appropriation bills, but the Senate has enough work ahead for an ordinary month. Congress must adjourn on March 4, or one week from next Monday, so that the prospect is that the war revenue bill and one or more of the appropriation measures may be left for the extra session.

Daugherty Not to Lose Price of Stolen Stamps.

Friends of Internal Revenue Collector Daugherty of Peoria will be pleased to learn that the House today adopted a bill relieving that officer from the responsibility of paying $31,876, the value of the documentary and proprietary internal revenue stamps stolen from the collector's office on Jan. 25. This amount will be credited to the collector's accounts after an investigation has been made by the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury and the latter is satisfied no blame attaches to Mr. Daugherty.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, through his agents, already has investigated the case and has exonerated the collector. They found that holes were bored into the door of the vault, dynamite inserted, and the door was blown open. It was also found that the work was the act of experts.

Senator Cullom will endeavor to have this measure adopted by the Senate at once, and it is believed he will be successful in doing so. The friends of Mr. Daugherty are particularly anxious to have the bill adopted, because the collector never has been informed of the robbery. The facts were kept from him because he was suffering from a stroke of paralysis and it was feared if he were told of the robbery it would cause his death. It is intended to keep him in ignorance of the robbery until the bill has become a law and when he is informed of what has happened he also will be told that Congress has authorized the amount to be placed to his credit.

Railroads to Report on All Accidents.

At a meeting of the Senate Interstate Commerce committee a favorable report was made on a bill requiring common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to make full reports of all accidents to the Interstate Commerce commission. It provides that where any collision of trains, one of which is a passenger train, occurs on a railroad of any common carrier, the officials of that road shall immediately make a report of it under oath.

The railroads also are required to make a monthly report of all accidents that may happen to its passengers or employés, whether attended by loss of life or personal injury, the report to give the causes and circumstances connected with the accident.

A failure to comply with the proposed law is made a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of from $100 to $500 for every offense and for every day during which there is a failure to make the report. This measure already has been adopted by the House and Senator Cullom is confident he will secure its passage by the Senate. The employés of the railroad companies are strongly urging a law of this character.

During 1900 51,743 persons were killed or injured on the railroads of this country. Of this number 42,000 were employés, 2,543 of whom were killed.

Pettus Wears His Arctics in Senate Chamber.

Senator Pettus of Alabama, who has been nicknamed "Confucius" because of the great wisdom attributed to the popular Southerner, evidently suffers with cold feet. All day long he sat in the Senate Chamber wearing a heavy pair of arctics, which were buckled across the instep. Although the temperature of the Senate was about 78 he did not seem to suffer any discomfort from the heavy overshoes. Senator Pettus, who is more or less famous for the old-fashioned red bandana handkerchiefs he uses, wore the arctics to the Senate today because there was a little snow flurry, and he was so engrossed in the public business he evidently forgot to remove his overshoes and was entirely unconscious that this caused a number of remarks to be made about them.

Hepburn Names Ships Wrecked by Carelessness.

During the discussion of the hazing question in the House yesterday Mr. Hepburn of Iowa said he had a list of twenty-five naval ships which had been wrecked through the fault of the officers. Later in the debate he gave the principal part of the list, saying: "I had not intended at this time to express any opinion, but I will take the minute of time I have left and read to you from the long, sad list that I have before me. It includes the San Jacinto, the Sacramento, the Saginaw, the Guerriere, the Saranac, the Rogers, the Ashuelot, the Galena, the Triana, the Dispatch, the Kearsarge, the Boston, the Brooklyn, the Alliance, the Constellation, and the Enterprise. Since this was prepared there was the Dispatch wrecked on the New Jersey coast, there was the Charleston wrecked totally in the Philippine waters, there was the Oregon run upon a reef in Chinese waters, there was the Texas, and there was another vessel that was run into a dock in the port of New York, and so I might go on and make a larger list than the twenty-five."

National Park and Cemetery for Minnesota.

Representative McCleary today presented a memorial from the Legislature of Minnesota favoring a national cemetery and park at Fort Ridgely. The memorial recites that a fort was erected at that site by the government to be used for the protection of the white settlers. In 1862 the Indians rebelled against the government and massacred 1,000 persons. The fort was besieged nine days, during which time many white persons took refuge there.

The State erected a monument, continues the memorial, in the center of what was the parade ground of the fort and another monument in the graveyard to commemorate the death of the citizens who were massacred there and those who fell in defense of the fort.

The fort itself was demolished by neglect and abandonment. The memorialists pray for an appropriation with which to buy a tract of land for a park and cemetery.

Secretary and Mrs. Gage entertained at dinner this evening the Mexican Ambassador and Mme. Azpiroz, Speaker and Mrs. Henderson, the Belgian Minister and Countess Lichtervelde, the Swiss Minister, Mr. Pioda; Senator and Mrs. Hanna, Senator and Mrs. Elkins, Senator Depew, Mrs. Phœbe Hearst, ex-Minister and Mrs. J. L. M. Curry, Mrs. J. N. Jewett of Chicago, and Mr. and Mrs. Spaulding.

MRS. C. W. FAIRBANKS, NEW PRESIDENT D. A. R.

The wife of the Indiana Senator received 333 votes for President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution as against 208 for Mrs. Donald McLean of New York, and 42 for Mrs. Washington Roebling of New Jersey.

BIG SUPPLY BILLS ARE PASSED.

Senate Disposes of the Postoffice and Diplomatic Appropriation Measures After Long Discussion.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 22.—Two of the great supply bills of the government—the postoffice and the diplomatic and consular appropriation bills—were passed by the Senate today. During the greater part of the session a proposition to discontinue the appropriations for fast mail facilities from New York to New Orleans via Atlanta, and from Kansas City, Mo., to Newton, Kas., was under discussion. By a decisive vote the Senate continued the appropriations. An effort was made to obtain an appropriation to continue the pneumatic tube service in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, but it failed. An amendment was agreed to authorizing the Postmaster General to investigate the question of establishing a postal telegraph system and to report his findings to the next Congress.

After a spirited debate the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill was rejected and sent back to conference.

Fight on Fast Mails.

When consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill was resumed the pending question was the motion by Mr. Rawlins to strike out the two paragraphs providing appropriations for fast mail service between New York and New Orleans and between Kansas City and Newton, Kas.

Mr. Vest [Mo.] opposed the motion. He said he never had voted for any subsidy or bounty, great or small, but these appropriations were not subsidies, because subsidies were money given out of the Treasury for nothing.

Mr. Thurston [Neb.], in support of the appropriation, made a facetious speech, in which he said Kansas was in "an unfortunate position with its irrepressible conflict between the unlawful joint and the illegal hatchet."

Mr. Jones [Ark.] declared that the proposed appropriation was as absolutely indefensible an expenditure of public money as ever had come under his experience. "If," said he, "the railroads do not ask it, as has been stated here, and the Postoffice department does not want it, in God's name what is there behind it to induce Congress to make the appropriation?"

Appropriation Is Saved.

Mr. Rawlins' motion to strike out the appropriations proposed was rejected, 19 to 45, as follows:

YEAS.

Bate, Berry, Caffery, Chilton, Culberson, Dillingham, Frye, Hale, Hawley, Jones [Ark.], Kyle, Lodge, Nelson, Pettigrew, Platt [Conn.], Quarles, Teller, Turley, Wolcott—19.

NAYS.

Aldrich, Allen, Bacon, Bard, Beveridge, Burrows, Carter, Chandler, Clapp, Clark, Clay, Daniel, Deboe, Depew, Elkins, Fairbanks, Foster, Gallinger, Hansbrough, Harris, Jones [Nev.], Kean, Kearns, Kenny, Lindsay, McEnery, McMillan, Mallory, Martin, Money, Morgan, Perkins, Pettus, Pritchard, Proctor, Sewell, Shoup, Simon, Spooner, Sullivan, Tallaferro, Thurston, Tillman, Vest, Wetmore—45.

Mr. Butler [N. C.] offered an amendment directing the Postmaster General to make an investigation of the question of a postal telegraph system and report his findings to Congress, together with the probable cost of establishing the system. It was accepted by Mr. Wolcott and agreed to.

The bill was passed, and then the bill making appropriations for the diplomatic and consular service was taken up and in forty minutes was passed. It carries $1,856,228, an increase over the House bill of $47,420.

Indian Bill Not Finished.

Mr. Thurston [Neb.] called up the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill.

Mr. Nelson [Minn.] made a point of order against the provision inserted by the conferees as to the disposal of the timber on the Minnesota reservations. The provision, he said, was entirely new. It never had been considered by either the Senate or the House, and neither of the Senators from Minnesota, who were affected by the amendment, had been consulted about it. Such methods in legislation, he said, ought not to be countenanced.

In defense of the conference report Mr. Thurston declared that the manner in which the Indians of Minnesota had been robbed of their timber was a shame and a scandal.

After a prolonged discussion of the subject the conference report, on request of Mr. Thurston, was disagreed to by unanimous consent and sent back to the conference.

The Senate then, at 6:10, went into executive session and soon afterward adjourned.

Early in the day Washington's farewell address, in accordance with a custom of the Senate on Washington's birthday, was read, the reader being Senator Bacon of Georgia.

DAGGETT IS MADE A GENERAL.

President McKinley Promotes the Colonel of the Fourteenth Infantry to a Brigadier's Rank.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 22.—President McKinley today sent to the Senate the following appointments in the regular army:

To be Brigadier General—Colonel Aaron S. Daggett, Fourteenth Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel John B. Babcock, to be Assistant Adjutant General, with rank of Colonel.

Major John A. Johnston, Assistant Adjutant General, to be Assistant Adjutant General, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Captain H. S. T. Harris, Assistant Surgeon, to be Surgeon, with rank of Major.

Captain and Assistant Surgeons Charles B. Ewing, Walter D. McCaw, and William P. Kendall, to be Assistant Surgeons, with the rank of Major.

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas C. Lebo, First Cavalry, to be Colonel.

Major W. S. Edgerly, Seventh Cavalry, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Captains to be Majors—George A. Dodd, Third Cavalry; Henry H. Wright, Ninth; Charles M. O'Connor, Eighth.

First Lieutenants to be Captains—Edward C. Brooks, Sixth Cavalry; Malvern Hill Barnum, Tenth; Letcher Hardeman, Tenth; Edmund S. Wright, First; William H. Hay, Tenth.

There is to be no immediate promotion of all the artillery officers under the new army bill. This decision was reached several days ago by the Secretary of War in disposing of a recommendation on the subject by Lieutenant General Miles. His indorsement on the memoranda submitted by General Miles says:

"The statute is clear. Under it no increase in the officers of artillery in any grade can be made except in proportion to the increase of enlisted men. There will, therefore, be no promotions except as the additional force of enlisted men is increased."

Artillery officers declare that this provision refers only to an increase of officers, and not to the promotion of officers now in the service.

ODDS AND ENDS IN THE HOUSE.

Day Given Up to the Passage of Smaller Bills—Mrs. Lawton's Pension Cut Down.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 22.—The House devoted today to odds and ends of legislation. Under an arrangement entered into yesterday a large number of smaller bills, in which members are individually interested were passed. An hour was devoted to unanimous consent legislation and two hours and a half each to the passage of private claims bills and private pension bills.

Nine bills were passed by unimous consent and twenty-nine claims bills and 139 pension bills were passed. Among the latter was the Senate bill to pension the widow of the late General Henry W. Lawton, who was killed in the Philippines. As the bill passed the Senate it carried $100 a month. The House cut the amount down to $50 upon the representation that Mrs. Lawton enjoyed a comfortable income.

Much merriment was caused when Speaker Henderson, while the pension bills were being passed, called Mr. Talbert [Dem., S. C.] to the chair. The South Carolinian, who has been a thorn in the side of the friends of pension bills for several years, put the bills through with great rapidity. He seemed to relish the work, and the members of the house, who were at first amazed, applauded him to the echo as he proceeded under a full head head of steam.

DEMOCRATS WANT NEW LEADER

Minority Members of Congress Declare Richardson Is Not Aggressive Enough.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—For some time past evidences of dissatisfaction with the leadership of Representative Richardson of Tennessee have been accumulating on the Democratic side. Today they were given concrete form when the Democrats of the Missouri delegation held an informal caucus and determined to push Representative De Armond of that State for the position of floor leader of the party when the first session of the next session opens.

Mr. De Armond is one of the most prominent men on the Democratic side and was a leading candidate for the complimentary nomination for the Speakership last session.

Mr. Richardson has, in the judgment of many Democratic members, failed to exhibit the necessary qualities of leadership. He has not been aggressive enough to suit them.

$30 TO CALIFORNIA.

Through Excursion Sleeping Cars, via New Orleans or via Omaha.

The Illinois Central will sell tickets at $30 to San Francisco, Los Angeles, and other California points on Tuesdays of each week to April 30. Through excursion sleeping cars every Tuesday, Chicago to Los Angeles and San Francisco, via New Orleans and the Southern Route, and via Omaha and the Scenic Route. Tickets and reservations at City Ticket Office, 90 Adams street. 'Phone Central 2705.

MRS. FAIRBANKS' VICTORY PLEASES.

Cheers Greet Announcement of Vote Electing Her Head of the D. A. R.

HAS A MAJORITY OF 83.

Mrs. McLean and Mrs. Manning in a Clash When Former Attempts to Speak.

DENIES ANONYMOUS LETTER

Washington, D. C., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—Exciting scenes marked today's session of the congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, culminating in the announcement of the election of a new President General. Cheer upon cheer was offered when Mrs. Parks, on behalf of the tellers, announced that Mrs. Fairbanks had a majority of the votes. The greater part of the audience rose and cheered, waved handkerchiefs, and called "Fairbanks! Fairbanks!" Mrs. Fairbanks came forward and bowed her thanks, then sat down in a seat at the right of the retiring President General.

The teller announced that 584 votes were cast, 293 being necessary for an election. Mrs. Fairbanks had 333 votes, Mrs. McLean 208, Mrs. Roebling 42, and one was thrown out. Mrs. Fairbanks thus had a majority of 83 votes over all.

The morning was filled with dramatic scenes. Scarcely had Mrs. Fairbanks taken the chair assigned her when Mrs. Donald McLean came forward and begged for recognition from the President General. Mrs. Manning at once crossed swords with her ancient foe.

Presents the New President.

The house was disposed to let Mrs. McLean speak, but Mrs. Manning insisted on first presenting the new President General, telling Mrs. McLean she had not come up to the front to resign her vote in honor of the new President General. Mrs. McLean looked around the assemblage. Mrs. Manning lost every vestige of color from her face, but wielded her gavel vigorously. A few hisses were heard when she insisted on first introducing the newly elected officer.

When the introduction was over the President General asked the unanimous consent of the house to allow Mrs. McLean the floor for ten minutes. Mrs. McLean then took position for action. She was attired in a loose black automobile coat and held in her arms a great sheaf of roses which extended down from her shoulder, the long stems touching the floor. She bowed to the house and galleries and then addressed the newly elected President, ignoring the presiding officer. Thereupon Mrs. Manning found it necessary to remind Mrs. McLean that the new President General did not take her place of presiding officer until the close of this congress and requested that all remarks be addressed to the chair. Mrs. McLean replied:

"I shall be happy to ask any favors of the chair which I can be successful in gaining."

Talks of the Anonymous Letter.

Mrs. McLean began to talk, protesting against connecting her name with the anonymous letter which had been circulated. At this several delegates objected, and asked that Mrs. McLean be prohibited from speaking. The chair ruled that this could not be done, as the House had given Mrs. McLean the floor for ten minutes, and this time had not expired.

Although the society continually fails to take public recognition of this anonymous communication, yet the nature of it is so libelous and scandalous that the United States government may be brought into the case, as there were 800 of these circulars sent through the mails. Detectives are at work, and when the author of this article is discovered the matter will be taken into court.

At the conclusion of Mrs. McLean's remarks Mrs. Fairbanks again was brought forward and introduced as the new President General. She was greeted with applause by the whole house, and responded to the greeting by bowing and waving a small American flag. She then responded to the introduction by a short, well worded speech. When she had finished speaking the house felt well assured she "would do." She has not a strong voice nor decisive manner, but her voice has carrying power and behind her seeming suavity there appears a determination of purpose which assured all that she would not be simply the tool of a governing board.

Illinois, in the business of the morning, disturbed the equanimity of the Congress. When the results of the elections were announced it was found that only nine Vice Presidents General had received majority votes. Mrs. Robert Wiles of Illinois, thereupon made a motion that a unanimous vote be cast for Mrs. John M. Jewett, the candidate having the highest number of votes. This resolution was unanimously carried.

Gives Illinois Two Officers.

After ten or fifteen minutes the congress awoke to the fact that by this vote Illinois had been given two Vice Presidents General, as Mrs. Matthew B. Scott of Bloomington was the third on the list elected. Then there was serious disturbance. An effort was made to reconsider the vote. This Mrs. Wiles objected to in an able speech. She said the East already had a majority on the National board, and this new arrangement came nearer equalizing matters. New York had had two Vice Presidents General at a time, and she claimed the same privilege for Illinois. Illinois was the third State in the union in membership, and it had other rights for asking this privilege.

Finally so much discussion was provoked on this question, which had already passed, and so much dissatisfaction was shown that the vote was reconsidered and matters were arranged so that another ballot would be cast for this candidate and for the other officers to fill vacant positions.

Ousts Visitors from Boxes.

A passage at arms between Mrs. Manning and Mrs. S. B. C. Morgan of Georgia took place. Mrs. Morgan announced that several people not entitled to this honor were occupying the box from which Mrs. McLean had been turned out on the previous day. She demanded that they should be treated as Mrs. McLean had been treated. Mrs. Morgan and Mrs. Manning looked daggers at each other during this encounter and said to each other all that it was allowable for well bred women to say. Mrs. Manning again turned white, and, rapping her gavel, demanded that the boxes be cleared of all who did not belong there, and said such had been her orders all through the convention.

Dress Parade Instead of Work.

The afternoon and evening sessions of the convention developed into dress parade functions, the afternoon being given over to memorial exercises for Miss Eugenia Washington, a "real daughter," who died since the last convention, and the evening into a general patriotic meeting. Criticisms from delegates were heard on all sides.

The night session closed with no business transacted, but the election of a few officers, and even all of the elections were not completed. Dissatisfaction with the state of affairs was expressed on all sides. It was promised that the business of the day should be finished before adjournment for the night, but instead a prosy patriotic program was carried through. Besides the cost of the hall, many of the delegates are paying $5 a day board.

Secretary Long was to have delivered the address of the evening. As he was not in town his place was filled by the Rev. Dr. Frank M. Bristol and General Horatio C. King of New York.

The Illinois delegation held a meeting to make arrangements for voting on amendments tomorrow, but if the present rate of doing business is kept up these arrangements will be futile, as it is claimed that the Board of National Officers does not intend these amendments should come before the house, more especially the one in regard to the reapportionment of the annual dues.

Mrs. Donald McLean left this afternoon for home.

At the evening session Mrs. Manning wore the handsomest costume yet seen at the convention. It was a dress of blue gray velvet trimmed in deep points of lace applique. Her hat was of white tulle with graceful, nodding, white plumes. Mrs. Fairbanks wore a becoming toilette of peach-colored silk opening over a vest of white chiffon.

Other Officers Are Selected.

The officers elected, in addition to Mrs. Fairbanks, the new President General, are: Mrs. Amanda Tullock, Vice President General, in charge of organization of chapters; Vice President Generals, Mrs. William Lindsay, Kentucky; Mrs. George M. Sternberg, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Clark Waring, South Carolina; Mrs. Matthew Scott, Illinois; Mrs. A. A. Kendall, Maine; Mrs. J. R. Mellon, Pennsylvania; Mrs. M. M. Granger, Ohio; Mrs. Frank Wheaton of the navy; Mrs. Foster of Washington.

Others named by acclamation were Mrs. Wyncoop for an unfinished short term as Vice President General, Mrs. Smoot for Chaplain General, Miss Mickley for Registrar General, Mrs. Darwin for Treasurer General, Miss McBlair for Librarian General, Mrs. Avery for editor of the magazine, and Miss Lockwood for business manager of the American Monthly. The other officers to be elected will be balloted upon tomorrow, so that Mrs. Jewett's status has not yet been determined.

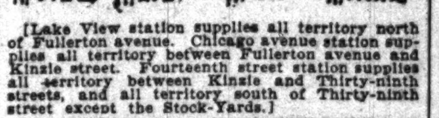
Mrs. Cornelia Cole Fairbanks was born in Marysville, O. She is a descendant of Berry Cole of Pennsylvania, Lieutenant Blakely, and James Blakely Jr. of New York. She is the daughter of Philander Blakely Cole and Dorothy Wythe, his wife. She is the granddaughter of James Cole and Lerusha Blakely, his wife, great granddaughter of James Blakely Jr., Aime Travis; Benjamin Cole and Unice Bennett, his wife. She is the great great granddaughter of James Blakely. Benjamin Cole was a soldier who in 1781 received depreciation pay for his service in the Pennsylvania line. James Blakely was an officer in 1775 in the militia service. James Blakely Jr. enlisted in 1779 at the age of 16, and was a private under different commanders until the close of the war.

WILL HOUSE SUPREME COURT.

Senate Amendment to Civil Appropriation Bill Provides $900,000 for Department of Justice.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 22.—Senator Scott from the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds today reported an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill appropriating $900,000 for the construction of a building for the Department of Justice.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON CITY WATER.



[Lake View station supplies all territory north of Fullerton avenue. Chicago avenue station supplies all territory between Fullerton avenue and Kinzie street. Fourteenth street station supplies all territory between Kinzie and Thirty-ninth streets, and all territory south of Thirty-ninth street except the Stock-Yards.]

FOREIGN MAIL SCHEDULE.

Foreign mails will close at the Chicago Postoffice today as follows:

For Cuba and Bahamas, 6 p. m.

For Hawaii, Japan, China, Corea, and Philippines, 9 p. m.

For Turk's Islands and San Domingo, 12 p. m.

For Guadaloupe, Martinique, and Barbadoes, 12 p. m.

For Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, and Peru, 12 p. m.

CHARLES U. GORDON, Postmaster.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued by the Health department yesterday:

Ahrendt, Charles, 42; 98 N. Western-av., Feb. 20.
Abeles, Jonas, 50; 989 Cortland-st., Feb. 21.
Bairstow, Albert, 29; 299 Ward-st., Feb. 20.
Bow, Ben, 41; 510 37th-st., Feb. 20.
Belles, Frank, 28; 15 N. State-st., Feb. 21.
Carlson, Axel, 48; 207 N. May-st., Feb. 21.
Eberhardt, Melissa, 60; 4015 Wabash-av., Feb. 22.
Eisendrath, Cosman, 75; 207 E. Erie-st., Feb. 20.
Flagg, Alfred, 14; 338 24th-st., Feb. 21.
Greenebaum, Caroline, 96; 2718 Calumet-av., Feb. 21.
George, James W., 61; 817 Monticello-av., Feb. 20.
Gilpin, Eveline, 19; 838 65th-st., Feb. 21.
Kososky, Mary, 63; 1741 Roscoe-blvd., Feb. 21.
Kutschke, William, 67; 1012 N. Wood-st., Feb. 19.
Kennedy, Annie, 50; 3061 Poplar-av., Feb. 21.
Maxie, August, 22; 441 Humboldt-st., Feb. 20.
McClean, Alexander, 61; 6159 Ellis-av., Feb. 19.
Miolouch, Alfred, 61; 753 W. Irving Park-blvd., Feb. 20.
O'Rourke, Mary, 21; 5200 Morgan-st., Feb. 20.
Queye, Henry, 30; 647 Hastings-st., Feb. 20.
Swanson, Anna, 27; 1092 45th-st., Feb. 20.
Stone, Sarah, 71; 175 E. 36th-st., Feb. 18.
Walsh, Ann, 66; 2940 Butler-st., Feb. 21.

DEATHS.

ALLEN—Frances Marion Allen, beloved wife of Wiley Allen and mother of Charles E. and Albert Allen. Funeral from her late residence, 7 47th-ct., Sunday, Feb. 24, at 2 p. m. Carriages to Oakwood. Camden, Oneida Co., N. Y.; Pulaski, Oswego Co., N. Y., papers please copy.

EBERHART—Feb. 22, Melissa J. Eberhart, wife of Dr. Isa A. Eberhart, and mother of Dr. Noble M. Eberhart. Funeral private.

GREENBAUM—Mrs. Caroline Greenbaum, aged 96, Feb. 21, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Jacob Schroder, 2718 Calumet-av. Funeral services, Saturday, Feb. 23, at 6 p. m. Burial at Burlington, Ia.

GARRITY—Mrs. Nellie A. Garrity (née McNellis), wife of the late P. L. Garrity, at her residence, 409 Dearborn-av., Feb. 22, at 5:30 a. m. Funeral Monday, Feb. 25, at 10 a. m., to Cathedral of the Holy Name, thence by carriages to Calvary.

GOODHUE—Mrs. William T., formerly of Chicago, at her home on Lookout Mountain, Tenn., on Feb. 20, 1901. Interment at Beloit, Wis. Poultney, Vt., and Granville, N. Y., papers please copy.

JACKSON—Feb. 20, Frances E. Jackson, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Charles C. Scoullar, 611 E. 50th-place. Funeral Sunday, Feb. 24. Time of services changed to 4 instead of 2 p. m. Interment private.

KAEHLER—At San Diego, Cal., Feb. 10, Harvey Gilbert Kaehler, aged 21 years. Funeral Feb. 24 from home, 770 N. Ashland-av., at 2 p. m.

LYNCH—Daniel Lynch. Funeral Sunday, Feb. 24, late residence, 266 Chestnut-st., Holy Name Cathedral, 12 m. Carriages Calvary.

MORICE—On Feb. 22, Frank H. Morice, in the 43d year of his age. Funeral notice in evening papers.

PHELPS—Warren S., Feb. 21, at his residence, 4733 Calumet-av. Funeral by carriages to Mount Greenwood, Sunday, Feb. 24, at 11 a. m.

PHELPS—Warren S. Officers and members of the L. D. P. A.—Our beloved brother and President died Feb. 21. Funeral Sunday, Feb. 24, at 11 a. m., from his late residence, 4733 Calumet-av. Carriages will be at Schiller Bldg. at 10 a. m. sharp.
JOS. GREIN, Secretary.

SWEETLAND—Feb. 21, 1901, in her 80th year, Elizabeth Wilcox, wife of Dr. Warren M. Sweetland, mother of Mrs. Leslie Brinckerhoff, Male, Dana, Dale, and Elizabeth Sweetland, and Mrs. Harrie L. ReQua. Funeral from her late home in Highland Park Saturday, Feb. 23, 1901, at 1:30 o'clock p. m. Burial private.

DEATHS.

SMITH—Annie, beloved wife of William Smith, and mother of Mrs. Forrest McKinley and Grover C. Smith. Funeral Sunday, Feb. 24, at 9:30 from Backer Bros., 862 W. Madison-st., by carriages to Oakwoods.

WALSH, Stephen E. Walsh, Feb. 21, native of Crossmolina, County Mayo, Ireland. Funeral Sunday at 11:30 a. m. from 208 Huron-st. to Holy Name Cathedral, thence by carriages to Calvary. Member of Cathedral Court No. 36, C. O. F.

WARREN—Charles A., at his residence, 6350 Harvard-av., Feb. 21, aged 51. Funeral from Pilgrim Congregational Church, 64th-st. and Harvard-av., Sunday at 2 p. m.

WEISKOPF—At Michael Reese Hospital, Feb. 22, Rosie, beloved wife of Harry Weiskopf, aged 37 years, sister of Adolph B., Fred B., Sam B., and Ben Frend, and Kate Kohn, Paulie Brown, and Annie Sternheim. Funeral from her late residence, 78 35th-st., Sunday, Feb. 24, at 10:30 a. m., to Waldheim.

WYATT—George J. Wyatt, at Chicago Hospital, Feb. 21, aged 51 years. Funeral from his residence, 2416 Indiana-av., Sunday, Feb. 24, at 2 p. m. to Oakwoods. Funeral private. New York papers please copy.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Feb. 22.—Forecast for Saturday and Sunday:

Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri—Fair Saturday and probably Sunday, northwesterly winds.

Wisconsin—Snow in northern, fair in southern portion Saturday with rising temperature, Sunday fair, fresh west to northwest winds.

Ohio—General fair Saturday, Sunday fair, except snow flurries along the northeast lake shore, fresh west to southwest winds.

Lower and Upper Michigan—Snow flurries Saturday and probably Sunday, rising temperature Saturday, fresh westerly winds.

Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, and Nebraska—Fair Saturday and probably Sunday, northwesterly winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: Feb. 22, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Max. temp.	Direction of wind	Precipitation 24 hours	State of weather
Abilene	30.38	20	30	N.W.	.02	Snow
Albany	29.90	20	28	N.W.	Tr.	Clear
Alpena	29.88	8	16	W.	Tr.	Snow
Atlanta	30.10	34	44	N.W.	Tr.	Snow
Amarillo	30.42	10	24	N.	.22	Clear
Battleford	30.58	10	10	W.	....	Clear
Bismarck	30.36	10	10	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Buffalo	30.02	14	18	S.W.	.43	Snow
Boston	29.84	28	30	S.W.	....	Fair
Cairo	30.22	24	26	N.W.	.02	Clo'dy
Calgary	30.78	4	10	Calm	....	Clear
Charlotte	30.00	34	48	N.W.	....	Clear
Cheyenne	30.56	14	18	N.	....	Clear
Chicago	30.10	5	8	W.	Tr.	Clear
Cincinnati	30.16	16	20	W.	.02	Fair
Cleveland	30.04	10	14	S.W.	.01	Clear
Concordia	30.34	24	26	N.W.	....	Clear
Davenport	30.14	10	12	S.W.	....	Clear
Denver	30.42	26	26	N.E.	.02	Fair
Des Moines	30.20	18	22	W.	Tr.	Clear
Detroit	30.02	8	14	S.W.	.01	Clear
Dodge	30.40	20	26	N.W.	.02	Clear
Dubuque	30.10	10	10	S.W.	Tr.	Fair
Duluth	29.94	8	10	W.	Tr.	Snow
El Paso	29.90	70	74	N.W.	....	Fair
Edmonton	30.70	10	14	Calm	....	Clear
Galveston	29.96	48	70	N.W.	.04	Rain
Grand Haven	29.94	2	12	N.W.	.04	Rain
Green Bay	29.94	6	6	S.W.	....	Clear
Havre	30.74	4	4	S.W.	....	Clear
Helena	30.66	12	14	N.	....	Clear
Huron	30.26	16	18	N.W.	Tr.	Fair
Indianapolis	30.14	14	18	S.W.	.02	Clear
Jacksonville	30.00	54	60	S.W.	....	Clear
Kansas City	30.34	18	20	N.W.	.02	Clear
Lander	30.48	20	24	E.	Tr.	Clear
Little Rock	30.24	30	32	N.W.	.01	Clo'dy
Los Angeles	30.10	62	72	W.	Tr.	Clear
Marquette	29.90	6	6	W.	.01	Snow
Memphis	30.22	30	34	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Medicine Hat	30.82	4	10	S.W.	....	Clear
Minnedosa	30.20	10	18	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Montgomery	30.08	42	56	N.	Tr.	Rain
Montreal	29.80	14	20	S.W.	....	Clear
Nashville	30.18	24	28	N.W.	.04	Clo'dy
New Orleans	29.92	50	82	N.E.	.26	Rain
New York City	29.88	28	30	W.	Tr.	Fair
Norfolk	29.96	36	42	N.W.	Tr.	Clear
North Platte	30.44	18	26	N.W.	....	Clear
Oklahoma	30.38	24	24	N.	.10	Clo'dy
Omaha	30.26	20	22	N.W.	....	Clear
Oswego	29.86	16	22	S.W.	....	Fair
Palestine	30.20	32	52	N.	.10	Clo'dy
Parkersburg	30.12	18	24	N.W.	.10	Fair
Philadelphia	29.94	26	32	N.W.	....	Clear
Pittsburg	30.08	14	28	W.	.04	Clear
Pueblo	30.34	26	28	S.E.	.02	Clear
Qu'Appelle	30.38	2	4	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Rapid City	30.40	18	22	N.W.	....	Clear
San Francisco	30.16	64	64	N.	....	Clo'dy
St. Louis	30.22	16	22	N.W.	.10	Clear
St. Paul	30.04	10	12	N.W.	Tr.	Snow
Salt Lake City	30.28	44	46	N.	.02	Fair
Ste. Marie	29.80	6	16	W.	Tr.	Clear
Springfield, Ill	30.20	14	18	N.W.	Tr.	Clear
Springfield, Mo	30.28	18	20	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Vicksburg	30.12	32	48	N.E.	.26	Sleet
Washington	30.02	26	34	N.W.	Tr.	Clear
White River	29.86	4	10	Calm	....	Fair
Williston	30.46	10	12	N.W.	.10	Snow
Winnipeg	30.14	8	8	N.W.	.06	Clo'dy

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, 88 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 3 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 6; 10 a. m., 6; 11 a. m., 7; 12 m., 9; 1 p. m., 11; 3 p. m., 12; 6 p. m., 11. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.50; 6 p. m., 29.53.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ARTHUR BURRAGE FARWELL, PRESIDENT of the Hyde Park Protective Association, will address a meeting for men at the Forty-first Street Presbyterian Church, Grand-blvd. and 41st-st., at 12:10 tomorrow.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

WRINKLES REMOVED PERMANENTLY, ALSO scars. MME. DE BITT, 344 Michigan-av.

WHAT ANDREW CARNEGIE SAYS

bearing upon Old Underoof Rye.

In a hard-headed wisdom sometimes almost equaling words of Franklin—among other things—he says that men are foolish to abuse themselves with intoxicants. This has a direct bearing upon Old Underoof, because you can use it without the punishment to your stomach which you inflict upon yourself with uncertain liquors.

YOU'RE SURE OF THE PURE IN

OLD UNDEROOF

AGED AND PURIFIED

MELLOW RYE WHISKEY

Through years of charcoal absorption in clean oak barrels, years of storage in warm, dry, well-ventilated warehouses, and all the greatest benefits known to time, expense, and natural methods—it is aged and purified to a mellowness that gives you a grain-cream of richness and a bouquet fit for kings.

CHAS. DENNEHY & COMPANY, Chicago

Here is the old familiar package.

You can see it everywhere and you can depend upon it always.

McVICKER'S—JACOB LITT, Lessee & Mgr.
The Safest Theater in the World—30 Exits.
LAST MAT. LAST NIGHT.
NATHAN HALE With HOWARD KYLE.
GET SEATS NOW FOR
OTIS SKINNER
IN HIS LATEST AND GREATEST SUCCESS,
PRINCE OTTO
ENGAGEMENT BEGINS TOMORROW.

AUDITORIUM—Italian Grand Opera at Popular Prices.
Mr. F. Wight Neumann announces
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 25.
MME. Sembrich
ONE NIGHT ONLY.
SEMBRICH OPERA COMPANY
Direction of C. L. GRAFF,
In Rossini's Melodious Opera,
The Barber of Seville
And the MAD SCENE from LUCIA.
Seats 50c, 75c, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $2.

THE AUDITORIUM.
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA
Theodore Thomas, Cond'r
REQUEST PROGRAM
TONIGHT AT 8:15.
Tickets—$1.50, $1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
Evenings at 8:15.
HENRIETTA
CROSMAN
In the Comedy Triumph, the Merry Play
MISTRESS NELL

OLYMPIC
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Helene Mora. Lizzie B. Raymond.
Halloway Trio. Colby Family.
Joe Welch. Nichols Sisters.
Burton & Brookes. Knickerbocker Quintet.
O'Neil & Torp. Foreman & Howlett.
Leona Bonne. 3—Tourist's Comedy—3.
Schaefer & Young. Kitty Smith.
James Thompson. McConnell Sisters.
PRICES 10—20—30 CENTS.
Parquet Chairs 50c, Reserved in Advance.

CHICAGO OPERAHOUSE
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Grace Van Studdiford. 3—The Nevaros—3.
Emily Lytton & Co. Josephine Gassman.
Ward & Curran. Hagehara Jap Troupe.
Wm. Cahill Davies. Girl of Quality.
Clark & Gandy. Kleist Brothers.
Mons. Pitrot. Georgie Lingard.
Warren & Howard. Byron Family.
Lizzie McKeever. Jack Glenwood.
Prices—10c, 20c, 30. Reserved Seats, 50c.

VICTORIA Cor. North Clark and Kinzie.
MAY HOSMER IN
THE LOST PARADISE.
Blanch Sloane, Kozier Trio, Jules Kussell.
PRICES .... 10—20—30c

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In "THE PRIDE OF JENNICO."

INTRUSIVE IN TRUE FORM.

WINS GEORGE WASHINGTON HANDICAP AT TOP WEIGHT.

Jockey Walsh, Profiting by Previous Experience, Keeps the Big Son of Meddler Within Striking Distance All the Way and Wears Down Skillman at the Finish—Tommy Shannon Makes a Mild Killing on C. P. Jones at 15 to 1 in First Event.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—Intrusive won the George Washington Handicap in impressive style at the Fair Grounds today and lowered the track record, which had stood since 1895, by a second and a quarter, covering the mile and seventy yards in 1:44½.

Intrusive carried 124 pounds and was conceding weight to the six other starters. His two previous races had put him on edge and he showed his true form today. Walsh profited by his experience when he rode him last Saturday and kept the big son of Meddler well together all the way. The big difference in the weights made Intrusive's odds 2 to 1, but he was always favorite. Skillman, carrying ninety-seven pounds, was the most fancied of the others. Intrusive was rank at the post and broke the barrier, causing a delay of eight minutes before Fitzgerald dropped his flag on a good start.

Skillman and Eva Rice rushed to the front and Walsh took a good hold of the favorite's head, and rated him along within striking distance and never let them get further than a length away. They went to the first half in :48¼, to the five furlongs in 1:01½, and turned the corner in 1:14½. The pace was too warm for Eva Rice, who gave it up, and left Skillman and Intrusive to fight it out. The struggle was all one-sided. Intrusive never increased his speed, but wore Skillman down, and, drawing away at the sixteenth pole, won under wraps by three lengths. Sir Gatian picked up Skillman near the end and easily got the place.

It threatened rain all afternoon, but that did not keep a big crowd from the track. Four favorites won, and Sentry, who won the seven-furlong handicap for 3-year-olds, with 4 to 1 about him, was backed as strongly as any of the winners during the afternoon. It was Sentry's first start, but he was right on edge. The talent made a bad start. C. P. Jones, a 15 to 1 chance, finished first in the mile event at the top of the card, but Tommy Shannon and others, who were aware of the horse's condition, made a small-sized killing over his victory.

Free Advice was backed from 5 to 2 to 9 to 5 in the hurdle race at a mile and a half over six hurdles, and delivered the goods without being bothered. He indulged Bristol with the lead for the first mile and then ran over him and won pulling up. Being cut off in the six furlongs sprint was lucky for Sir Christopher, the even money favorite. Wilkerson was obliged to take him back, and that won the race for him. Barney Saal and Laureates ran the first half mile in :47¾, and then backed up to Sir Christopher and Griffin's horse won by a length. The change from Callahan to Walsh was responsible for Leon Ferguson's victory in the mile and a furlong at the end of the card. He caught J. H. Sloan, the pacemaker, in the last furlong, and beat him home by a neck after a hard drive.

New Orleans Summaries Feb. 22.

Weather cloudy; track fast.

First race, 1 mile, purse $250, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
15—1	C. P. Jones, 112 [Lindsey]	4	7^1	5^2	4^2	1^1
4—1	K. Elkwood, 112 [W'kr'ld]	6	6^4	4^2	2^1	2^1
6—1	Sw'dsman, 115 [T.O'Brien]	1	2^{nk}	1^4	1^1	3^2

Time, 1:42½. Harry Preston, 112 pounds; Maharajah, 110; Harry Lucesca, 107; Sitella, 105; Taro, 112; Improvident, 115; Blenheim, 112; and Miss Loretta, 105, finished as named. Winner, ch. c., by Longview—Anomaly. Start good. Won driving. C. P. Jones swerved to the inside, interfering somewhat with King Elkwood and Swordsman. Swordsman suffered the most.

Second race, 1½ miles, over six hurdles, purse $300, handicap:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	2	6	Str.	Fn.
9—5	Free Advice, 138 [Powers]	1	3^{nk}	1^4	1^2	1^2
4—1	Dick Furber, 135 [Lawless]	4	4^{nk}	4^2	3^{nk}	2^4
7—2	Bristol, 134 [F. Burns]	3	2^2	2^2	2^{10}	3^4

Time, 2:50½. Tragedy, 145 pounds, and Cypress, 128½, finished as named. Winner, b. h., by Leonatus—Eva S. Start good. Won eased up. Free Advice shook off Bristol when ready. Tragedy was sore going to the post.

Third race, ¾ mile, purse $250, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
1—1	S.Ch't'ph'r, 113 [W'k'rs'n]	4	2^1	3^3	3^3	1^1
4—1	Laureates, 106 [Slack]	5	4^2	2^3	1^h	2^3
3—1	Barney Saal, 113 [Cochran]	1	1^4	1^h	2^4	3^2

Time, 1:14¾. Free Hand, 109 pounds; Watson's Rebel, 111; Ealite, 104; Canrobert, 103; Lady Ezell, 104; Star Cotton, 103, and Gin Rickey, 106, finished as named. Winner, br. g., by Pontiac—Calypso. Start good. Won easily. Wilkerson waited with Sir Christopher to the stretch, then went to the front with hardly an effort.

Fourth race, 1 mile and 70 yards, George Washington Handicap, value $1,000:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
8—5	Intrusive, 124 [T. Walsh]	2	4^{nk}	3^3	2^2	1^3
10—1	Sir Gatian, 107 [T.O'Brien]	3	5^4	4^{nk}	3^1	$2^{1½}$
3—1	Skillman, 97 [Cochran]	4	1^h	1^h	1^{nk}	3^{nk}

Time, 1:44½. Grey Forge, 102 pounds; Eva Rice, 108; Lady Callahan, 98½, and Jockey Joe, 96, finished as named. Winner, ch. h., by Meddler—Frolic Grace. Start good. Won easily. Intrusive was cut off at the first turn, but went to the front without effort when he found an opening in the stretch.

Fifth race, ⅞ mile, purse $300, 3-year-olds, handicap:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
4—1	Sentry, 98 [Slack]	4	1^4	1^2	1^2	1^2
3—1	Joe Collins, 107 [Boland]	2	8	5^1	4^2	2^h
7—2	Emp. of Beauty, 101 [Cob'n]	6	2^4	2^2	2^4	3^2

Time, 1:28½. Tasker, 102 pounds; Dorothy Lee, 103; Lady Seabrook, 91; Juanett, 92; and Fairy Gift, 96, finished as named. Winner, b. c., by Badge—Semper Paratus. At post 14 minutes. Start good. Won easily. Sentry outclassed his field. Joe Collins was crowded out of it on the backstretch, but came fast and got second place in the last stride.

Sixth race, 1⅛ miles, purse $250, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
5—2	L.F'rg'son, 104½ [T.Walsh]	2	5^{nk}	2^1	$2^{1½}$	$1^{1½}$
15—5	J. H. Sloan, 107 [Mixes]	5	1^{nk}	$1^{1½}$	1^1	2^2
7—1	P. Maitre, 107½ [Boland]	10	4^{nk}	4^4	4^3	3^2

Time, 1:56. Bequeath, 109 pounds; Little Boy Blue, 104; Bert Davis, 102; Slasher, 105; Phidias, 100; Jim Breeze, 104; and Albertvale, 112, finished as named. Winner, ch. c., by Donatello—Silver Ban. Start good. Won driving. Petit Maitre got third place in the last stride.

New Orleans Entries.

First race, 1 mile, selling—Brother Fred, 110 pounds; Tava Harris, 108; Mr. Rose, 108; Olive Order, 103; Lady Mother, 103; Assessment, 98; Sig Levy, 90; Billy Patterson, 90; Hija, 88; Bramble Bush, 88; Alberta II., 88.

Second race, ½ mile, 2-year-olds—Lou Woods, 110 pounds; Lady Alga, 107; Marie Belle, 107; Lady Clarks, 107; Tambourine II., 107; Yetta P., 107; Elsie L., 107.

Third race, 1 mile—Zolo, 117 pounds; Momentum, 113; Crystalline, 108; Cogswell, 103; Gray Daily, 103; Hazel Noor, 103; John Bull, 97; Prince of Delight, 96; Krewer, 93; Thalia Black, 91; Novelty, 88.

Fourth race, ¾ mile, The Speed Handicap, value $1,000—Bummer, 111 pounds; Joe Martin, 110; Sir Florian, 104; Cluster, 99; Andes, 98; Tonicum, 96; Coralis, 95.

Fifth race, 1¾ miles—Banquo II., 107 pounds; Sir Fitzhugh, 104; Jim Conway, 104; Nearest, 102; Defender II., 98; Bert Davis, 98.

Sixth race, ¾ mile—Braw Lad, 108 pounds; Dousterswivel, 106; General Magruder, 105; Euterpe, 105; J. H. Barnes, 104; Lady Contrary, 102; Sallie J., 101; Lady Curzon, 100; Olekma, 93; Pirate's Queen, 88; Curtsey, 86.

Seventh race, ⅞ mile—The Burlington Route, 119 pounds; R. B. Sack, 113; Stockholm, 113; Jackadie, 113; Sam Lazarus, 113; Quaver, 111; Lake Fonso, 111; Postmaster Bailey, 110; Loefler, 110; Two Annies, 106.

HOLIDAY CROWDS AT COAST TRACKS

Oakland's George Washington Handicap Goes to Sea Lion.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—Both tracks announced special features today and big holiday crowds went to Oakland and Tanforan. At Oakland the George Washington Handicap was the racing piece. A well balanced field of five went to the post. Scotch Plaid closed a strong favorite. Sea Lion at 5 to 1 got the money. All of them were driving, and Scotch Plaid beat Uarda for the place. The latter was disqualified for fouling and The Fretter placed third.

Amasa under Bullman's strong ride took the first race by a head from Small Jack. Elkarn was close up. Innocencia won the second race in a gallop. Joe Ripley landed the third in a canter by five lengths from St. Simonian, who beat the favorite, Essence, for the show. Marcato had little to beat and won on the bit in the fifth race. Maggie Davis upset the 4 to 5 choice, Hermoso, in the last race, and won driving from him by two lengths.

The summaries:

First race, 5½ furlongs—Amasa, 113 pounds [Bullman], 5 to 2, won; Small Jack, 103 [Dominick], 3 to 1, second; Elkarn, 108 [Kelly], 30 to 1, third. Time, 1:11½. Satin Coat, Montallade, Pidalia, and Spry Lark also ran.

Second race, 3½ furlongs, 2-year-olds—Innocencia, 115 pounds [Dominick], 2 to 1, won; Vassallo, 115 [Bullman], 18 to 5, second; Fred Atterbury, 105 [Mounce], 4 to 1, third. Time, :45¼. Mike Murphy, Legatee, Gartha, Monastic, and Isar also ran.

Third race, 1 mile and 50 yards—Joe Ripley, 110 pounds [Dominick], 8 to 5, won; St. Simonian, 115 [Bullman], 8 to 1, second; Essence, 104 [Mounce], 3 to 2, third. Time, 1:50¾. Ringmaster and None Such also ran.

Fourth race, George Washington Handicap, 1 mile—Sea Lion, 95 pounds [Matthews], 5 to 1, won; Scotch Plaid, 99 [Dominick], 7 to 5, second; The Fretter, 115 [Mounce], 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:46. Grand Sachem, imp. Broad Brim, and Uarda also ran. Uarda finished third, but was disqualified for fouling.

Fifth race, 6 furlongs—Marcato, 112 pounds [Bullman], 8 to 5, won; Quiz II., 100 [Mounce], even, second; May Dine, 107 [Howell], 40 to 1, third. Time, 1:18¼. Gusto, Mike Rice, and Nora Ives also ran.

Sixth race, Futurity course—Maggie Davis, 102 pounds [Mounce], 3 to 1, won; Hermoso, 109 [Dominick], even, second; Peace, 100 [Rauch], 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:15. Tiburon, Mike Strauss, and Clarendo also ran.

Telamon won the Washington Birthday Handicap today at Tanforan and showed he is a grand 3-year-old. Articulate beat Canmore for the place by two lengths. The stake was worth $2,335. Dolore, at 40 to 1, won the first race handily. Goal Runner, the 1 to 2 favorite, had no speed at any stage and was not suited by the price. Sol Lichtenstein took the second race from some fair youngsters, but had to go to a hot drive in order to win. Barrack had no trouble landing the third. Nansen took the fifth race by beating the gate. Edinborough ran the best race of the lot. Selde beat Raveling and Andrattus in the last, and Tim Murphy ran him up $900 above his entered price.

The summaries:

First race, 6 furlongs—Dolore, 117 pounds [Bennett], 100 to 1, won; The Singer, 106 [O'Connor], 7 to 1, second; Salvado, 117 [Bozeman], 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:17½. Goal Runner, Wallenstein, Meadow Lark, and March Seven also ran.

Second race, 3½ furlongs, 2-year-olds—Sol Lichtenstein, 118 pounds [J. Woods], 4 to 5, won; Rory Ough, 118 [Buchanan], 3 to 2, second; Legal Maxim, 103 [O'Connor], 7 to 2, third. Time, :43. Trauia, Sir Claus, and E. M. Brattain also ran.

Third race, 1 mile—Barrack, 109 pounds [Henry], 13 to 5, won; McNamara, 106 [O'Connor], 8 to 1, second; Prestome, 106 [Sloan], 11 to 5, third. Time, 1:45. Dr. Cave, Flush of Gold, and Burdock also ran.

Fourth race, Washington Birthday Handicap, 1¼ miles, 3-year-olds, value $2,800—Telamon, 113 pounds [Henry], 10 to 1, won; Articulate, 118 [Buchanan], 9 to 2, second; Canmore, 121 [Burns], 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:57¾. Brutal, Joe Frey, Silurian, Janice, Grafter, and Argregor also ran.

Fifth race, 6 furlongs—Nansen, 106 pounds [O'Connor], 7 to 5, won; Edinborough, 109 [Henry], 7 to 5, second; Hohenlohe, 112 [Burns], 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:16. Royal Prize, Emile Zola, Earl Islington also ran.

Sixth race, 6 furlongs—Selde, 108 pounds [Henry], 7 to 5, won; Raveling, 110 [O'Connor], 6 to 1, second; Andrattus, 105 [Buchanan], 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:16. Impromptu also ran.

Today's California Entries.

AT SAN FRANCISCO.

First race, 5 furlongs—Invictus, 109 pounds; Gold Badge, 109; Quibo, 105; Gaylon Brown, 102; Fondo, 102; Mamie Hildreth, 100; Birdie Stone, 100; Lucera, 100; Kingstelle, 100; Skip Me, 100.

Second race, 1 mile—Topmast, 109 pounds; Donator, 106; Rio Chico, 106; Alee, 104; Vohicer, 101; Lizella, 101; Artilla, 96.

Third race, handicap, 7 hurdles, 1¾ miles—Credo, 175 pounds; Lothian, 160; Veragua, 158; J. O. C., 125; Periwig, 125; Eva Moe, 122; The Californian, 120; Tom Sharkey, 120; Choteau, 120.

Fourth race, San Mateo handicap, 1¼ miles, $2,500 added—Waring, 127 pounds; Advance Guard, 118; Vesuvian, 116; The Lady, 111; Vulcain, 110; Andrissa, 108; Specific, 107; Gonfalon, 105; Wyoming, 103; Autumn, 102; Florizar, 102; Imperious, 96.

Fifth race, 6 furlongs, purse, maidens—Robert J., 107 pounds; Brenhilda, 107; Cantinus, 107; Pirata, 107; Auriffera, 107; Cerro Santa, 104; Sweet Voice, 104; Carlovingian, 104; Thorn Wild, 104; Lady Maud, 104; The Gaffer, 104; Red Choir, 104; Libbie Elkins, 102; Thracia, 102; Sebastian, 102.

Sixth race, 15-16 mile, purse—Beaumonde, 110 pounds; Red Wald, 107; Dr. Cave, 107; Osmond, 107; Macgyle, 104; Bogus Bill, 104; Edgardo, 104; Handicapper, 100.

AT OAKLAND.

First race, Futurity course—Mainstay, 121 pounds; I Don't Know, 119; Looram, 118; Midlove, 116; La Mascotta, 116; Foul Play, 112; St. Rica, 103.

Second race, ¾ mile—Litmus, 119 pounds; Rathgar, 119; Billy Lyons, 119; Tristrain, 112; Whangdoodle, 109; Elkarn, 109; Edith O., 103.

Third race, ½ mile, purse, 2-year-olds—Dr. Scharff, 118 pounds; Rosewar, 115; Lou Weiss, 115; Bright Moon, 108; Myriad Dancer, 108; Carlo, 108; Lento, 108; Jarretierre d'Or, 105; Ziri, 115.

Fourth race, 1 mile—Ostler Joe, 113 pounds; Dr. Marks, 110; Rey del Bandidos, 110; Barney F., 102; Moringa, 101; Dunfres, 93; Phil Archibald, 93.

Fifth race, Palace Hotel Handicap, 1¼ miles—Favonius, 112 pounds; Prejudice, 105; Handicapper, 104; Bangor, 102; Broad Brim, 95; Lena, 95; Bathos, 97; Sea Lion, 91; Rio Shannon, 90.

Sixth race, ¾ mile, Highweight Handicap—Frank Bell, 124 pounds; Yellow Tail, 117; Gibraltar, 112; Tame Irishman, 107; Scallywag, 106; Prestidigitator, 100; Good Hope, 100.

MAYWOOD MAY HAVE RACE TRACK.

Promoters Are Said to Be Seeking Location in That Vicinity.

The Village of Maywood is exercised over the report that promoters of a race track are seeking a location in that vicinity. Yesterday a man giving the name of John Holland visited Maywood, and hunting up Trustee Charles Mauch told the latter he represented a syndicate which desired to lease the village park and the privilege of operating a race track in Maywood. For this he promised to give the village $5,000 the first year and $10,000 for the remaining four years for which he desired the privilege. Trustee Mauch told the visitor he did not believe there would be objection to a race track in the neighborhood if it were properly conducted. Holland then left, with the promise to return on next Monday.

Trustee Mauch then called on Trustee A. J. Gallagher, and the latter expressed the belief that a track conducted under certain restrictions would not be objectionable.

There has been talk of a race track at Maywood for some time. One report had it that George Hankins represented a syndicate which was behind the scheme. Still another report, which seems to have considerable foundation, is that the Harlem race track is negotiating for a new location because of the alleged exorbitant price which it is compelled to pay for operating a track in Harlem.

WAR BETWEEN TENNESSEE TRACKS.

Legislature Will Be Petitioned to Limit the Memphis Meeting.

Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—The race-track war is on in earnest between the rival tracks in Tennessee—Nashville and Memphis. A petition is being circulated among the breeders of this State which would limit racing to ten days on any track. The signatures of many prominent breeders and owners in middle Tennessee have been secured, and the petition will be presented to members of the Legislature and the matter will come up for hearing when the General Assembly convenes in March.

J. W. Russwurm of Nashville is circulating the petition. The allotment of dates to Memphis by the Western Jockey club, which conflicted with the spring racing dates dealt out to Nashville at the last September session of the American Turf Congress and the subsequent freezing out of the smaller tracks, one of which was Nashville, have caused the officials of the Nashville track to encourage the passage of the anti-racing bill.

Racing at Nashville has never been carried on for a longer time than ten days, while the sport at Memphis has prospered for three and four weeks at a time each year. The horsemen in winter quarters at the local track are talking of launching a counter petition asking the breeders to erase their names from the anti-racing document.

Rotha J. and Nicotine Matched.

A race between Alderman Fowler's Rotha J. and William J. Moxley Jr.'s Nicotine will take place this afternoon on the Grand boulevard snow path. Mr. Moxley agrees to dispense with the use of hopples and Nicotine will go without them. Both have agreed to permit Madge D. to start, if her owner desires a race and will abide by the decision regarding hopples.

Make a "Killing" on C. P. Jones.

Hot Springs, Ark., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—The biggest sensation of the season was developed today when C. P. Jones went under the wire first at New Orleans. He was posted at 30, 12, and 6, and was played extensively in each room. At the Southern the biggest coup was made. The sheet figured more than $7,000 on the race.

SILER'S GOSSIP OF THE PUGILISTS.

Ruhlin Ready to Meet Jeffries at Any Time—Broad and Corbett.

[BY GEORGE SILER.]

When it was almost a certainty that Jeffries and Ruhlin would not meet in Cincinnati it was strongly hinted they would settle the championship question in Louisville. Governor Beckham opposed it, however, and the matter was dropped. It is rumored that the subject has been taken up again and that the promoters have been working quietly to pull off the big contest.

Billy Madden, when seen yesterday, said: "I am ready to have Ruhlin meet Jeffries at any time or place. All I ask for him is a suitable purse and protection. We thought we had everything cocked and primed at Cincinnati, and you know how we fared. I want no more of that in mine. If the Louisville parties or those in Nebraska want the fight let them produce a purse and guarantee protection and they will find me ready to talk business. I am going to Louisville next week and will look the situation over."

Ruhlin is keeping in condition and would be ready to battle on ten days' notice.

"Kid" Broad, who gave Terry McGovern such a stiff argument at Tattersall's last summer, has been matched to box young Corbett ten rounds before the Colorado Athletic club at Denver on March 22. Corbett is the chap who made it warm for Benny Yanger and who later defeated Joe Bernstein.

George Dixon, the old warhorse, who boxed Harry Lyons twenty rounds to a draw a short time ago, and Tommy Feltz, the Brooklyn bantamweight, will probably meet at the Nutmeg club of Hartford, Conn.

John Rooney and John McWeeney have been matched to wrestle, catch-as-catch-can, no holds barred, at the Chicago Athletic association tonight. Prior to the contest Charles Lavine will give an exhibition of fancy bag punching, and Nelson Provost of this city and Jack Carey of Buffalo, 145-pounders, will wrestle, best two in three falls.

LOUISVILLE ATHLETIC CLUB QUITS.

Declares Off Contest Between "Kid" Carter and Billy Stift.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—The Louisville Athletic club has withdrawn, for the present at least, from the boxing field, and the proposed contest between Kid Carter and Billy Stift and the Derby night contest between Tom Sharkey and Peter Maher are off. However, it is understood other parties are considering the feasibility of assuming these contests.

The reason for the club's withdrawal are obvious. It was absurd to have three or four clubs pulling off contests. The town could not support it. Manager H. C. Dickens, who is the only one known publicly in the club, said tonight:

"We realize that in the present overcrowded condition of the field in Louisville, it would be impossible to make money, and, rather than go against an almost certain loss, in addition to hurting the prospects of the game, we have decided to withdraw, for the present at least, although the club, having been incorporated, still exists. The contests which we had scheduled are off so far as we are concerned, but we bear no ill-will to any one, and are willing to help, if possible, any others who want to come in. In the future, when the conditions are different, we may resume, but that is only a possibility."

SAENGERFEST SHOW AT CINCINNATI.

Benefit Performance in Place of the Fight Nets Over $5,000.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 22.—In place of the Jeffries-Ruhlin fight last Friday night a benefit was given here tonight to the Sängerfest Athletic association. The highest prices paid for seats were $250 by Mayor Julius Fleischmann and $100 by Manager William A. Brady. Music Hall was crowded and the entertainment netted over $5,000. Among the attractions on the program was an exhibition of boxing by Champion Jeffries and his brother. It was found that no boxing or wrestling events of any kind could be given in Music Hall under the terms of the Springer donation, so the Jeffries brothers could only make their bows and retire, while the German singing societies and others proceeded with their parts.

Scanlan Knocks Out Graham.

Hot Springs, Ark., Feb. 22.—Jim Scanlan easily defeated Jimmy Graham here tonight, knocking him out in half of the first round. Bat Masterson, who refereed the fight, announced that Dan Creedon would meet Scanlan here on March 1.

Jack Jeffries Challenges Mitchell.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—Jack Jeffries, brother of the champion, is out with a challenge to meet Charley Mitchell.

McPartland Wins from Turner.

Denver, Colo., Feb. 22.—Kid McPartland got the decision from Rufe Turner (colored) of California in ten rounds tonight.

BRUSH MAY FIGHT HART.

CINCINNATI MAGNATE CLAIMS OUTFIELDER HARTZELL.

Recalls His Consent to Give the Player to Chicago in Order to Protect His Interests in Indianapolis Club—Says American League "Dropped" Watkins—Case to Be Reopened at the New York Meeting—Orphans' President Knows Nothing of It.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—John T. Brush, President of the Cincinnati club, has decided to make a fight for "Topsy" Hartsell, the outfielder, who is claimed by Chicago. When seen at his home in Indianapolis today Mr. Brush said:

"The story that the Cincinnati club had waived all claim to Hartsell had its origin in a peculiar way, and is not at all binding. The agreement between the Chicago club of the National league and the American league, by which the latter organization was allowed to place a team in Chicago last season, is too well known to need a repetition. It is also known that at the time Mr. Hart exercised his privilege of choosing two American league players he picked Hartzell as one of them.

"At that time, however, Hartzell was signed to a Cincinnati contract under an agreement into which I had entered with Manager Watkins when I turned the Indianapolis club over to him—that I should have first call on all of his players at the market price, or at a figure that any other club was willing to pay. When the statement was sent out some months ago that I had waived claim to Hartzell I had just had a conference with Mr. Watkins, in which he informed me that the American league had threatened to drop him and his club from its circuit unless he lived up to his agreement with the American league in regard to allowing the Chicago club to select any two players in the American league every year in return for the privilege of placing a team in Chicago."

"This was before the present strained relations between the American and National leagues existed. While I wanted Hartzell badly for the Cincinnati team, I could not conscientiously stand by and see Watkins lose his entire plant simply because I wanted Hartzell. So I informed him that if the matter came to an issue I would give up Hartzell to Chicago.

"Nothing further was said or done in the matter. Now that Watkins has been dropped by the American league that promise, of course, does not hold good. There is no necessity for carrying it out, and I shall make a fight for Hartzell on the lines indicated. I expect the case to be heard by the National board next week, and there is no doubt in my mind that he will be awarded to Cincinnati."

When asked whether or not a new grand stand would be built here Mr. Brush said: "If Cincinnati has a baseball team in the National league next season she will have a new grand stand that will be the finest building of its kind in America. The players say that they will not sign contracts until the National league makes certain changes in the contracts. Just at present I am not in a position to know whether or not the league will grant these demands, and whether if they are not granted the players will carry out their threat not to sign for the coming season.

"However, as soon as all differences between the players and the National league are settled and we are certain of having a team, work on the new stands will begin. All our plans for the new structure are ready. The materials are ready to be sent to the grounds at once and the contracts are ready to be signed. All we want is the assurance of the players that they will be with us and the work will begin and be pushed to completion rapidly. The new stands will be modeled after those destroyed by fire so far as the general style of architecture is concerned. There will be a "rooters'" row, and the usual arrangements of seats above, just as they were in the old stand. The body and floor of the structure will be of concrete or artificial stone, even the floor of the stand proper being of this material. The supports for the roof will be steel, with an iron roof. The clubhouse will be located under that portion of the stand nearest left field."

President Hart said yesterday that he had heard nothing from Mr. Brush or any other source about a conflict over Hartzell's services. He had considered the incident closed, and absolutely refused to discuss it, except to intimate that the National league would have weightier matters to consider than the Hartzell case.

ALL PLAYERS TO BE IN UNIFORM.

New Rule of Chicago National League Club—Chance Is All Right.

President Hart of the Chicago National league club thinks he has hit upon a plan to obviate some of Tom Loftus' managerial troubles with players who let outside interests interfere occasionally with their ball playing. He has discussed the matter with Manager Loftus, and they have practically decided to establish a rule from the beginning of next season to the effect that there shall be sixteen men in uniform at every game. When the teams are cut down to the sixteen-men limit, on May 15 or before, this rule will require the attendance of every player at every game, and in uniform, ready to work if necessary, unless, of course, a player is injured severely enough to make attendance at the game a physical hardship or impossibility.

This rule is aimed, presumably, at the growing tendency of the players to play the racing game on their off days, and frequently on their working days, although Mr. Hart does not admit that such is his primary object. He believes the rule will increase a player's interest in the club and its games, and does not see why the battery and substitute players should be favored more highly than the regulars in the matter of holidays. In other words, he does not believe in the "courtesy" by which a pitcher claims a day's outing after pitching a game or some part of a game.

So much has come from California regarding the more or less seriousness of Catcher Chance's injury in getting hit by a pitched ball that the following letter, which Mr. Hart received yesterday from a Chicago physician now in Los Angeles, assumes both interest and importance because of its unprejudiced source:

"Mr. James Hart—Dear Sir: When I left Chicago a month or so ago I read a report in a Chicago paper to the effect that Catcher Chance had met with what might prove to be a fatal accident, and was lying at death's door in a Los Angeles hospital. I was, therefore, agreeably surprised when I arrived here to meet Chance on the streets, the picture of perfect health. I have watched him play ball, and he certainly does not play like a dead one; in fact, I think he is playing in as good form as he has ever shown in the East. Both he and Harvey have their 'eye' on the ball, and are doing great work with the stick. Chance called at my hotel a few days ago. I gave him a thorough examination, and found him absolutely sound physically, without any bad effects of the 'bump' he received on the head. He is big and strong, and does not seem a particle terrified at the bat, which is generally the case with players having similar experiences. Respectfully yours,

"W. S. HARVEY, M. D."

ENGLAND WANTS TENNIS TROPHY.

Formal Challenge for the Davis Cup Is on Its Way.

New York, Feb. 22.—[Special.]—Word was received today from abroad that a formal challenge for the international matches at lawn tennis next season has been issued by the English Lawn Tennis association, and that it is now on its way across the ocean. The challenge calls for a series of five matches in August for the international lawn tennis championship of the world and the Davis trophy, which was won last season by America. The challengers have accepted, it is reported, the American request for four men on each team, instead of three as last season, but the number of matches will remain the same, four in singles and one in doubles. Confirmation has also been received of the report that the Doherty brothers will come over on this team, and that S. H. Smith, the English baseline expert will also be one of the challengers. The name of the fourth man is not yet known, but it will probably be G. W. Hillyard.

M'GRAW STILL WAITING FOR PEACE.

Makes Trip to Hot Springs for "Rest and Recuperation."

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—John McGraw, who left last night for Hot Springs, Ark., will, during his fortnight stay there, confer with several American and National league club owners in reference to peace proposals and a new agreement. McGraw gave it out that he was going to Hot Springs for rest and recuperation, but he was never in finer physical condition. As chairman of the American league's Committee on Rules he will draft the playing regulations that will govern the American league games. Ban Johnson will meet him there. McGraw and Robinson have resigned from the Players' Protective association, on the ground that they are now club owners and have interests at stake which might make their membership embarrassing.

Death of Catcher Kinslow.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 22.—Thomas F. Kinslow, the professional baseball player, died in this city today of consumption. Kinslow made a brilliant record on the Brooklyn National baseball team.

ALLEGED SCHEME TO BEAT CHICAGO.

Report That Hayes of Michigan Will Compete at Milwaukee.

Another trial of speed between Captain W. A. Moloney of the University of Chicago track team and Captain Howard Hayes of the University of Michigan track team may be one of the features of the A. A. U. meet at Milwaukee on next Saturday.

The announcement that Hayes would take part in the meet was made in confidence to a Chicago friend when the Michigan team was here on Wednesday, and is something of a surprise, considering that Michigan has never sent a team to the A. A. U. meet and has given no sign of intention to do so this year. The resolution of Hayes to contest in the meet was explained by him on two grounds: first, his intense desire to beat his old rival in the half-mile run, and, second, he was urged to enter by Dr. Herman and Trainer Max Beutner of the First Regiment Athletic association, who are interested in cutting off as many points from Chicago's score as possible.

Whether Hayes enters as a Michigan representative or as one of the First Regiment team is a matter of uncertainty. In either case his participation will almost certainly give the meet to the First Regiment, as Chicago will be the one to suffer loss of points. Last year Chicago won out by only four points over First Regiment, and Trainer Beutner seems to be shaping his forces to prevent such a defeat again.

The rivalry between Moloney and Hayes began two years ago in a dual meet at Detroit, when the maroon runner won the half mile in 2:00 3-5, beating the Michigan man by seven yards. Last spring in the Western intercollegiate games at Ravenswood the pair measured swords again, and Moloney was again victor, crossing the tape a hair's breadth in advance of his rival, after a heart-breaking sprint in the finish. At Paris and London the strife was renewed, and the last chapter was on Wednesday night, when Hayes was victorious in the half-mile race in the dual meet. If another meeting takes place at Milwaukee it will be a struggle worth going to see.

GAMES IN THE BOWLING LEAGUES.

Premiers Come Within One Pin of a Thousand Score.

In the American league the Premier team set a fast pace against the South Paws, averaging 927 2-3 and winning two games. Berlin led the averages with 213 and high score of 251.

Premier.	1.	2.	3.	S. Paw.	1.	2.	3.
Chisholm	194	224	187	Berlin	200	188	251
Diener	190	124	145	Walker	181	152	201
Edington	189	190	156	Pease	187	159	189
Gibbons	211	146	196	Rohn	109	201	159
Worden	215	221	195	Canfield	170	169	159
Totals	999	905	879	Totals	847	869	959

NORTH CHICAGO LEAGUE.

The Onwards, in the North Chicago League, set a new record for a series, with their average of 924, and counted three straight games from the Paramounts. Scores:

Onwards.	1.	2.	3.	Paramounts.	1.	2.	3.
Lindeman	222	193	203	W'ng'rsh'm	133	136	109
Moffat	169	161	194	Daly	171	216	177
F. Burkh'dt	158	155	143	Palm	127	159	150
Spoerer	184	213	188	Sernow	153	138	116
Curtis	200	199	190	Spelz	168	180	113
Totals	933	921	918	Totals	752	829	665

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.

Oaks.	1.	2.	3.	Royals.	1.	2.	3.
Adair	137	177	182	Hummell	152	192	138
Kemp	132	140	146	Gusch	137	...	...
Conyne	117	...	...	Faget	167	147	125
Kurtz	148	152	153	Baker	155	178	164
Traill	171	176	146	Koch	188	154	169
Bowes	...	147	163	Morrison	...	185	174
Totals	705	792	790	Totals	799	856	780

GARDEN CITY LEAGUE.

Pizen C. C.	1.	2.	3.	Wedemeier.	1.	2.	3.
Mack	208	169	123	Hurt	175	181	170
Sladek	153	158	177	Hohn	157	101	187
Kolar	153	170	185	Pacinek	184	109	193
Schimek	135	175	139	Wilken	120	137	154
Sedlacek	162	145	143	Karstersen	159	133	152
Totals	805	817	777	Totals	795	661	856

WHOLESALE GROCERS' LEAGUE.

Sprague-W.	1.	2.	3.	F. M'Veagh.	1.	2.	3.
F. Thomas	190	146	179	Courtney	136	181	175
Seaborn	142	140	191	Scheider	139	135	133
Levey	122	162	143	Shoesmith	170	140	136
Petaski	101	...	...	Nortman	131	119	151
Daly	...	131	110	Palmer	142	183	162
Fischer	165	125	149				
Totals	718	704	772	Totals	718	758	757

UNION LEAGUE.

Kiwa.	1.	2.	3.	Myrtles.	1.	2.	3.
Flanagan	131	140	199	Kempf	148	152	107
Foley	169	150	159	Hendricks	168	196	123
Crone	172	134	147	Knudson	142	127	191
Karch	175	176	164	Mattie	251	186	138
Stevens	205	130	135	Sparbro	126	122	144
Totals	852	730	804	Totals	835	783	703

WHITE CITY LEAGUE.

R. Riders.	1.	2.	3.	Models.	1.	2.	3.
Weil	149	199	171	Hager	182	151	163
Ayers	139	186	139	Hamburger	184	142	177
Ransom	147	137	201	Spring	169	174	138
Dickey	170	148	159	Selle	178	154	195
Woodworth	201	186	183	Weed	192	189	159
Totals	807	856	863	Totals	905	815	822

METROPOLITAN LEAGUE.

Idle Hours.	1.	2.	3.	Hermitage.	1.	2.	3.
B. Budinger	151	191	166	Thurman	136	186	181
Owens	135	...	...	Bernard	145	148	143
N. Budinger	...	178	159	Hoaglund	155	212	182
J. Budinger	160	185	144	Schmeltz	148	127	...
M'Donough	176	175	175	Hofmann	...	...	140
Loveland	170	177	153	M'Kirahan	131	190	173
Totals	792	906	797	Totals	715	863	819

NORTH SHORE LEAGUE.

Sheridan.	1.	2.	3.	Pastimes.	1.	2.	3.
M'Roberts	173	149	123	J. Weinert	187	153	179
G. Stolberg	153	140	142	Seifert	167	200	141
F. Stolberg	143	112	236	Braun	185	149	117
Kanes	178	141	152	Gross	126	117	115
Hoffman	172	159	136	Joe Weinert	195	160	154
Totals	819	701	789	Totals	860	779	706

SOUTHWEST LEAGUE.

Allemanias.	1.	2.	3.	Imperials.	1.	2.	3.
Pudewa	183	276	181	Becker	171	135	191
Bostelman	187	154	165	Schills	112	140	151
Krusel	135	156	115	Fries	143	184	145
Pankratz	110	156	147	Hennig	114	148	128
Kupfer	145	243	211	Kasehagen	173	180	188
Totals	760	985	819	Totals	713	787	801

NORTH SIDE LEAGUE.

Owls.	1.	2.	Mohawks.	1.	2.
Fisher	169	174	Moritz	153	132
Schoenbaum	182	164	Jurgenson	151	168
Baker	166	155	Carlberg	190	173
Schneider	141	143	Boersen	141	151
Locklin	147	172	Schwartz	162	141
Cuny	171	166	Hessler	138	164
Mayer	188	174	Meyer	165	157
Whitty	167	191	Voss	190	133
Totals	1,331	1,339	Totals	1,290	1,219

LAKE VIEW LEAGUE.

La Croix.	1.	2.	Dewey.	1.	2.
Anderson	184	159	Elger	194	178
Weiss	138	165	Furgeson	155	196
F. Anderson	143	133	Froemper	129	129
Hermann	170	170	Collosky	181	153
Schlenker	164	123	Parker	141	145
Minninger	136	137	Hildebrandt	166	146
Almanraeder	181	186	Steinmiller	161	154
Grass	201	194	Koehler	148	156
Totals	1,314	1,267	Totals	1,275	1,259

The Fisk team of the Millinery league last night defeated Merriam, Collins & Dexter's team by forty-seven pins, in a match game. The milliners totaled 2,352 and the grocers 2,305. Scores:

Fisk & Co.	1.	2.	3.	Merriam.	1.	2.	3.
Krings	154	188	138	W. Spencer	145	156	147
Turnbull	146	179	138	Smith	131	162	118
Cregar	132	161	131	Williams	157	135	122
G. Spencer	120	169	229	Pillars	147	192	146
Dohm	146	180	144	Collins	177	158	211
Totals	698	874	780	Totals	757	803	745

CANADIAN CURLERS ARE BEATEN.

American Rinks Win in the Holiday Match at Parkside.

At the Parkside rink yesterday the local curlers celebrated the holiday by playing a match in which two rinks composed of players of Canadian birth met two composed of players of American and other nationalities. As was expected, the Americans could not stand for defeat on a national occasion and won the match by 14 points. The ice was keen and the play good.

Richmond and his men took a long lead from Kelso and his players, piling up fourteen points in the first five heads. After this the Canadians held their opponents even, but failed to gain a point and were defeated by fifteen points.

Murray, the other Canadian skip, was opposed by a rink skipped by J. L. Sturtevant of Waupaca, Wis. The game was interesting from start to finish, the scores being tied several times. Murray won by one point, which he made with the last stone of the game:

The rinks:

Canadians.	Americans.
A. J. Sharpe,	A. Kinnear,
D. Campbell,	G. Wood,
J. Campbell,	J. Muir,
C. G. L. Kelso, skip—8.	M. Richmond, skip—23.

Score by heads:

Kelso ......0 0 0 0 0 3 0 1 1 0 1 0 2 0 0 0— 8
Richmond ......5 3 1 1 4 0 1 0 0 1 0 2 0 1 3 0—23

W. C. Murray,	J. Richardson,
R. G. Clark,	D. Whiting,
J. De C. O'Grady,	J. Davis,
C. Murray, skip—15.	J. L. Sturtevant, skip—14.

Score by heads:

Murray ......0 3 0 4 0 1 0 2 0 1 1 0 0 2 0 1—15
Sturtevant ......1 0 2 0 4 0 1 0 2 0 0 2 1 0 1 0—14

Total for American rinks......37
Total for Canadian rinks......23

Majority for American rinks......14

In the contest for the Savage trophy Fenwick and Fraser met in the semi-finals, the first named winning by six shots. It proved the best contested match yet played in the competition. Neither side was able to score more than two in any head, and of the twenty points made fourteen of them were singles. Fenwick will now meet the winner of the Milloy-Campbell match.

Rinks and scores were as follows:

Score by heads:

G. C. Bour,	P. Keys,
L. Blackadder,	C. Walker,
D. Roberton,	K. Campbell,
W. E. Fenwick, skip—13.	R. W. Fraser, skip—7.

Fenwick ......1 1 1 1 0 1 2 0 2 0 0 1 1 0 1 1—13
Fraser ......0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 2 0 0— 7

Today the first of the annual curling matches between Chicago and Milwaukee will be played at the Wanderers' rink at Parkside. The Cream City players will bring six rinks. As there are only three sheets of ice three rinks will begin play at 11 o'clock in the morning, the others beginning as soon as the first have finished. The Chicago rinks will contain a number of young players, as several of the veterans who have done service against Milwaukee in years past are not playing this year.

The Chicago skips will be E. W. Kibbe, M. Richmond, J. A. De C. O'Grady, C. G. Kelso, C. Murray, and R. Pritchard. After the match the visitors will be entertained at the Wanderers' clubhouse with the regulation curling dinner of "beef and greens."

FACULTY COMMITTEE MEETS TODAY

Rights of the Smaller Colleges in W. I. A. A. to Be Defined.

The status of the small colleges as regards the intercollegiate meet of the nine conference colleges in June will probably be settled today, when the faculty committee of the conference colleges meets at the Lexington Hotel. The constitution drawn up by the Graduate Executive committee at a recent meeting will be considered, and action will be taken concerning the admission or non-admission of the lesser schools.

The call for a meeting of the faculty committee was made on the recommendation of the Graduate Executive committee at a meeting last Monday. As three of the excluded schools had formally applied for admission to the conference, and the Graduate committee had no authority to take action in such a matter, it was deemed necessary to call a special meeting of the conference members.

Professor Stagg, who has always contended for the equal rights of the small schools, will not be present at the meeting. Dr. J. E. Raycroft will represent the University of Chicago.

Conklin Returns to Chicago.

Charles F. Conklin, the Chicago billiardist, who won the recent Class A amateur tournament in New York, returned from the East yesterday morning. Mr. Conklin's Chicago friends had planned to give him a banquet tonight at the Auditorium Hotel, but the billiardist contracted a bad cold in the East, and is almost bedfast. As a result the banquet has been called off.

Slight Lead for Morningstar.

New York, Feb. 22.—[Special.]—Ora C. Morningstar held his lead again tonight in the professional billiard game that he is playing with Leonard Howison at Maurice Daly's billiard rooms. The total score for five nights' play is 1,500 for Morningstar and 1,461 for Howison.

Harris Defeats Avery.

Harris, who defeated Canfield in the opening game in Mussey's three-cushion carom tournament, won from Avery last night by 50 to 49. Canfield and Krulewick play tonight.

GRAND RAPIDS MEN WIN.

FINALS IN TEAM-OF-FOUR CONTEST OF WHIST CARNIVAL.

Lawndale Quartet Loses First Place by Three Tricks Only — Forty-four Players in First Round of the Club Pairs, Allen and Thatcher of the Hamilton Club Gaining the Lead—Second Day of Special Match for Women.

By defeating the Lawndale team in the finals Grand Rapids won the team-of-four contest in the Chicago whist carnival yesterday. The game was close, the margin of the winners being three tricks. The team was composed of Frank W. Hines, James A. Coye, W. C. Chinnick, and B. H. Meade, and they earned their victory by defeating some of the best teams in the West.

There were forty-four players started in the contest for club pairs. Allen and Thatcher of the Hamilton club were high in the first round, the result of which follows:

Allen and Thatcher	+9
Loveland and Buckingham	+8
Welles and Atwater	+7
Moulton and Hudson	+5
Rollo and Addington	+3
Eaton and Nessen	+3
Keehn and Cohen	+3
Frost and Taylor	+2
Battelle and Richards	+1
Hitchcock and Jackson	+1
Horton and Price	.
Forrey and Forrey	−2
White and Holcomb	−3
Mitchell and Marshall	−2
Hathaway and Andrew	−3
Deyoe and Holden	−3
Cheeseman and Montgomery	−4
F. L. Montgomery and Andrew	−4
Cook and Shaw	−4
Duggan and Chalfant	−4
Trainer and Talcott	−6
Griffiths and Sutton	−8

Best Scores for Women.

In the second round of the special contest for women's pairs the best scores were made by Mrs. Lyman and Mrs. Capelle, seven tricks plus; Mrs. Dorland and Mrs. Downey, nine plus; Mrs. Fry and Mrs. Moore, eight. Below is the score and the standing to date. The third and final round will be played today:

	N.&S.	E.&W.	Total two sessions.
Mrs. Lyman and Mrs. Capelle	136		+13.8
Mrs. Brydon and Mrs. Ireland		124	+ 0.2
Mrs. Beals and Miss Wardwell	133		+ 7.8
Mrs. Wells and Mrs. Stevens	...	136	+ 8.2
Mrs. Chalfant and Mrs. Follette	129		+ 1.8
Mrs. Dorland and Mrs. Downey	..	139	+12.2
Mrs. C. C. Clarke and Mrs. Butterfield	123	...	− 6.2
Mrs. Fry and Mrs. Moore		138	+ 9.2
Mrs. W. G. Clarke and Mrs. Rockwell	128		− 4.2
Mrs. Waller and Mrs. Gardner		122	− 7.8
Mrs. Howe and Miss Dudley	135		+ 4.8
Mrs. Drake and Mrs. Heywood		125	− 5.8
Mrs. Crilly and Mrs. Biddle	130		− 1.2
Miss Deane and Mrs. Donnell		136	+ 3.2
Mrs. Halsey and Mrs. Egan	126		− 6.2
Miss Wilcox and Mrs. Walsh		127	− 6.8
Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Ela	130		− 3.2
Mrs. Bridge and Mrs. Blair		132	− 1.8
Mrs. Booth and Mrs. Boughton	127		− 7.2
Mrs. Willems and Mrs. Batelle		124	−10.8

Players in Open Game.

In the afternoon open game 128 players were engaged. The prizes in section A went to Miss Bessie Allen and C. E. Wilson of Milwaukee, ten plus, and to Peck and J. O. Brown, four plus. In section B Mark Forrest and F. R. Ross of Milwaukee won with seven tricks above the average, the east and west winners being Taylor and Thomas with six.

The scores:

SECTION A.

	N.&S.	E.&W.	Gain.
Mr. and Mrs. Clingman	144		2
Johnson and Barker		108	3
Mr. and Mrs. Anthony	137		..
Newkirk and Cavell		99	..
Entorf and Collosky	142		..
Mrs. Booth and Mr. St. John		108	3
Wells and Hooper	140		..
Eveland and Trewin		105	..
Bushpies and Laftry	147		5
Brown and Hibbard		102	..
Mrs. Rogers and Mr. Naish	144		2
Mmes. Wood and Quaw		107	2
Mr. and Mrs. Rilling	143		1
Woodruff and Hammond		101	..
Mmes. Bloomfield and Johnson	138		..
Mrs. Mundy and Kent		107	2
Mmes. Cook and Head	136		..
Pope and Cheever		106	1
McChesney and Hamilton	141		..
Mr. and Mrs. Ingersoll		108	3
Miss Miller and Mr. Ross	133		..
Merrick and Merrick		108	3
Mrs. Rockwell and Mr. Parsons	145		3
Mr. and Mrs. Brown		105	..
Starkweather and Johnson	143		1
Jenkins and Smith		106	1
Palmer and Sieb	141		..
Davidson and Weig		108	3
Miss Allen and Mr. Wilson	152		10
Peck and J. O. Brown		109	4
Mrs. Moore and Mr. Porter	138		..
Mrs. Naish and Mr. Storke		101	..
Parker and McCandless	143		1
Misses E. and G. Hume		105	..
Stern and Symmes	145		3
Mmes. Applegate and Halsey		99	..
Mrs. Logue and Mr. Judkins	146		4
Lyman and Sibley	..	103	..
Averages	142	105	

SECTION B.

	N.&S.	E.&W.	Gain.
Tormey and Schwarz	163		2
Mrs. Farnum and Mr. Mitchell		177	..
Loughrin and Moulton	154		..
Minster and Thompson		179	2
Mmes. Slick and Bielman	166		5
Guston and Follette		177	..
Parkes and Connors	166		5
Parry and Broomell		176	..
Mr. and Mrs. Willard	162		1
Mrs. Ireland and Mr. Metcalfe		179	2
Downey and Dorland	161		..
Mrs. Kelley and Mr. Hawks		173	..
Mrs. Broadbent and Mr. Washburn	161		..
Young and Foster		177	..
Mrs. Washburn and Dr. Broadbent	155		..
Mrs. Dudley and Mr. Fry		175	..
Forrest and Ross	168		7
Templeton and Coe		182	5
Dyson and Harper	161		..
Percefull and Trissal		169	..
Mmes. Clarke and Crilly	158		..
Taylor and Thomas		183	6
Burch and Bassett	159		..
Mmes. Willems and Battelle		178	1
Mrs. Jones and Mr. Baughman	157		..
Mrs. Ela and Mr. Browning		179	2
Averages	161	177	

Leaders in Club Pairs.

Loveland and Buckingham of Kalamazoo now lead in the contest for club pairs, being second in the first round and high in the second. The results of the second round follow:

	Second round.
Allen and Thatcher	+2
Loveland and Buckingham	+5
Welles and Atwater	+8
Moulton and Hudson	−2
Rollo and Addington	+8
Eaton and Nessen	+4
Rollo and Addington	..
Frost and Taylor	+4
Bottelle and Richards	+4
Hitchcock and Johnson	−2
Horton and Price	−0
Forrey and Forrey	−7
White and Holcomb	−4
Mitchell and Marshall	−2
Hathaway and Andrew	−3
Deyoe and Holden	−3
Cheeseman and Montgomery	+4
F. L. Montgomery and Andrew	−4
Cook and Shaw	−4
Duggan and Chalfant	−4
Trainer and Talcott	−5
Griffitts and Sutton	−8

In the open game at night there were thirty-three tables in play. In section A Akeley and Eveland with eight, Mrs. Walsh and Mr. Brown with eleven plus, were the prize winners. In section B Mrs. Birdsall and Mr. Olmsted won north and south with seven plus. East and west, Parry-Parsons, and Smith-Palmer tied with seven plus.

CHESS PLAYERS ALSO HAVE SPORT.

One-Day "Drop-Out" Tournament of the Illinois Association.

The one-day drop out tournament of the Illinois Chess association was played at the rooms of the Chess and Checker club yesterday with the following result:

ROUND I.

Table.	White.		Table.	Black.	
1.	G. A. l'Hommedé	½	1.	L. W. Parke	½
2.	Harry Frank	1	2.	C. Medinus	0
3.	J. H. Brown	1	3.	S. S. Dodge	0
4.	W. Stuchfield	1	4.	H. K. Walker	0
5.	L. Uedemann	0	5.	F. Pelouze	1
6.	G. J. L. Janes	0	6.	C. A. Rossiter	1
7.	J. R. Houghteling	1	7.	J. S. Johnston	0
8.	F. F. Wilcox	1	8.	C. W. Phillips	0

ROUND II.

1.	Harry Frank	1	1.	L. W. Parke	0
2.	W. Stuchfield	½	2.	J. H. Brown	½
3.	F. Pelouze	1	3.	C. A. Rossiter	0
4.	F. F. Wilcox	½	4.	J. R. Houghteling	½
5.	C. Medinus	1	5.	G. A. l'Hommedé	0
6.	S. S. Dodge	0	6.	H. K. Walker	1
7.	G. L. J. Janes	0	7.	L. Uedemann	1
8.	J. S. Johnston	1	8.	C. W. Phillips	0

ROUND III.

1.	H. Frank	½	1.	J. H. Brown	½
2.	J. R. Houghteling	0	2.	F. Pelouze	1
3.	L. W. Parke	½	3.	W. Stuchfield	½
4.	C. A. Rossiter	0	4.	F. F. Wilcox	1
5.	H. K. Walker	0	5.	C. Medinus	1
6.	L. Uedemann	1	6.	J. S. Johnston	0

ROUND IV.

1.	F. Pelouze	1	1.	J. H. Brown	0
2.	J. R. Houghteling	1	2.	H. Frank	0
3.	W. Stuchfield	1	3.	F. F. Wilcox	0
4.	C. Medinus	1	4.	L. Uedemann	0

First prize and championship, F. Pelouze, won four games; second and third, tie, W. Stuchfield and C. Medinus; fourth and fifth, tie, H. Frank, J. R. Houghteling, and F. F. Wilcox.

Death of Cricketer Morice.

Frank H. Morice, who during the last ten years has been identified with the Chicago and Wanderers' Cricket clubs, died yesterday morning at the Lakeside Hospital from appendicitis, for which he had undergone an operation two days previously. Before coming to this city he lived in Winnipeg, where he was well known in rowing circles as a capable oarsman.

Peerless Footsteps Wins Waterloo Cup.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 22.—In the annual coursing race for the Waterloo Cup, run at Altcar today, J. H. Bibby's Peerless Footsteps won. There were sixty-four entries.

Eby Defeats Stubbs.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 22.—Grant Eby tonight won from William Stubbs of Canada, 150 to 142, in the pool contest.

C. A. A. SPURNS THE A. A. U.

WILL NOT ACCEPT THE OFFER OF "REINSTATEMENT."

Older Members of the Chicago Association Declare They Have No Further Use for the Organization Which Assumes Control of Amateur Sport and Expelled the Local Club for Punishing Evidence of Professionalism in Its Own Midst.

The Chicago Athletic association will in all probability reject the offer of reinstatement at the hands of the Amateur Athletic union. The local club will deny, in an official manner, that it is a part of the national organization which assumes to be in control of all amateur athletics in the United States. Technically the Chicago Athletic association is already reinstated, in spite of itself, as the result of the action taken last Saturday night at a special meeting of the Board of Control of the Central Association of the Amateur Athletic union at Milwaukee. But the Chicago Athletic association, in a manner that is already semi-official, has declared that the reinstatement was unsolicited and that it will be spurned.

It is apparent that a majority of the members, including nearly all of the older members of the club, are opposed to reassociation with the Amateur Athletic union. The matter has been thoroughly canvassed since the announcement was made of the action by the Amateur Athletic union board, and the sentiment against reinstatement is strong.

One member said yesterday: "The action 'reinstating' us was entirely unsolicited, and was doubtless for the purpose of pulling the leg of the Chicago Athletic association in some way. We won't have it. The expulsion was without justice, and after the treatment accorded our club by the Amateur Athletic union the substantial members are opposed to any further connection with the organization which pretends to control amateur affairs."

Similar opinions have been expressed by many other members, and, although no official action in the matter will be taken at present, there seems to be no question about the rejection of the offer of reinstatement whenever it becomes advisable to take official cognizance.

Just at present the Chicago Athletic association is taking little part in athletics of any form, except contests among members in its own building, and in giving occasional shows, for which professional talent is engaged. About the only medium through which the Amateur Athletic union can make a show of authority affecting the Chicago Athletic association is through the water polo contests, which are engaged in at the club gymnasium by school and academy teams of the city. This form of sport has been encouraged by the Chicago Athletic association—in fact, that organization is responsible for a revival of interest in water polo in Chicago at present. Accordingly, there does not seem to be much danger of the water polo players being bothered by the Amateur Athletic union.

The following resolutions regarding the expulsion of the Chicago Athletic association by the Amateur Athletic union were adopted at a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chicago Athletic association, and show the reasons for the present attitude of the members of the organization:

Whereas, The Board of Directors of the Chicago Athletic association, upon finding there were certain athletic members of the association guilty of violating the rules of the Amateur Athletic union did prefer charges against said athletic members, and did give them ample opportunity to defend themselves; and,

Whereas, Said athletic members failing to take advantage of said opportunity to purge themselves of said charge, the Board of Directors of the Chicago Athletic association did on the 20th day of February, 1899, suspend said athletic members; and,

Whereas, The Chicago Athletic association, being a member of the Amateur Athletic union, did, in accordance with its interpretation of the rules of the said union, notify it of the suspension of these athletic members, and on so doing, instead of being assisted and upheld by said union, whose object it is to foster and encourage amateur sport, was suspended by the Amateur Athletic union; therefore be it unanimously

Resolved, That this association hereby claims that its suspension by the Amateur Athletic union was illegal, unjust, and unconstitutional, and that it was the direct result of the honest efforts of the directors to purify athletics; and be it also

Resolved, That the action of the Board of Directors of this association in this matter is hereby ratified, confirmed, and approved, and it is the sense of this board that the present policy in force regarding outdoor athletics has proven beneficial in every way to the club, and is unanimously recommended by this board to future administrations.

PLANS OF THE CHICAGO YACHT CLUB.

Godfrey H. Atkin Appointed Fleet Captain—New Trophies.

The newly appointed Regatta committee of the Chicago Yacht club has its plans well formulated for the racing season. Godfrey H. Atkin has been appointed Fleet Captain by Commodore Charles H. Thorne and the appointment meets general approval among the members of the club, with whom Mr. Atkin is quite popular. Because of the contest for the Canada Cup this summer the position is of more than usual importance in the club.

The club will this season put up a new challenge trophy for class A yachts—those of over forty-five feet racing length—to replace the Chicago Yacht club trophy, which has become the permanent property of George R. Peare's Siren. Other special prizes which will be offered for competition are the Warrington trophy for yachts in the forty-foot class, the W. H. Thorne trophy for thirty-five footers, and the Lilienfeld trophy for the thirty-footers. An innovation has been decided on in the matter of prizes. This is the hanging up of cash prizes for all races outside of the trophy contests. The winner will then be permitted to purchase such prize as he prefers, instead of being obliged to accept something he neither needs nor desires. The cash prizes will in no way affect the amateur standing of the yachtsmen, however.

The announcement is made that there will be no clash on July 4 between the Chicago and Milwaukee Yacht clubs. The Chicago club has decided to avoid any conflict of dates if there is any chance of arranging the proposed Lake Michigan Yacht association regatta. The cruising race from Chicago to St. Joseph, Mich., which was a part of the season's plans, has been abandoned and a cruise to Waukegan substituted.

SKI TOURNAMENT AT ISHPEMING.

Michigan Players Excel the Experts from Minnesota.

Ishpeming, Mich., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—Much to the surprise of several thousand persons, assembled here this afternoon to witness the ski tournament, the expert riders from Red Wing, Minn., were outclassed by Ishpeming men. Each rider was given three trials, but Oscar Arnston was the only Red Wing man who stood upon his skis after landing.

In the amateur contest three Ishpeming men retained skis three times in succession, doing the most remarkable riding ever seen here, their work comparing favorably with that of the famous Homestead brothers in the tournament here ten years ago, when one of them made the record of eighty-six feet.

In the finals Len Olsen of Ishpeming defeated the best men in the Red Wing party, his best jump being eighty feet. Olofs Benson took second prize in long jumping, his best jumping being ten inches less than Olsen's.

In the amateur race Conrad Thompson took first prize by a jump of 67½ feet. Len Olsen second, Thomas Thompson third, Thomas Lukken fourth—all Ishpeming men.

Fred Iversen, Red Wing's mascot, a lad of 12 years old, jumped fifty feet without falling.

A parting shot at winter sack suits and winter overcoats. Prices are down low enough to make you want to buy.

$15 now for winter sack suits, fancy worsteds and cheviots, that were $25, $24, $23, $20, etc.; sizes broken, but your size in some lots. Several lines of winter overcoats marked down to the quick; some were $35, now $20; others were $20, now $15; were $18, now $12.50, etc.

A regular slaughter of fancy shirts—$1.50 qualities, many with two pairs of cuffs—now 50 cents.

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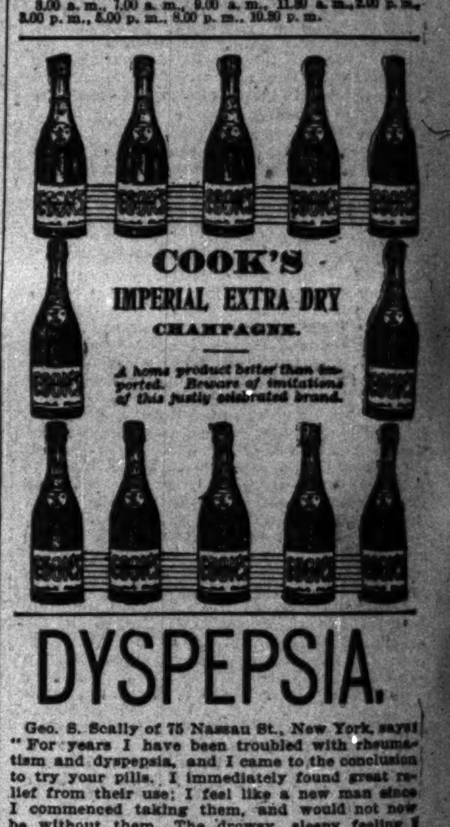
3.00 AM FAST MAIL. For River points, Ashland, Escanaba, Marquette, Copper Country.
3.00 AM FAST MAIL. Beloit, Janesville, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, Minnesota and South Dakota. Coaches only.
9.00 AM BADGER STATE EX. Beloit, Janesville, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, Minnesota, Dakota, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
9.00 AM GREEN BAY EXPRESS. For River points, Green Bay.
10.00 AM COLORADO SPECIAL. One night to Denver. Fast time to Portland. Daylight Omaha, Rock Island, Davenport, Cedar Rapids, Des Moines.
11.30 AM WISCONSIN MAIL. For River points, Green Lake, Green Bay.
3.00 PM WISCONSIN SPECIAL. For River points, Green Bay, Marinette, Menominee.
5.00 PM ASHLAND LIMITED. For River points, Ashland, Northern Wisconsin.
5.30 PM IOWA EX. Clinton, Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha.
6.30 PM NORTH-WESTERN LIMITED. Madison, EauClaire, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
6.30 PM OVERLAND LIMITED. California in Three Days. All points on Union Pacific, Omaha, Salt Lake City, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles.
7.30 PM IOWA AND DAKOTA EX. Cedar Rapids, Sioux City, Mason City, Northern Iowa and South Dakota.
8.00 PM PENINSULA EXPRESS. For River points, Green Bay, Ishpeming, Marquette, Copper Country.
10.00 PM DULUTH AND ST. PAUL FAST MAIL. [illegible]
10.00 PM NIGHT EXPRESS. [illegible]
10.15 PM [illegible]
10.30 PM PACIFIC EX. [illegible]
10.30 PM [illegible]
MILWAUKEE EXPRESS TRAINS. [illegible]



COOK'S
IMPERIAL EXTRA DRY
CHAMPAGNE.

DYSPEPSIA.

Geo. S. Scally of 75 Nassau St. New York, says: "For years I have been troubled with rheumatism and dyspepsia, and I came to the conclusion to try your pills. I immediately found great relief from their use; I feel like a new man since I commenced taking them, and would not now be without them. The drowsy, sleepy feeling I used to have has entirely disappeared. The dyspepsia has left me and my rheumatism is gone entirely. I am satisfied if any one so afflicted will give Radway's Pills a trial they will surely cure them, for I believe it all comes from the system being out of order—the liver not doing its work."

Radway's Pills

cure all Disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Dizziness, Costiveness, Piles, Sick Headache, Female Complaints, Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation and all disorders of the Liver. 25c. per box. At Druggists or by mail. Radway & Co., 55 Elm Street, N. Y. Be sure to get "Radway's" and see that the name is on what you buy.

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GOOD-PAINT DEVOE: CHICAGO.

KNOX HATS
Spring Styles are ready at SHAYNE'S
PALMER HOUSE.

MURPHY IS MADE CHIEF OF POLICE

Odell Signs Bill, Van Wyck Appoints Man, Who Selects Devery Deputy.

MAYOR MAY BE REMOVED.

Governor Considering Three Ways of Dealing with Tammany Men Who Defy Him.

GENERAL NEW YORK NEWS.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
New York, Feb. 22.

Tammany Shifts Officials, but Devery Stays.

Governor Odell this morning signed the bill abolishing the bi-partisan board of four police commissioners and the office of Chief of Police, and substituting for them a single commissioner to to rule the force. In the afternoon Mayor Van Wyck appointed Colonel Michael C. Murphy to the position of Police Commissioner and ex-Police Commissioner John B. Sexton as President of the Health board, to succeed Colonel Murphy. Police Commissioner Murphy's first official act was to appoint ex-Chief Devery his First Deputy Police Commissioner. He announced that Deputy Chief McLaughlin of Brooklyn may be his choice for Second Deputy Commissioner.

Thus Tammany has simply shifted officials without even attempting to make a better appointment than Devery. The new Chief has a brilliant civil war record, but in politics has the reputation of using all the most reprehensible methods of Tammany. He is said to have the distribution of patronage on all the lower west side of the city, and it is hinted that it was really the new Police Commissioner whom District Attorney Philbin hoped to find in Leviens' poolroom, which was suddenly raided the other day. Colonel Murphy has the further distinction of being the subject of a remarkable surgical operation, so that for ten years up to two years ago he took all his nourishment through a silver tube inserted into his stomach.

The brazenness of Tammany cannot be better illustrated than the appointment by Colonel Murphy of Devery as his first official act. Governor Odell has been quoted as saying he would remove any one who appointed Devery, and this seems to be an open challenge.

Former Police Commissioner Sexton, who was transferred to the Presidency of the Board of Health, has all along been hand in glove with the worst element in Tammany. He was one of those who voted to dismiss the charges against Captain Herlihy after many creditable witness had testified to vice openly flaunted in his district.

Colonel Murphy made the following statement:

"I ought to say to the public that all I ask is that I may be proved according to my deeds. I have been appointed Commissioner of Police of New York City, and I declare that I am going to enforce the laws as I find them, and I don't care who may interfere or try to interfere with me. I shall carry out that program.

"One of my first acts as head of the department was to transfer Captain Westervelt. It was for the good of the service. I will not say there was a reason for the transfer other than this, or that it was the result of the raid of the poolroom in Dey street.

"No pledges were obtained of me before I took this office. I am going to be 'boss,' as they say, because I am wholly responsible. I am going to enforce the law without fear or favor."

After the new commissioner had established that he had been appointed by the Mayor, Chief Devery handed him a protest, claiming that he (Devery) was entitled to hold the office of Chief of Police. Deputy Commissioner Devery refused to in any way discuss the events of the day or his intentions. It was learned, however, that he has started a legal fight to be reinstated on the force at a salary of $6,000 per annum—his salary as Deputy Commissioner is $4,000.

A dispatch from Albany tonight says Governor Odell is considering three ways of meeting the challenge thrown down to him by Mayor Van Wyck in the retention of Chief Devery. They are these:

First—The removal of Mayor Van Wyck.

Second—The removal of Commissioner Murphy.

Third—The sending of a message to the Legislature recommending the immediate passage of the Raines constabulary bill.

The Raines State constabulary bill creates a uniform police system for cities throughout the State. It provides that on and after June 1, 1901, there shall be a new State department, to be known as the State Department of Police. The head of the department shall be the Commissioner of State Police, and shall be appointed by the Governor.

◆

Vice President-elect Theodore Roosevelt arrived in this city tonight from the West. His face was glowing with healthy color, and he looked as if he had had one of the best times in his life. He declined to talk of his trip, and departed for Oyster Bay.

◆

Thrilling Escape from Wreck.

No more thrilling escape from death in the collision between the "Nellie Bly" express and a local passenger train on the Amboy division of the Pennsylvania railroad on Thursday afternoon is reported than that of Miss Harry Lyon, one of the daughters of Mrs. Elizabeth Lyon of 739 Madison avenue. She was on the express with her friend, Mrs. Bella Freedman of 57 West Fifty-fifth street, bound for Atlantic City to spend the holiday. When the crash came she was thrown through one of the windows of the car and hung on the outside by her hair until it settled down on the ice of the canal, enabling her to gain a foothold.

Both Miss Lyon and and Mrs. Freedman are now at their homes, suffering severely from shock, and it is believed that the latter sustained internal injuries.

Eleven bodies have been removed from the scene of the wreck. Of this number only five have been positively identified. Among the others is the body of a woman, charred beyond any possibility of recognition. Three bodies were taken this morning from the wreckage, which has been so thoroughly overhauled that there is no likelihood of more being discovered, even though others may have perished.

A rigid investigation as to the cause of the accident was set on foot from headquarters. The result of the preliminary investigation appears to place the blame upon the engineer and conductor of the accommodation, one or both of whom blundered in allowing the train to leave the siding before the third section of the "Nellie Bly" had passed.

◆

During the course of tonight's dinner of the New York Southern society, given in the Hotel Savoy, Dr. J. L. M. Curry, the principal speaker of the evening, referred to Abraham Lincoln. This elicited great applause, apparently from everybody in the room.

◆

Two More Trust Companies Combine.

The amalgamation of the Trust Company of New York with the North American Trust company was unanimously agreed to by the directors of the former company at a meeting held today, when the proposition made by the latter company through its President, Oakleigh Thorne, was discussed. The amalgamation will become effective on March 4. The assets of the combined companies will exceed $22,000,000 and the deposits $16,000,000. Neither the capital stock nor the surplus of the North American Trust company will be increased.

The Trust Company of New York is the second large company absorbed by the North American company within the last ten months, and it is not regarded as improbable that further consolidations may be effected. The North American Trust company has been doing the United States government banking in Cuba. Recently its branch there was made a separate bank.

◆

Kennedy Jury Fails to Agree.

Failing to reach an agreement as to the guilt or innocence of Samuel J. Kennedy, charged with the murder of Dolly Reynolds two years ago, twelve tired jurors, after twenty-three hours of continuous argument and consideration of the evidence, were discharged by Justice Fursman at 3:40 o'clock this afternoon.

One lone juror, fixed in his opinion, held out stubbornly to the end, according to the story, for conviction. This story was believed by the prisoner's wife, Mrs. Marion S. Kennedy, and his aged father, Dr. John C. Kennedy. The latter thought this one man to be the foreman, John Klaber, a marble importer. The foreman, when asked by Judge Fursman if there was no possibility of the jury agreeing, said, for his part, nothing could shake him from his stand.

It is said the State will begin a retrial soon, but it is the belief of many lawyers the indictment will be quashed.

◆

"Mother" Jones, who came into prominence during the strike of the miners in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania last year, came to this city from Scranton, Pa., today. She addressed a large meeting of Socialists in the afternoon in the Grand Central Palace.

◆

Forbes at Last Gets to Raise Flag.

The 169th anniversary of the birth of Washington will be remembered especially by the people of New York because nobody tried to prevent Christopher R. Forbes, the only surviving grandson of David Van Arsdale, who pulled down the British flag from the greased pole at the Battery and raised the American flag in it place on the day the British evacuated New York, from raising the flag at the Battery pole at sunrise.

For years Mr. Forbes has insisted it was his by right of inheritance to raise the flag over the blockhouse in Central Park and at the Battery on Washington's birthday, Evacuation day, and other holidays. Colonel Asa Bird Gardiner has been equally insistent that the privilege belonged to an organization known as the Veteran Artillery Corps, of which he is a member, and on more than one occasion the question had to be settled by the courts.

Today, however, there was nobody to dispute Mr. Forbes' right to raise the flag anywhere. He elected to go down to the Battery, and there, just as the report of the sunrise gun boomed over the waters from Governor's Island, Forbes pulled up the flag, in the presence of two or three policemen and an employé of the Park department.

◆

A manual of the Ku Klux Klan has been found in the Columbia University library. It was thought that all the manuals of the band were burnt when the society was destroyed, but the present book was found in the Garden Library of Southern literature, recently presented to the university by the New York Southern society.

◆

Publishers of Country at Banquet.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the American Newspaper Publishers' asociation was brought to a close tonight with a banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria, 250 members from all sections of the country being in attendance.

Don C. Seitz of New York presided. He made a brief and humorous speech.

Judge Edward W. Hatch of the Supreme Court of New York responded to the toast, "American Journalism."

James H. Beck spoke to the toast, "Early American Journalism." Colonel Frank B. Stevens of Boston spoke on "The Harmsworth Experiment." J. M. Seathard, Congressman Allen of Mississippi, Judge William B. Green, and others spoke.

Chairman Seitz announced that ex-Congressman Oliver of Pittsburg had offered to be the first to donate $1,000 toward erecting a memorial in honor of Benjamin Franklin.

At the afternoon session officers were elected as follows: President, S. H. Kauffman of the Washington Star; Vice President, Charles H. Taylor Jr., Boston Globe; secretary, W. C. Bryant, Brooklyn Times; treasurer, Edward P. Call, New York Evening Post.

◆

The national convention of the Death Benefit Association of the Sons of Veterans was held at Paterson, N. J., today. William Trebor of Philadelphia was elected President.

◆

Lawyers Work on Steel Consolidation.

The lawyers in charge of the steel consolidation came down-town today and were reported to be in conference. The charter was not filed yesterday at Trenton as had been expected by many, and the Secretary of State's office was closed today. The incorporation tax to be paid on the amounts of authorized stock at the time of filing will amount to $200 on every $1,000,000 worth of stock. On a basis of $800,000,000 capitalization the tax would be $160,000. This would be a clear loss to the promoters if the deal failed to be carried through, unless there were compensations in indirect ways.

◆

Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson of 511 Fifth avenue gave a dinner tonight. The guests were: Mrs. Astor, D. O. Mills, Mrs. Arthur Paget, James G. Van Alen, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mr. and Mrs. Heber R. Bishop, Miss Adelaide Johnson, Bourke Cockran, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, and Mr. Gregory.

◆

Asks Police to Find Man for Dying Daughter.

Frank M. White, an Indianapolis lawyer, has written to the police here asking them, if possible, to find Hugh Jones, whose family lives at 523 West Twelfth street, Indianapolis. "His eldest daughter is dying," the lawyer writes, "and she prays for the return of her father before she dies. He left home about a year ago, and has not been heard from for some months. When last heard of he was living in Brooklyn."

◆

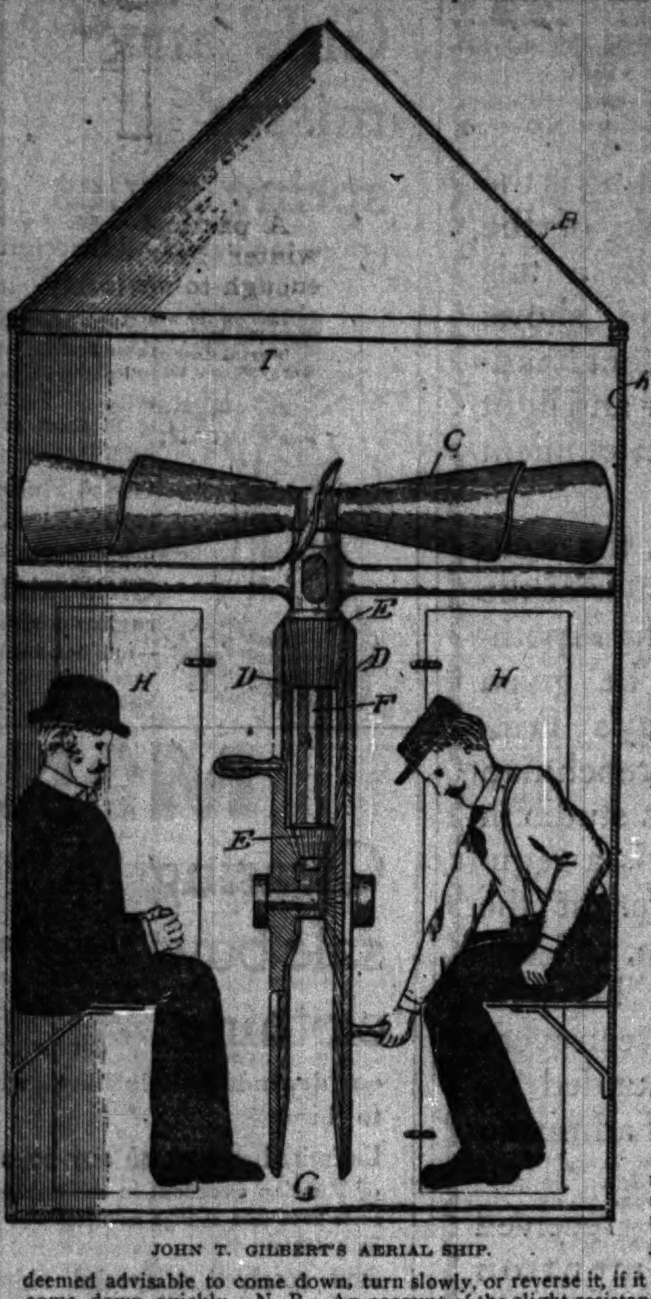
W. M. Mallet, a well known business-man of Rochester, was found unconscious and nearly dead beside a country road, near White Plains, this morning. He apparently had not been assaulted or robbed. He was on his way to Ansonia, Conn.

◆

Western railroad Presidents at the conference in this city next month will discuss a proposition to restrict the construction of railroads in sections which are already supplied with railroad facilities. Some of the principal owners of railroad securities are in favor of forming an agreement to build no new roads or important extensions in the Northwestern and far Western territory without the consent of all the railroads interested.

JOHN T. GILBERT INVENTS FLYING MACHINE.

Aerial navigation is a problem that has been so satisfactorily solved in the mind of John T. Gilbert, 178 Monroe street, that he is now ready to furnish airships on short notice. He is the inventor of a machine in which he has so much faith that he has solicited contracts for aerial warships from the British Secretary of War at London, the militia department of Canada at Ottawa, and the Turkish government through its Consul in Chicago, Charles Henrotin.



JOHN T. GILBERT'S AERIAL SHIP.

Accompanying Mr. Gilbert's proposal is a picture of his aerial ship, minus the propelling attachments, the absence of which he explains by stating that he has not fully determined which method of propulsion is the best. He adds, however, that "any method known to a skillful navigator will do."

The machine is described as follows with the aid of the picture:

A—Cylinder of one sheet of metal, aluminium preferred.

B—Cap or cover to air chamber I, for air to be screwed against.

C—Screw, or fan.

D D—Twin drive wheels which turn on one shaft and in opposite directions, thus enabling machine to be worked from either side.

E E—Two small pinions which rotate between drive wheels and enable the screw to be turned at rapid speed.

F—Shaft connecting pinions and screw.

G—Bottom of cylinder A, formed of woven wire network.

H H—Side doors for occupants to enter.

I—Air chamber.

Mr. Gilbert's method of operating his machine is simplicity itself. It is much easier to run the airship than it is to lift one's self by his boot straps. He gives the following directions for running the ship: "Turn screw or fan C to the right and my ship goes up, up, up. When once it is deemed advisable to come down, turn slowly, or reverse it, if it is high up, and it will come down quickly. N. B.—An account of the slight resistance to the atmosphere that a great weight will make, when confined in a small compass, the air will be unable to move it when up. And the earth, therefore, like a grindstone, will have to turn under my feet, which will greatly accelerate travel when going from the east to the west."

ILLINOIS COLLEGE HOLDS JUBILEE OVER PEARSONS GIFT.

Washington Birthday Celebration Thursday Made an Occasion of Rejoicing by Students and Faculty.

Jacksonville, Ill., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—Yesterday was a great day in the annals of Illinois College, students, faculty, and trustees rejoicing in the bright prospect that awaits the college on account of Dr. Pearsons' gift of $50,000. Edwin Burritt Smith of Chicago was the orator of the day, and in the afternoon at 4:30 o'clock addressed both the towns people and students in the college chapel on the subject of "Higher Citizenship." The students and alumni, after this meeting, adjourned to the gymnasium, where a feast had been prepared under the management of the senior class. After dinner the students listened to a number of speeches.

It was hoped that Governor Yates would be present, but a previous engagement prevented his attendance. The college rejoiced, nevertheless, in the fact that one of her sons had again been elected to the Governor's chair, and felt a measure of pardonable pride in the fact that she had sent from her doors so many well qualified sons to take an active and leading part in the affairs of State and nation.

At the regular chapel exercise in the morning, Miss Julia Lathrop of the State Board of Charities, made an address on the subject of "Public Charity."

FIGHT CALUMET CANAL BILL.

Chicago River and Harbor Commissioners Oppose Measure in the Indiana Legislature.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—Chicago interests were prominent in the Indiana Legislature today, when the House committee reported on Senator Agnew's bill to establish a ship canal in the Calumet River. Members of the Chicago River and Harbor commission reached the city this morning and at once became active in opposition to the bill. Their reason for opposing it, it is said, is that the proposed canal would deprive Chicago of some of its leading industries.

In connection with this bill charges of bribery were made on the floor of the House today. Mr. Davis (Democratic leader), in speaking against the adoption of a favorable report, said: "Suspicious circumstances hover about this bill as thick as a fog over a Lake County marsh." The Speaker suggested that any member might prepare charges and demand an investigation, but nothing formal was done.

The minority report of the committee, recommending the indefinite postponement of the bill, was voted on, and resulted in its defeat by a large vote, and the majority report recommending the passage of the bill was adopted. This is considered as a test vote, and shows that the House is favorable to the bill.

THEATERS BAR THE WHITE RATS.

New York Houses Are Ordered to Exclude the Striking Performers.

MANAGERS ARE SERENE.

Actors Making Preparations to Place Several Companies on the Road.

STATUS OF THE CONTEST.

New York, Feb. 22.—[Special.]—White Rats were barred at the variety theaters today. Mr. Keith, Mr. Proctor, and the rest of the syndicate managers had given orders that the players known to be Rat sympathizers or suspected of abetting the discontented performers be excluded.

Early this morning Mr. Keith sent out notes directed to the actors and actresses who had failed to appear for their acts during the previous evening.

"You will please call at the theater," the notes read, "and get your baggage."

Meanwhile the offices of the Association of Vaudeville Managers of America—such is the official name—were scenes of activity. They are in the St. James Building. Thither flocked scores of performers. They offered to supply the trust with trick dogs, song and dance acts, acrobatic performances, and every other kind of act that goes in a variety bill. Many of them were engaged at once. Some had already been sent for. In short, the managers refilled their bills.

Strikers Not Idle.

The strikers were no less busy than members of the syndicate. On the top floor of the building occupied by the Bon-Ton Music Hall they assembled in force. Among the first to arrive were George Fuller Golden, President of the Rats; James J. Corbett, the pugilist, a member of two or three Rat committees; Henry E. Dixey, one of the chief movers in the strike, and Paul Armstrong, who dispensed bulletins with the aid of a typewriter and several stenographers.

"Our object is to down those managers who are getting rich by using us," said President Golden. "Before long there won't be any Association of Vaudeville Managers at all, for we're going to run our own shows from now on and ruin them."

It was further announced that the Rats would begin at once to organize for the starting out of vaudeville shows all through the country. For the present, however, they will content themselves with opening up here in the city, and for that purpose they have bargained for the Academy of Music, in which they will give a concert Sunday evening.

"That will be our starter," said Mr. Golden. "Our bill will be such a fine one that people will know at once how the trust can't get along without us."

Mr. Golden gave out a statement tonight signed by a number of well-known actors who sympathize with the strikers. The statement merely recites the claims of the Rats and says all they ask is fair play. The signers are Nat C. Goodwin, DeWolf Hopper, Dan Daly, Maurice Barrymore, Henry E. Dixey, Joseph Weber, Louis Fields, Peter F. Dailey, Dave Warfield, Otis Harlan, John T. Kelly, and Sam Bernard. All of the signers are members of the White Rats organization. Few of them, however, are "strikers."

Trust People Serene.

Up in the offices of the trust a different story was told. E. F. Albee, personal representative of B. F. Keith, and J. Austin Fynes, press agent of Mr. Proctor, had their say.

"We are not having a bit of trouble," said Mr. Fynes. "Already we've had 200 applications for jobs today, and the holes that were made in our bills by the bolting Rats have been filled. In most cases the people with whom we filled them were better and more popular actors than those who vacated. For instance, we have added to our bills such players as Vernona Jarbeau, J. K. Emmet, and Elita Proctor Otis."

"O, it is easy as far as we are concerned," interposed Mr. Hennessy, secretary of the Association of Vaudeville Managers. "We hear from the circuit of Buffalo and Toronto that there has been no trouble there, and that 'Mike' Shea, the manager of that circuit, has had no intimation that any performer in his forces will strike with the Rats."

Will Not Pay Back Salaries.

"The Rats who struck will not be let into any of our places hereafter," said Mr. Keith. "Nor will they get their salaries for the week in which they have made their kick. They can sue as much as they like. They have broken contracts, and the law is with us."

"Why, we make money by the disturbances," remarked Mr. Fynes. "For instance, the amount I owed the strikers for their services this week in our theaters was about $9,000. The expenses incidental to the fuss will, of course, not be that much, so you see that we come out ahead on the deal."

Mr. Fynes added that the Rats were rendering themselves liable to suits for conspiracy by writing threatening letters.

To prove that vaudeville performers got good salaries and had no right to complain Mr. Albee brought out the books of the syndicate. Some of the weekly stipends recorded therein were as follows:

Della Fox	$ 500
McIntyre and Heath	350
Genaro and Bailey	200
Smith and Campbell	200
Joe Welch (for a monologue of a few minutes)	100
Jessie Bartlett Davis	850
Henry E. Dixey	400
James O. Barrows and company	300
Lew Sully	125
The Fulgora shows, including eight people and five acts	1,545
Alcide Capitaine, and Binns and Binns	400

There seemed to be no diminution in the crowds at the vaudeville theaters in the city this afternoon. If anything the audiences were larger than usual, and to the unitiated observer the bills appeared as good as ever.

Strike in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Feb. 22.—[Special.]—Keith's playhouse here felt the effect of the strike of the White Rats tonight for the second time. Sam Bernard, Grapewin, and Chance; Stanley and Wilson; McPhee and Hill; the Harmony Four; the Fields, and Nelson and Milledge were the acts cut out. The notice that they would not appear was sent to the manager this evening. The places were filled, and the show went on without interruption.

Not Effectual in Boston.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—The strike of the White Rats did not today interfere materially with the program of Keith's Boston House. There were some unemployed actors in town, and, by letting those who did not strike double up with old specialties, the programs were kept running smoothly and without waits. A telegram from Springfield says that the strike there interfered somewhat with the local houses.

Rats Lease a House.

Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—John Dunfee, owner of the vaudeville theater which bears his name, has leased the house to the White Rats, and on Monday evening it will be opened under the direction of Charles P. Salisbury, who has been negotiating for it since it became known that there would be trouble between the vaudeville house managers and the White Rats. Mr. Dunfee says he will have two electric rats as the sign in front of the Dunfee.

Fizzle at Norfolk.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—The "top liners," who are at the Granby Theater, Keith's vaudeville house here, in obedience to the order of the White Rats' association, went on strike yesterday, and returned to play last night. They played today and also tonight. The strike so far as Norfolk is concerned appears to have fizzled.

JUROR IN MOSER CASE ILL.

TRIAL AT PEKIN STOPPED BY THE GRIP.

Physician Appears in Court and Announces That Roy Miller Is Too Sick to Appear and Adjournments Are Made—Two Big Crowds Disappointed—Amish Families Moving from Illinois Because of Murder and Church Troubles.

Pekin, Ill., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—All proceedings in the Moser case came to a sudden and unexpected end this morning. When court convened the courtroom was crowded. Dr. Warren appeared and informed the court that Roy Miller, one of the jurors, was suffering from a severe attack of grip and that he was threatened with pneumonia. Under these circumstances it was unsafe for him to leave the jury-room.

Court was immediately adjourned until afternoon, when there was another large crowd present, including many women. Dr. Warren again appeared before the court and announced that there was no improvement whatever in Miller's condition. Court was then adjourned until Monday morning, and in the meantime Miller will have the best attention possible. His condition is regarded as serious.

Many Amish Seek New Homes.

The feud which has existed between the liberal and conservative elements in the New Amish Church is being widened by the publicity which Samuel Moser, the murderer, has brought upon the creed. While church pride keeps the members silent, to those outside the church it is plain that their differences are becoming more complicated every day and that a movement is on foot to place half the continent between the factions.

Yesterday fifteen families, thirteen of which are from Tazewell County and two from Peoria County, turned their backs on Illinois and their church to find and found new homes in Utah. It took a freight train of nearly fifty cars to carry their household goods, stock, and farm implements. The Tazewell County division of the party come from the districts east of this city and in the vicinity of Morton and Tremont. Both these localities are composed almost entirely of Amish, who are divided into two chief elements known as the New and the Old Amish. In turn the New Amish is in two divisions generally spoken of as the conservative and the liberal.

The feeling between the two divisions of the New Amish Church has been strained for some time, but it has never aroused the feeling that has developed of late, due to the sentiment in regard to murderer Moser. The conservative, or what might be termed the orthodox, maintained certain rigid views regarding citizenship, love, marriage, and dealings with persons outside the church. The liberals are a class who believe it their right to wear such clothes as they wish and to vote upon questions both national and local if they see fit. In the matter of marriage they rather like a little courtship as a preparatory step to assuming nuptial vows, and there are other things which are apparently of little consequence, but which mean a great deal to these people with simple manners and educated minds.

WHITE RATS IN CHICAGO CONTINUE ON THE STAGE.

Strike in New York Vaudeville Houses Not Spreading West and Local Managers Profess No Fear for Future.

The strike of the White Rats in New York vaudeville houses on Thursday night had not affected Chicago yesterday. A number of vaudeville people in Chicago houses are members of the organization of White Rats, but they were doing their turns as usual yesterday. Managers of the Chicago houses say they anticipate no trouble.

The Victoria Theater, which is to open with a vaudeville bill in the house recently known as the Star Theater, will employ none but White Rats or those who may be approved by the organization. It is said women are being booked by the syndicate houses more largely than ever before, in order to secure a list of attractions that will not fail should the White Rats strike in this city.

R. B. Ranson is taking advantage of the dissatisfaction among the vaudeville actors, and is hiring many of them to go with companies to play one-night stands on the road. He says, however, there will probably be no trouble with the White Rats in Chicago.

"There is no trouble between the theaters and vaudeville people in this city," said the man in charge at the Chicago Opera-House yesterday afternoon. "Several of the men on the bill here are members of the White Rats. I do not know how many of them there are, but they are making no demands. I see no probability that the New York strike will affect Chicago."

"Everything is all right at the Olympic," said the manager. "I suppose we have some White Rats among our attractions. I never ask any questions of those who come here. There is no sudden epidemic of sickness, and I don't believe the New York trouble is coming to Chicago."

The theaters are somewhat at war among themselves over the White Rats. The Hopkins Theater, after giving up its vaudeville sketches between acts, is about to resume them. The Victoria management is said to have engaged those who were thrown out of employment by the action of the Hopkins. There are those who see an attempt in the opening of the Victoria Theater to draw from Hopkins.

GILMAN QUITS JOHNS HOPKINS.

President of Baltimore University Formally Announces Resignation at Commemoration Day Exercises.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—President Gilman of the Johns Hopkins University formally announced his resignation at the twenty-fifth commemoration day exercises of the university today. He said he desired it to take effect at the end of the academic year, September, when he will be 70 years of age. Professor Gilman has been President since the foundation of the university twenty-five years ago.

The $1,000,000 endowment fund has not yet been raised. It was announced that Emperor William had presented to the university the works of Frederick the Great, thirty volumes, published by the Prussian government. The Emperor has also bestowed upon Professor Paul Haupt the order of the Red Eagle, the gift and decoration being in recognition of the important contributions to biblical literature by Professor Haupt, the head of the Oriental Seminary of the university.

A distinguished party from Washington attended the exercises, including the Ambassador from Mexico and Ministers from Belgium and Switzerland. Dr. David Joyne Hill, Assistant Secretary of State, was the orator. He spoke on the influence of universities on national life.

WIFE IN ATTEMPTED MURDER.

Mrs. F. E. Foster at Algona, Ia., Confesses She Was Implicated and Attempts to Die.

Algona, Ia., Feb. 22.—Another discovery has just been made in the case of F. E. Foster of this place, who was shot and nearly killed on Feb. 9. by Clarence Robinson. Mrs. Foster, the wife of the wounded man, confesses to having been implicated in the attempted murder of her husband, and brings others into the case. The confession of Mrs. Foster was made before Attorney Frederick M. Curtiss and Dr. J. E. Gay. As soon as she had made the confession she attempted to kill herself, but was saved. Other startling developments are expected.

Wittenberg Student Is Shot.

Springfield, O., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—George H. McCord of Nokomis, Ill., a student at Wittenberg College, shot G. H. Myers of this city last night. Myers was with a crowd of students who went to McCord's room for the purpose of "stacking" it. They bored a hole in the door and McCord fired, the bullet going through the lower panel and striking Myers in the leg.

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If you have dyspepsia, write Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis., Box 15, for 6 bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. Express paid. Send no money. Pay $5.50 if cured.

PAT CROWE SAYS HE IS INNOCENT.

Alleged Kidnaper Writes a Letter to E. A. Cudahy at Omaha.

WILL GIVE HIMSELF UP.

Declares He Would Have Returned Before, but Feared Lynching.

ONE ARREST IN KANSAS CITY

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—E. A. Cudahy has received a letter—unmistakably genuine—from Pat Crowe, in which Crowe denies all complicity with the kidnaping of Eddie Cudahy and states that he will soon give himself up. He also says he will explain satisfactorily why he has kept in hiding. He says further that he has not surrendered before because he feared lynching.

The letter was dated at South Omaha on Feb. 15 and bore an Omaha postmark. It was doubtless received first by a confederate and then remailed here. Mr. Cudahy is convinced of the genuineness of the letter and so is William A. Pinkerton, who now has it in his possession at Chicago.

The letter was received by Mr. Cudahy on Thursday of last week and was forwarded to Mr. Pinkerton. It was a lengthy one, and as Mr. Cudahy said this afternoon, "contained a whole lot of rigmarole," but the prominent feature of it was Crowe's repeated denial of complicity in the crime, and his assertion that he was going to give himself up.

Fears a Lynching Party.

In his letter Crowe discoursed on the intense public interest manifested in the case, and said he knew that when the public mind was in such a state it was not improbable that he would be taken out of the hands of the police and strung up, in view of the generally accepted conclusion that he was the head of the kidnaper gang.

He stated further that he had become convinced that he would "be given a fair deal," and that he was now going to surrender. He admitted that he had kept in close hiding, but said that he would not continue it, and that he proposed to come in himself.

Mr. Cudahy was asked if he thought there was any ground for the fear of lynching expressed by Crowe, and replied: "I don't know as to that. It is certain that there has been a great deal of feeling over this crime. The more time that elapses the less of this feeling there is, as it naturally dies down."

One Arrest at Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 22.—Rhody Redmond, an Omaha saloonkeeper, whose place in that city is said to have been frequented by James Callahan before the latter was arrested for complicity in the Cudahy kidnaping, was arrested here today. Redmond is said to have talked knowingly of the kidnaping. Chief of Police Hayes subjected the prisoner to a "sweating," and then had a talk with Chief Donahue of Omaha over the long distance telephone. Chief Donahue requested that the prisoner be released on his promise to report at Omaha tomorrow. This was done, and Redmond says he will go to Omaha immediately.

HUNGARIAN WAY OF FINDING THIEF MAY RESULT IN DEATH.

Woman at South Bethlehem, Pa., Misses $2, Tests Boarders According to Custom, and Crowd Beats One Fatally.

South Bethlehem, Pa., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—A peculiar custom among Hungarians for determining the identity of a thief was disclosed in court here today.

The ten boarders of Peter Walser settled with his wife yesterday their pro rata share of the household expenses, but when she returned from her tour of settling the shopkeeper's bills she reported she had been $2 short. Each of the boarders denied having taken the money and then was resorted to the custom, which, in this instance, may result in murder.

A sieve was placed in the middle of a table and through its wire bottom a pair of scissors was stuck with the blades opened. Mrs. Walser held one handle and her husband the other. Each boarder was called up and required to declare by the apostles, Peter and Paul, that he had not taken the money. When the tenth man, Peter Cyori, made his declaration the sieve moved. This was the signal for his guilt, and the others set upon and beat him so badly that he cannot live.

Just as the police arrived at the Walser house a messenger from one of the shopkeepers Mrs. Walser had paid called with $2 which she had overpaid.

DANGERS IN MATINEE HABIT.

Milwaukee Doctor Declares Many Young Women Are Injured by the Nervous Strain.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—Dr. Richard Dewey, a specialist on nervous diseases, surprised the matinée girls today by declaring that the matinée habit is dangerous to the nerves. Dr. Dewey lectured to the mothers in council on nervous diseases among women, and in answer to a question said:

"The matinée habit is certainly harmful to most young girls. The nervous strain that a young girl undergoes while witnessing the average dramatic performance is exceedingly severe, and if often repeated is likely to do great injury."

The reply has caused consternation among the girls, and the theatrical managers, while the physicians agree with Dr. Dewey. Dr. W. S. Becker said that excessive matinée going was injurious to young girls because it plays upon the emotions. He said there is no doubt the habit is pernicious.

Miss Orphan Leavitt, the acting President of Milwaukee-Downer College, said she looked upon the matinée habit like any other form of inebriation and that it certainly is bad for girls. She said that care should be taken in choosing the plays to be witnessed by young girls, and that they should not be allowed to go to all kinds of plays. She said the college had no trouble with the habit, as it provided amusement for the girls on Friday evening and on Saturday afternoon, which supplied the necessary excitement and was of a wholesome kind. She thinks the girls should go to the theater, but is strongly opposed to them having the matinée habit.

Dr. Nellie Wentworth Cargill of the Wisconsin Industrial School is positive in the declaration that the matinée habit has a bad influence upon girls and tends to promote nervous trouble.

Dr. George Ladd said he would not have girls see the strongly emotional plays, as they prey upon the nerves.

The managers of the theaters claim that Dr. Dewey's criticism is silly and that if a girl should be forbidden to go to a theater because of the danger of affecting her nerves then she should not be allowed to go to church and listen to a sermon where the preacher uses all of the tricks of oratory to play upon the emotions in order to excite religious fervor. They also claim that Scott's novels should be forbidden on the same plea.

Veterans Hold Annual Ball.

Veterans of Richmond, Vicksburg, and Gettysburg belonging to Washington Post No. 578, G. A. R., held their fourteenth annual ball last evening at Lincoln Turner Hall, Diversey street and Sheffield avenue.

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PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.—Chief Quartermaster's Office, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 4, 1901. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Feb. 25, 1901, for delivery at either the Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, or San Francisco depots of the Quartermaster's Department, of rubber ponchos, cotton stockings and flags, conforming to standard samples and specifications. Government reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions and manufacture the duty thereon) being equal. Blanks for proposals and particulars will be furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Military Supplies" and addressed to Colonel E. B. Atwood, Chief Quartermaster.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Light-House Inspector, Chicago, Ill., until 12 o'clock m., March 12, 1901, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering fuel and provisions for vessels and stations in the Ninth Light-House District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, in accordance with specifications, copies of which, with blank proposals and other information, may be had upon application to
F. M. SYMONDS, Commander, U. S. N.

OFFICE OF MAYOR, CITY OF HAVANA, Havana, Cuba, February 23, 1901.—Sealed proposals for Sewerage System and Street Paving, City of Havana, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, April 3, 1901, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application to Lieut. W. J. Barden, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Chief Engineer, City of Havana.
ALEXANDRO RODRIGUEZ, Mayor.

HOPE TO SAVE CANAL SCHEME.

City Officials Will Appeal to Legislature, Despite Reported Hostility.

MAYOR HAS RELIEF PLAN.

Will Give Council His Ideas on Adverse Bond Decision by Supreme Court.

DRAINAGE BOARD TO WAIT.

Chicago looks to the Legislautre for temporary relief from the embarrassments caused by the Supreme Court decision holding that the bond limit already has been exceeded. To save the canal contract is the chief and immediate desire of the city administration.

The other improvements, with the exception of the lowering of the tunnels, can await some permanent change which will make them possible, but to secure the canal power for municipal lighting purposes will demand speedy action.

With the Legislature as the only hope of the city, the administration has been informed that there is no disposition on the part of the legislators to give Chicago anything. Mayor Harrison has been told that the temper of the General Assembly is such that a city measure will be defeated simply for the reason that the Mayor wants it passed.

Mayor Has Relief Plan.

Despite this reported attitude the Mayor will present to the Council on Monday night a measure which will ask the Legislature for temporary relief. As the feasibility of the plan is not a certainty the Mayor will not divulge its purpose until it has been sent to the Council.

"The plan which will be proposed is one which must go to the Legislature," said Mayor Harrison. "While the Legislature may not be friendly to the city, I believe united action on the part of the Chicago and Cook County members can secure what the city needs. This measure will afford temporary relief and will take care of the canal contract, which is the most necessary, as well as some other improvements."

It has been suggested that the city obtain permission to refund the bonds which fall due this year and the next. This would save nearly $1,000,000 this year.

With this as a temporary remedy the city will press two measures for permanent improvement. Alderman Smulski will secure a meeting of the Committee on a Constitutional Convention, and will prepare the formal memorial by which the city will ask that the question of holding a convention be submitted to the people. If this be adopted the question will be submitted at the next general election, but at least three years will be necessary before changes can be made.

For More City Revenue.

In the passage of an act to permit the consolidation of taxing bodies within the city it is hoped to secure a beneficial change which will give more revenue to the city administration. Such provisions are contained in the Civic federation bill for the establishment of the Counties of Chicago and Cook, the city and county functions to be combined within the County of Chicago. This also provides for the consolidation of park boards and places the control of the parks in the hands of a city board.

With such a consolidation it is claimed that the city would receive more nearly its just proportion of the taxes collected. It has been maintained by the finance department that the taxes were sufficient for the city purposes if the right distribution could be made.

Drainage Board Will Wait.

Trustee Zina R. Carter of the Drainage board said that the importance of the city securing the benefits from the development of the canal power were fully realized by the Drainage board and that no action would be taken which would jeopardize the municipal interests.

Grand Jury May Investigate.

It is said that criminal prosecutions may follow the trial of Thomas Downs, Thomas Kavanaugh, Frank Davis, and P. O. McDonnell, engineers under City Engineer Ericson, now in progress before the city merit board. Testimony has been offered tending to show that knowledge of the numbers used to designate certain applicants in the oilers' examination, held on Feb. 1, was used to further the prospects of the candidates. This constitutes a violation of the civil service act, and the matter may be brought before the grand jury. The three markers were Philip Steele, Hugh Martin, and Nicholas Liese.

ROW AMONG ILLINOIS MINERS.

Hoisting Engineers Resist Attempt of United Workers to Force Them into Union.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—The United Mine Workers of Illinois met with determined resistance in their effort to compel the hoisting engineers to come into their union. The adoption of the resolution by the State convention now in session is expected to result in a lively fight, in which the engineers, it is said, will have the assistance of the operators.

There has been friction between the two unions ever since the Indiana engineers ignored the United Mine Workers and refused to accept the scale. When the matter was carried to the Columbus convention the miners favored a resolution to force the refractory engineers into line, but in the joint conference the operators opposed it, and it was referred to the State conventions for final action. Should the engineers choose to make trouble they could, it is said, tie up nearly every mine in the State. The determination of the engineers to fight the scheme was reached at a recent meeting held at Mount Olive.

Owing to unfavorable conditions existing at the mines of Mathison & Hegler at Peru, the convention voted to allow this firm a special reduction in the mining rate for next year. There was considerable discussion of the effort to unionize the Brush mine at Carterville, and it was agreed that the fight should be pushed to a favorable issue.

The convention will favor an increase in the scale for the northern Illinois field. It also went on record in favor of a law compelling test weights to be kept in all mines, and against the Case garnishment law.

UTAH INDIANS PLAN RISING.

White Rocks Agency Has New White Prophet Who Is to Lead Them to Old Power.

White Rocks, Utah, Feb. 22.—[Special.]—The Indians of the White Rocks Agency are becoming greatly excited over a new white messiah, who will perform many miracles and give them back their old hunting grounds. This "messiah" is Harry Sullivan, whom the Indians first heard from in Durango, Colo.

Certain of the leaders have been quietly forming a secret organization to be headed by the "white messiah."

The discontented Indians have been holding frequent meetings, and funds have been collected until the amount is said to reach between $100 and $300. When the organization is complete and the time appears to be ripe the Indians are to send for their messiah, and then they are to rise in a body and make their demands.

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POLICE LOSE IN CONTEST.

SHARPSHOOTERS DEFEAT THEM BY TWENTY-SEVEN POINTS.

Competition at Palos Park Is Decided After an Exciting Struggle—Target Is a Steel Manikin—Inspector Heidelmeier and Captain Schuettler Make Big Scores with the Assistance of a Friendly Club Member—Mayor Harrison Acts as Referee.

In a revolver contest between three representatives of the Chicago Sharpshooters' association and an equal number of policemen at Palos Park yesterday the Sharpshooters won by a margin of twenty-seven points.

The Sharpshooters' total was 981 and that of the policemen 954.

The contest was attended by a number of officials. Mayor Harrison, Judge Tuthill, Inspector Heidelmeier, and Captain Schuettler were there. After the competition was decided the guests were given a chance to shoot. They were astounded at the scores they made. Heidelmeier and Schuettler never failed apparently to hit the bullseye. One of the Sharpshooters fired at the target at the same time they did in a spirit of hospitality in order to make the police officials glad to be there.

The idea of the contest between the two teams originated with Captain Schuettler and C. Lincoln Burlingham when they dined together on New Year's eve. The Captain secured the Ferris Wheel Park for the members of the Police department to practice in. From the numerous candidates for positions on the team the number finally narrowed down to six men, and from these the three were selected who represented the police force yesterday. The men who represented the Sharpshooters' association were not selected by competition.

The Police department was represented by Joseph A. Kilgore and Andrew D. Pidgeon of the Harrison Street Station and John Quinn of the Sheffield Avenue Station. The association was represented by Attorney Edwin L. Harpham, C. Lincoln Burlingham, and W. Lincoln Ekvall.

The target used for the contest was a life-sized sheet steel manikin. It was placed in the rear of the clubhouse in the target range. The space between the target and the clubhouse and place from which the men fired had been cleared of snow.

The contest was divided into five trials, each one consisting of shooting at different parts of the target from different distances. In each heat there were three rounds of five shots each, and if all of these shots were placed within a certain area on the target twenty-five points were scored. The heats were as follows: Shooting at the heart from distances of 100 and 50 feet, at the heart from distances of 125 and 100 feet, at the head from a distance of 100 feet, at the heart from distances of 100 and 50 feet, and at the head and neck from a distance of 125 feet.

The first two heats were shot off in the morning, and by them the policemen were two points in the lead. When the third heat was shot, in the afternoon, this lead was further increased to twelve points. In the next heat the police team slumped, and its lead was cut down to three points. While the final heat was being shot the excitement became so great that Referee Carter H. Harrison had to admonish the spectators several times that they should make less noise. The policemen lost thirty points in the last heat and lost the contest by twenty-seven points.

GRANT GILLETT MAY RETURN.

Dispatch from Chihuahua, Mexico, Says Kansas Cattleman Is Penniless and Is Coming Home.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 22.—A dispatch from Chihuahua, Mex., says that Grant Gillett, the Kansas cattleman who fled to Mexico two years ago to escape the wrath of creditors from whom, it is said, he secured nearly a million dollars, will soon return to Kansas City and give a thorough account of himself. Gillett, it is said, is now penniless. If he took any money to Chihuahua he has lost it in bad investments.

WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY
SAMUEL GANS, MANAGER.

On Thursday, Feb. 28, 1901, at 10 a. m.,
WE WILL SELL AT
PUBLIC AUCTION
AT OUR ADDITIONAL SALESROOMS,
S. E. COR. FRANKLIN & VAN BUREN-STS., CHICAGO,
For account Fire Underwriters, the Salvage of
L. P. ROSS, - - Buffalo, N. Y.,
Consisting of
$15,000 worth of
Hood's & Candee's Rubbers
Of Every Description.
AT SAME TIME, Salvage of
M. MUSKAT, Youngstown, O.,
Consisting of
$10,000 Worth of Boots and Shoes
In Men's, Women's and Children's Fine Footwear.
☞ The condition of these stocks is nearly perfect

On Thursday, March 7, 1901, at 10 a. m.,
At our Salesrooms, 207 & 209 Madison-st., Chicago
The Salvage of Clothing from Stocks of
B. C. LEVINSON, - - - - - Petoskey, Mich.,
and
EDWARD HUNTER CO., - - Memphis, Tenn.,
Department Stores, consisting of
$20,000 worth of Clothing
In Men's, Boys' and Children's Full Suits and Single Garments. Also Salvrge of
CRESCENT GARMENT CO., - Cincinnati, O.,
KRAMER TAILORING CO., - - - - - - City,
and
ROSENTHAL & MEYER, - - - - Toledo, O.,
Manufacturers of Fine Clothing, consisting of
$20,000 worth of Woolens & Worsteds
And a quantity of Linings and Tailors' Trimmings.
All in very fair condition.
On Exhibition Day Before Sale.
SAMUEL GANS, Manager.

AUCTION SALES
TO BE HELD BY
The Geo. P. Gore Co.
At their Stores, 149 & 151 Market-st., Chicago.

NEW CONSIGNMENTS—SPRING GOODS.
Merchants will profit by inspecting various stocks before making their Spring Purchases.

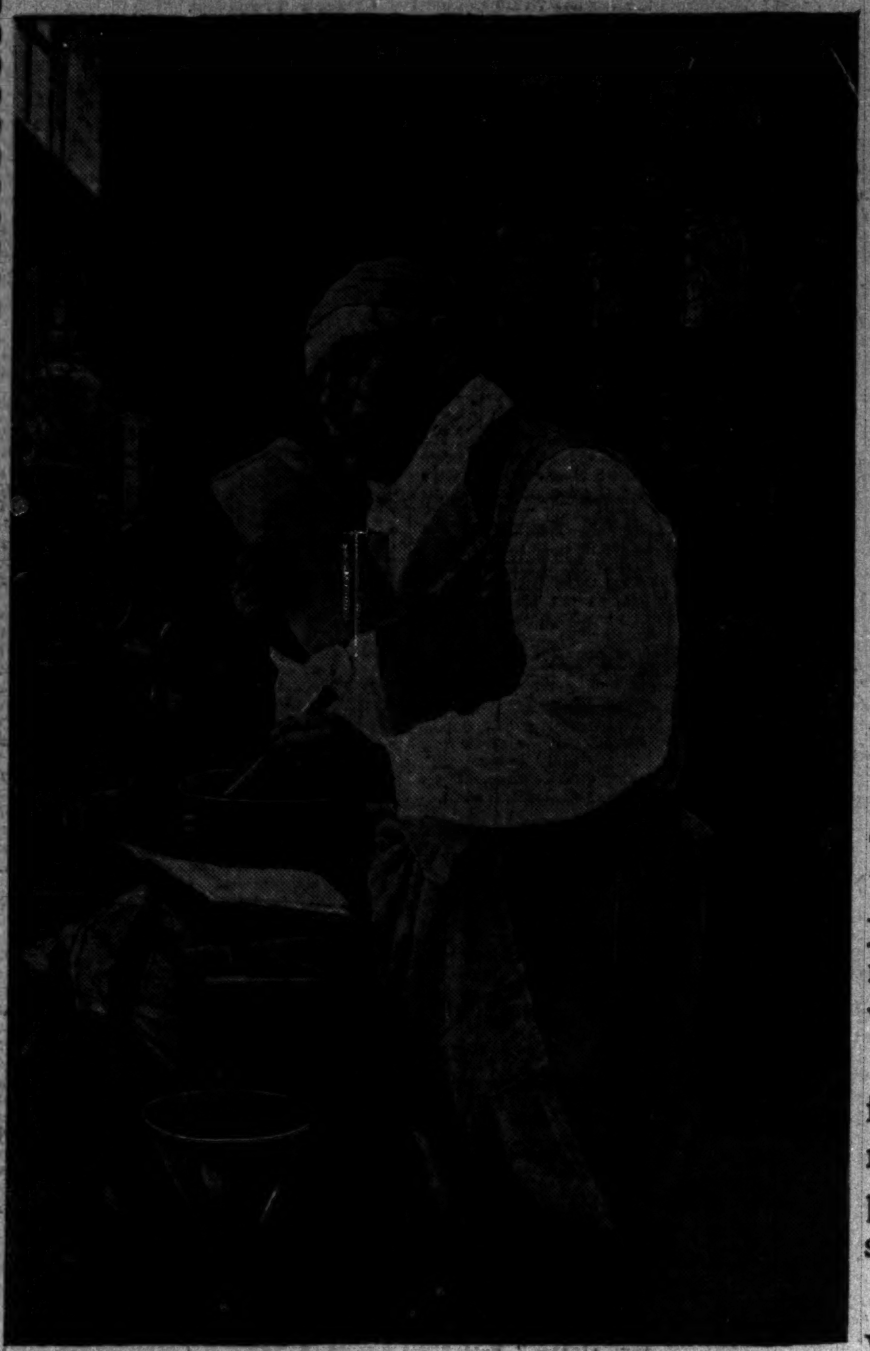
ON TUESDAY, FEB. 26th, AT 10 A. M.,
DRY GOODS, FURNISHING GOODS, NOTIONS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

ON WEDNESDAY, FEB. 27th, AT 10 A. M.,
BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS.

ON THURSDAY, FEB. 28th, AT 10 A. M.,
Specially Attractive Stocks of
SPRING SUITS, PANTS AND HATS.
Goods sold at Private Sale when desired.
THE GEO. P. GORE CO., Auctioneers.

Auction Notice. At 10 o'Clock This Morning, regular sale,
Furniture, Carpets, Rugs
And General Household Goods.
WILLIAMS, BARKER & SEVERN CO.
178 Wabash-av.

BAGGAGE SALE!
AT OUR STORE THIS DAY, AT 2 P. M.,
We sell for account Great Northern Hotel 100 Pieces
unclaimed or uncalled for Trunks, Grips, Cases, Valises, Bds., etc., etc.
WILLIAMS, BARKER & SEVERN COMPANY
178 WABASH-AV.



The Sunday Tribune
Will contain as an art supplement a reproduction of
"The Apothecary"
BY C. PUJOL.

The painting is the best example of the artist's work in this country, and shows his magnificent handling of color and light effects in an eminent degree.

C. Pujol, the well-known painter of the picture, "The Apothecary," to be given with Sunday's Tribune, is a Frenchman and has his studio in Paris. He is a regular exhibiter at the Paris Salon, and one or more of his pictures can be seen every year surrounded by numbers of admiring visitors.

He has received favorable mention many times and his pictures are much sought after.

His drawing is always good, his figures lifelike, and details well worked up. He excels especially in rich coloring and fine handling of light.

And the following Among Many Other Interesting Features:

New Bible Love Story.
First translation of an apocryphal book throws interesting light on prominent biblical characters. A romance as thrilling as any of today.

Age No Bar to Cupid.
Elopements, ardent wooings, and other romances in which aged and infirm Chicago people figure.

Romance of a Lake View Rock.
Mystery, litigation, and love stories clustering around a landmark that may be placed on its former owner's grave.

Japanese Learn Tailoring in Chicago.
Mikado's people tire of their picturesque dress and send students here to learn how to make European clothes.

Cradle of Human Race.
Discoveries in same neighborhood by four archæological expeditions present strong evidence.

Deaths from Anæsthetics.
Mortality in Chicago from ether and chloroform. Famous surgeon's plan for operations without drugs.

Pets of Police and Firemen.
Stories of the dogs, cats, goats, chickens, and other animals cherished by the city's guardians.

Poor Reward of Authors.
According to Brander Matthews only ten Americans earn a living by literature.

Paderewski's New Opera.
Its name, plot, and how it is written told for the first time in a letter from Dresden.

Submarine Trip to Pole.
Plan sanctioned by European government to imitate the exploits of Jules Verne's hero.

Reform of Jury System.
Chicago judges, lawyers, and jurymen suggest plans for its improvement.

The Flight of the Icarus.
Opening chapters of new sea story of Fred E. Janette—mysterious and full of thrilling adventures.

Dog Hangs Herself.
Sold by its master it prefers death to separation.

Tramp's Legacy to Kind Woman.
Bequeaths $10,000 to one who helped him in his need.

Tobogganing in Babyville.
New page in the series of photographs of baby models.

Outlook for Universal Peace.
David J. Hill, Assistant Secretary of State of the United States, writes of the probability of the fulfillment of the herald angels' Christmas carol.

Sunday Night Balls in Chicago.
Sketches of humorous and other incidents of these entertainments.

Tragedies the Mountains Hold.
Four true tales of the backwoods of North Carolina by Sara Lindsay Coleman.

Fancy Work for Lent.
Pictures and descriptions of novelties to employ the needles of the charitable.

Two Pages of Jokes.
Best work of American and foreign artists and caricaturists.

Ideas from Fashion Centers.
Pictures and descriptions of latest styles by Grace Corneau, Juliette Domaine, and Jane Mortimer.

"Tai-Fung, the Terrible."
New sea story by Will Levington Comfort.

"The Wooing of Nathala."
Indian story by Charles Eugene Banks, author of "A Child of the Sun."

Future of the British Empire.
The Duke of Devonshire writes of the new problems of his race.

Two Tales of Old Vincennes.
Another author had finished a story along the same lines with similar plot just as "Alice" was published.

Should Judges Suspend Sentences?
Judge John Gibbons writes of the advantages secured by the judicial practice.

Improvement in Care of Insane.
Dr. H. N. Moyer, professor of nervous and mental diseases in Chicago Clinical College, tells of progress made in recent years.

Educational Value of Statuary.
H. H. Kitson, one of the foremost American sculptors, writes of the instruction imparted to the public by means of statues.

Free Text Books in Schools.
E. G. Cooley, superintendent of schools, tells of the advantages to be expected from the new system.

Snow Scenes in the Parks.
Excellent reproductions of eight photographs of spots made picturesque by the snow.

AND, AS USUAL,
The MAGAZINE PART
Four Pages of Pictures in Color and Four of Good Reading Matter.
THE SPORTING PART
Four Pages of the Latest News and Gossip by Experts.
ALL The NEWS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
ORDER FROM YOUR NEWSDEALER TODAY.

MANDEL BROTHERS.
Second floor, costume department.

Girls' and misses' spring styles

First showing and sale of girls' and misses' new spring suits, dresses and coats. Exclusive Mandel styles made to appeal to fashionable parents and priced to interest all discriminating shoppers.

Misses' spring suits—in the new Eton and double-breasted shapes—made from those stylish, exclusive fabrics—new Venetian cloth in light gray, tan and brown—new flaring skirt. N. B.—Small ladies will find suits to fit them at a great saving—special Saturday sale—$45 down to $10

Girls' Russian blouse dresses—made of cloth and wash goods—an entirely new creation with long blouse front—made like a boy's suit.

Girls' and misses' automobile and raglan coats—made of covert and whipcords—full box back like a boy's top coat—very smart and effective—$35 down to $15

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Clearing sale boys' clothing.

About the first of the month we open our new men's and boys' clothing department, and do not propose to move a single garment if the lowest prices ever quoted on dependable clothing will tempt you to buy.

Unlimited choice of any boys' winter reefer or Russian overcoat in the house—some have sold as high as $13.50—Saturday at 3.50

Just received a special shipment of boys' serge sailor suits—ages 3 to 10—made with two shields—one white pique and one to match suit—both handsomely embroidered—blue, brown, red and Yale blue—exceptional values for Saturday at $5

Basement. Boys' double-breasted knee pants suits and reefers—broken lines—onr regular $4.00 and $5.00 garments—to close Saturday at 1.98

Your next pair of shoes should be
SOROSIS
TRADE MARK.
best shoe for women.

It has been a matter of much comment—the extraordinary sale of the Sorosis shoes—but there is really little to wonder at, unless it is that there should be any other shoe worn by women.

SOROSIS $3.50 All sizes—all leathers

→Our new walking boot—made on men's lasts—all hand-sewed welts—with hygienic cork soles—a splendid boot for walking, skating or rough wear.

Sorosis value is not found in any other shoe—no matter what the price.

A Sorosis Store Exclusively.
Schlesinger & Mayer.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Gloves:—"Alexandre Seconds."

The announcement of a sale of "Seconds" in this famous make of Gloves always fills our aisles with eager purchasers.

Once a year the surplus product of the Alexandre factory is stamped as "Seconds" and shipped to us for sale at prices which are remarkably low. The greater part of these Gloves could have been classified honestly as "Firsts."

They are suede finish chiefly—some glace—and come in a good assortment of colors and black.

Prices, 85c, 95c and $1.15, pair.

HOT SPRINGS
... ARKANSAS ...
VIA THE
WABASH
THE ONLY LINE VIA ST. LOUIS WITH
THROUGH SLEEPER
FROM CHICAGO.
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.
TICKET OFFICE, 97 ADAMS-ST.

CONCENTRATED PLUTO WATER.
AMERICA'S APERIENT WATER.
From French Lick Springs, Ind. The Water that took the GOLD MEDAL at the PARIS EXPOSITION. For sale by all druggists.
FRED M. LEWIS, General Agent,
79 Lake-st., Chicago.

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EVERYTHING DESIRABLE
PRICES RIGHT.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
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156 STATE STREET.

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EDITORIAL SHEET.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.
Pages 9 to 16.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1901—SIXTEEN PAGES.

CHICAGO NEVER SO RICH AS NOW.

Bank Statements Show Larger Balance Than Ever in the City's History.

ALL SHARE PROSPERITY.

Big Concerns and Individuals Have Cash, While Few Want to Borrow.

WHAT THE FIGURES REVEAL

Chicago was never so rich as now. The banks are crammed with money and so great is the public prosperity that few seem to need it enough to pay even the low rates of interest that prevail. The surplus wealth belongs not only to the big concerns which carry their accounts with the national banks, but to the individual depositors—the working men and women—who place their stores with the savings banks.

It is not hoarded wealth, so far as the banks are concerned. The money is beginning to be an embarrassment to the financial institutions and they are anxious to put it in circulation. But customers at profitable rates are lacking. They have money of their own.

Chicago has been trading with the world. Russia has exchanged millions of dollars for farm machinery, and products of Chicago factories have been sent to every corner of the globe. This, say the bankers, is one reason why Chicago has reached a high mark of prosperity.

Statements of the local national banks, recently issued, indicate that the total balances of Chicago's financial institutions have for the first time passed the $410,000,000 mark. So steadily have the balances continued to grow that leading bankers admit that two or three years ago they could not have predicted the advance which has taken place. All signs, they say, point to an even more rapid growth in the future.

Holdings of the Banks.

Of the $410,000,000 approximate deposits $245,049,616 are held by national banks, as shown by the statements made on Tuesday in answer to a call from the Controller of the Currency for a statement of conditions at the close of business on Feb. 5. The balance, it is estimated, is in the State banks. On Dec. 14, the time of the last State bank reports, they held $155,546,609.

Much of the gain comes from the country banks in the territory adjacent to Chicago, but it is not all confined to that source. The banks that make a specialty of the country bank business have made great increases in the last year. Since Feruary, 1899, one has added a third to its deposits, and others have made smaller gains.

In the savings banks and those that cater particularly to city trade have made corresponding gains. The largest savings bank in the city has increased its deposits approximately 25 per cent in a year, which illustrates the prosperity of its customers. It is also true that Chicago corporations and mercantile industries are keeping larger balances at their banks.

What the Figures Show.

The last reports made by the leading national banks in Chicago show an increase of $14,880,024 in deposits on Feb. 5 over Dec. 13. Since Feb. 5, however, several of the banks have made further gains, so that the complete increase is not indicated by the figures. The latest reports by the State banks show their condition on Dec. 14, and, like the national institutions, they have gained steadily since then. The last available figures of deposits by the national and State banks are as follows:

NATIONAL BANKS.

Bankers' ...	$ 11,678,848	Merchants' .	15,536,387
Chicago ...	14,542,305	Metr'p'lit'n .	21,682,272
Commercial .	24,409,492	Nat. Bank of Republic ..	11,437,519
Continental .	31,382,874	National Live Stock .	5,627,000
Corn Ex.	31,009,874		
Drovers' ...	4,399,529		
First	69,480,471		
Ft. Dearborn	3,823,550	Total ...	$245,049,616

STATE BANKS.

American Tr.	$ 12,088,092	Northern Tr.	19,079,410
Foreman Bros. Bk. Co	2,874,913	Prairie State	3,325,254
Garden City.	1,944,140	Pullman L'n	1,491,787
Hibernian ...	8,168,900	Royal Trust	2,910,267
Illinois Trust	65,411,286	State Bank of Chicago.	6,840,514
Merchants' Loan & Tr.	24,150,127	Union Trust.	5,047,559
Milwaukee Av. State..	1,516,960	West. State.	690,400
		Total ...	$155,646,609

In 1891 the deposits of the Chicago banks were approximately $160,000,000, so that in ten years they have multiplied over two and a half times. Chicago's importance as a financial center has increased proportionately at the same time.

Reflected in the Clearings.

The growing position of Chicago as a money center also is shown by its bank clearings. Although three banks have passed out of existence by consolidation in the last year, the weekly figures of clearings generally show increases over the corresponding periods of last year. Chicago passed Boston in bank clearings in 1900, ranking as the second city in the country, a place which it seems in no prospect of losing.

Owing to the prevailing ease in the money market the increase in deposits has become embarrassing to a number of the banks. They are not able to find the customers they desire at profitable rates. Banks with large country balances pay 2 per cent on these deposits, and the difficulty in getting the money out for an adequate return led to a movement recently for a reduction in the interest rate.

All the banks refused to coöperate in the reduction and the proposition fell through.

Explained by a Banker.

B. M. Chattell, assistant cashier of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, in speaking of the great totals of bank deposits, said:

"The entire country is rich and has nothing to put the money into. Bank deposits of the country are just about double what they were ten years ago. I don't mean the wealth has doubled in ten years, but in 1891 the wealth was more generally distributed over the entire country, while now it is well concentrated in the large cities.

"Of course, the per capita of money has increased in ten years, and there is no question that that has added something to the deposits."

TO DISCUSS ELECTION REFORM.

"Corrupt Practices Act" Will Be the Topic at Hamilton Club Banquet Tonight.

What is known as the "corrupt practices act" will be the topic of discussion at the Hamilton club banquet this evening. The measure, which soon is to be presented to the Legislature, is for the purpose of governing expenses of candidates in elections, causing them to give a sworn account, through committees, of the amount of money used for election expenses. The club has been active in advocating such a law.

BRITON'S EULOGY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Frederic Harrison, the British critic and philosopher, yesterday afternoon predicted the doom of empire and declared George Washington to be the greatest man of modern times. In an evening address he paid tribute to the greatness of Chicago. Some of his remarks were:

The parallel between William the Silent and George Washington is peculiarly close. These two in a special sense created new nations. Their work subsists today after more than three centuries in the first case, and more than a century in the other case. . . . But whereas the nation which the Prince founded remains after three centuries no larger in area nor in population than of old, the nation which Washington created is amongst the greatest on earth—with boundless possibilities of development.

Washington's unshaken devotion to right, his perfect justice, his transparent truthfulness, and lofty sense of honor will ever place him above even the best modern statesmen in virtue. That which sets him in a rank by himself amongst chiefs of state is the unfailing honor and guileless candor of his whole public career towards both home and foreign opponents.

I am by principle and by conviction a republican, because the republic is the inevitable and final form of human society—the normal type of intelligent citizenship. Type of society with caste, privilege, idleness, mastery, blazoned on their medieval heraldry may struggle for their ancient rank, but industry will slay them in the end.

May the spirit of George Washington, the just, the free, the far-sighted patriot, inspire the people of this commonwealth in all their problems of government.

I am told in the histories that at my birth Chicago was a village of but 100 inhabitants and when I was a young man, taking my degree in college, it was a small town, hardly known on the other side of the Atlantic. But I come now and see that it is undoubtedly true it is the second city of the union.

TELLS OF TREASURE HUNT

DR. A. GORDON FINNEY RELATES STORY OF SUCCESSFUL SEARCH.

Secret of $4,000,000 in Bullion and Jewelry Stolen from New Orleans Mint During Civil War Revealed by a Woman, and a Portion of It Is Found on the Banks of the Mississippi Near St. Louis—Philippine Merchant Says People Are Friendly to America.

Dr. A. Gordon Finney of Wilkesbarre, Pa., whose exhibition of his new anæsthetic, "Eureka," was one of the features of the annual clinic of the Alumni association of Northwestern Dental School yesterday, is one of the few men outside the circle of heroes in juvenile literature who have sought buried treasures successfully.

The scene of the hunt was along the Mississippi River, and the time was in 1888. The treasure sought after was $4,000,000 of gold and silver bullion and jewelry which was stolen from the government mint at New Orleans during the latter years of the war and hidden.

"I was practicing my profession at St. Louis at the time," he said yesterday at the Palmer House. "One day a woman came into my office and told me she had decided to reveal to me the location of exceedingly valuable buried treasures, amounting, she said, to about $4,000,000. When she showed me charts by which the treasures could be located I felt there might possibly be something to it.

"Her story was that some detectives who had been assigned to guard the treasures in the New Orleans mint had, with some other people, contrived to steal $4,000,000 in gold and silver bullion and jewelry and had taken it up and buried it along the shores of the Mississippi River, above St. Louis. She said her husband was one of the detectives, and, having died some years ago without having made an attempt to recover the treasure, she had decided to take me into her confidence. She said her husband had carefully guarded a chart which located the places where the money had been planted, and this she showed me.

They Find the Treasure.

"I took into my confidence four businessmen of St. Louis whom I knew and organized an expedition. We were gone six weeks altogether and had some rough experiences. We explored little caves so narrow at times that the one who crawled in had to be hauled out by the heels. Our absence from the city being noticed, the news of our wanderings coming back to the city aroused much curicsity, but when it became known we had actually unearthed buried treasures there was much excitement, and a hundred or more boats went out to look, and many followed us so closely that we were compelled to threaten to shoot to keep them off.

"How much did you find?" the doctor was asked.

"I have always refused to state the amount," he said; "but we found quite a sum, in fact several sums. We did not recover all the $4,000,000, but we did pretty well under the circumstances. I gave up the practice of my profession in St. Louis and went abroad, where I remained and studied for three years, when I returned to this country. I am now located at Wilkesbarre, Pa."

Says Filipinos Trust America.

Benito Legardo Euason, a leading merchant and landed proprietor of Manila, and whose services in aid of the Americans in the island have been made the subject of public mention by General Otis, is at the Auditorium Annex. He is the guest of General Otis here, and while in Washington recently was presented to President McKinley and Secretary of War Root by General Otis.

"I have always been friendly to the Americans," he said, "for I believed from the first their control of the islands would make far more prosperous and stable conditions than we have ever had in the past. The best class of the Filipinos have to a large extent shared this opinion. They feared, in case they came out openly for the Americans, and the latter should finally withdraw, they would be at the mercy of the belligerent leaders, who have threatened them with dire punishment in this event.

"I have not been in Manila since September last, but I am persuaded from such advices as I have received that conditions are rapidly becoming better, and I am persuaded settled conditions will come in a comparatively short time."

SALOON MEN WILL PROTEST.

Purpose to Hold Mass-Meetings to Take Action Against Closing Saloons on Sunday.

President O. L. Wodack of the Illinois Liquor Dealers' association was instructed at a meeting in the Schiller Building yesterday afternoon to call the first of a series of mass-meetings of the organization at West Twelfth Street Turner Hall on the night of March 6 for the purpose of taking action to resist any plan for Sunday closing of saloons. A protest is also to be made against persecutions of justices and constables—taking saloonkeepers to distant parts of Cook County to answer a summons that could be issued by neighboring justices. The latter protest was the outcome of the warrants sworn out recently before a Harvey justice.

TO BUILD HOTEL IN FLORIDA.

H. O. Armour Said to Be Preparing to Erect Fine Hostelry at St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg, Fla., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—H. O. Armour is a visitor here with Mrs. Armour. He is pleased with this resort. Mr. Armour sees the need of a good hotel here, and he has been considering the project of building one for some time. He has options on several fine tracts, and it is stated he will erect a 200-room hotel equal to some of the fine hotels on the east coast.

Escaped Soldier Prisoner Caught.

Private Bruce, who escaped from the guardhouse at Fort Sheridan on Tuesday was captured in the Godfrey House, Waukegan, on Wednesday night. Bruce and Nelson, who escaped at the same time, were traced to the Godfrey House, and the place was surrounded by soldiers, with orders to shoot to kill if the men tried to escape. A search of the house revealed Bruce hiding under a bed, but Nelson was not found.

TO PERPETUATE BIG FIRM.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO. TO BE INCORPORATED.

Application Filed with the Secretary of State, the Proposed Capitalization Being $6,000,000 — Idea Is to Protect the Interests of the Chicago Mercantile House Should Death Remove the Present Owners—Declared Prevailing Conditions Will Continue

The firm of Marshall Field & Co. is to be incorporated, application having just been made to the Secretary of State. The capital stock of the company will be $6,000,000, and the purpose in incorporating the big wholesale and retail firm is to obviate any change resulting from the death of a member of the firm. The name of the company, it was stated last night, would not be changed, nor would there be any change in ownership.

"The objects and advantages of incorporation," said a member of the firm last night, "are obvious to any one familiar with the conducting of a great business like ours. It is growing constantly and we wish to provide for the future.

"As stated in our announcement, the incorporation will not change the name nor ownership of Marshall Field & Co., nor are any changes contemplated either in business methods or employés of the company."

Marshall Field & Co. conduct what has long been known as one of the largest wholesale and retail dry goods stores in the country. The wholesale department is located at Adams street and Fifth avenue; the retail at State and Washington streets and Wabash avenue. In the early days Potter Palmer was connected with the house, which later became Field, Leiter & Co. The name was changed to Marshall Field & Co. years ago by the withdrawal of L. Z. Leiter from the company.

The members of the firm are Marshall Field, Joseph N. Field, Robert M. Fair, John G. Shedd, and Harry G. Selfridge. Harlow N. Higinbotham retired from the firm on Jan. 1 last, and it has been unofficially stated that his interest was bought by his partners.

The incorporation of the firm follows a similar process by Armour & Co. about a year ago, the purpose being the same in each instance.

MANY ARRESTED IN RAIDS OF GHETTO POLICY SHOPS.

Captain Wheeler Orders Suppresion of Places Where Poor Children Risk Money Sent by Their Parents.

Keepers and frequenters of policy shops in the Ghetto came to grief yesterday afternoon when Captain Wheeler detailed several detectives to raid every such place in the district and to arrest every person found engaged in the business of policy. The Captain also directed that all books, tickets, and other paraphernalia be confiscated.

The detectives were soon busy searching the district from one end to another, and many arrests were made. Most of the players proved to be poor, hard working Italian laborers, and they were also arrested.

Among the places raided were the following:

361 Hastings street.
375 Hastings street.
387 Hastings street.
27 Blue Island avenue.
Taylor street and Blue Island avenue.

"These policy men cannot conduct their business in my district," said the Captain. "The people in this district as a rule are too poor to throw their hard earned money away at such games, and I intend to protect them and their children. It is an absolute fact that children, boys 8 and 9 years old, have learned the game of policy. Their money is as acceptable as the most prosperous sport. These children carry a few cents at a time to these policy shops, and in many instances they are sent there by their parents."

SPEAK OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Wallace Hockman and Sigmund Zeisler Address Men's Club of Fourth Presbyterian Church.

Wallace Hockman and Sigmund Zeisler of the Municipal Voters' league last evening addressed the members of the Fourth Presbyterian Church Men's club on the subject of "Patriotism and Primaries." Mr. Hockman spoke briefly on a "Municipal Conscience," in which he outlined the working of the Municipal Voters' league and appealed for a more conscientious vote at the coming primaries.

"The Importance of the Coming Aldermanic Election" was the subject chosen by Mr. Zeisler, and in speaking of it he said: "We want more patriotism in regard to civic affairs, and this can only be brought about by personal effort."

He spoke of street railway franchises, saying that the settlement of this question is the most important of any to come before the Council soon.

PREPARING TO HONOR EMMET.

Rival Irish Organizations in Competition for Talent to Celebrate Anniversary on March 2.

Rival local Irish-American societies are competing for talent for the celebrating of the 123d anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet. The Irish Nationalists of Chicago have secured Maud Gonne, the "Irish Joan of Arc"; Major John McBride of the "Irish Brigade," from south Africa; and Lord Mayor Daly of Limerick as their chief attractions for the exercises at Central Music Hall on Saturday evening, March 2. On the following Monday the United Irish Societies will hold similar exercises in the same hall, with the Rev. Francis L. Reynolds and Colonel J. F. Finerty of Chicago, and Christopher A. Gallagher of Minneapolis as the principal speakers.

FOR HARLAN IN TWENTY-SECOND.

Ward Republican Club Indorses Him for Mayoralty Nomination.

PLEDGES HIM DELEGATES

Boldenweck and His Friends Start Out to Secure Support of His Candidacy.

THOMPSON QUITS THE RACE.

John Maynard Harlan was indorsed for the Republican nomination for Mayor by the Twenty-second Ward Republican club in Phœnix Hall, Division and Sedgwick streets, last night. One hundred and fifty members of the club were present. The meeting was called to order by John A. Linn, who introduced B. T. Clettenberg as chairman. Frank Chaiser acted as secretary.

John A. Linn introduced a resolution pledging the support of the Twenty-second Ward to Mr. Harlan, and called attention to the fact that a part of the present Twenty-second Ward was included in Harlan's old ward while he was in the City Council.

Former Alderman Henry Severin seconded the resolution and pledged the support of the west end of the ward to Mr. Harlan. The total membership of the club is over 1,400. The resolutions in full were as follows:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the Republican Club of the Twenty-second Ward was originally for John M. Harlan, and that all the Republican voters desire the nomination of Mr. Harlan as the Republican candidate for Mayor of Chicago, to be voted on at the coming election, be it further

Resolved, That this club hereby indorses the candidacy of John M. Harlan for the Republican nomination for Mayor, and that we hereby pledge ourselves to use all fair means to bring about his nomination by the Republican convention to be held on March 2, and that the delegates from this club be and hereby are instructed to vote for the nomination of John M. Harlan.

Fight for Delegates.

The indorsement of the candidacy of John M. Harlan for the Republican nomination for Mayor by the Twenty-first Ward club has stirred up William Boldenweck and his friends, and they at once started out to secure delegates from the Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fourth Wards, and made threats of attempting to invade the Twenty-first in retaliation for the Harlan movement which has been started in the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth, which Boldenweck claims as his exclusive territory. The action of the Twenty-second Ward club last night probably will stir them to greater efforts.

Representatives of Boldenweck started with the premise that Fred Busse, having declared for Harlan in the Twenty-first Ward club meeting, would follow it up by starting a concerted Harlan campaign throughout the entire North Side, but Busse up to date has given no signs of any such intention. He says he is with Harlan because his own ward, the Twenty-first, wants him, and besides that he and Harlan always have been friends and he has no fears concerning any inroads Boldenweck may attempt to make into the ward. As far as other wards on the North Side are concerned, however, he has nothing to do with them. However, should any of them send Harlan delegates to the convention he would be pleased and not greatly surprised.

As far as anything has been determined as yet, it is that Boldenweck will secure a number of delegates from the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, but probably not solid delegations. The Twenty-second probably will give Harlan a solid delegation. Charles Andrews of the old Twenty-first Ward, comprising a large part of the present Twenty-third, says he thinks the major part of his ward will be for Boldenweck, while the Twenty-fourth is in the same condition.

John R. Thompson Quits Race.

John R. Thompson withdrew as a candidate for the nomination yesterday, and this is taken as indicating a solid Harlan delegation from the Seventh Ward. The Eighth also is friendly to him, and the Thirtieth and Thirty-first, the Deneen wards, are quoted as for Harlan, although no decisive stand has yet been taken by the managers in the wards. In the Thirty-second both the Vail and Noble factions say they are for Harlan, and he is conceded delegates from two primary districts in the Sixth, in spite of the candidacy of Alderman Mavor.

Lorimer Still Refraining.

Congressman Lorimer is still insisting that he will take no part in the fight and up to date has refrained. Gossip has it that he is looking around for a candidate on whom all factions can unite, and his friends are talking "harmony" to be secured by the dropping of all existing candidates and the selection of some man who would be satisfactory to all Republicans.

The Harlan people declare their candidate is in the field to stay and so do the friends of Fowler, Boldenweck, and other candidates. They declare that Lorimer must either make a choice between the present candidates or else find one of his own and attempt to nominate him in spite of those already in the field. This Lorimer is averse to attempting, as it would simply make more fights in the party.

Thirtieth Ward Republicans Meet.

A new meeting of the new Thirtieth Ward Regular Republican club was held at Lake Central Hall, Forty-sixth street and Wentworth avenue, last night. The meeting was presided over by P. E. Callaghan and M. H. Hayes was secretary. No Mayoralty candidate was indorsed, it being the sense of the meeting for the delegates to go uninstructed.

CHURCH GIVES A BANQUET.

Pilgrim Congregational Soicety Celebrates the Day at a Dinner—Women Wear Historic Dresses.

The Pilgrim Congregational Church of Englewood celebrated Washington's birthday last night by giving a banquet in the church parlors to all the members of the congregation. Many of the women wore gowns which were more than a century old. Old women and young wore powdered hair.

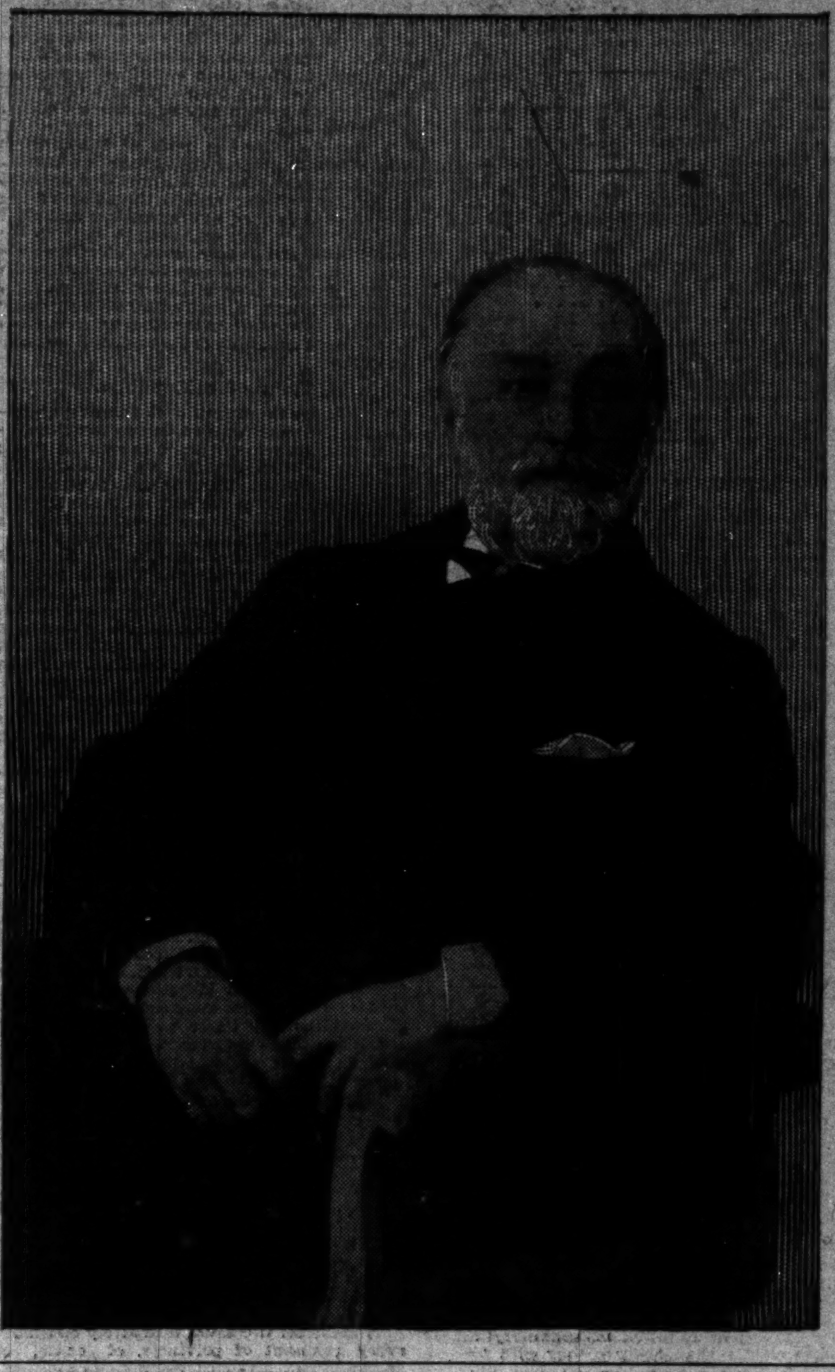
Charles H. Aldrich addressed the students of Northwestern University and Academy at Fisk Hall, declaring that Washington's farewell address contained many lessons for the present administration in its dealing with the newly acquired territory.

The second annual oratorical contest of the Illinois College of Law was combined with the exercises of that college celebrating Washington's birthday. The exercises were held in Handel Hall. The first prize of $50 was awarded to Garrett L. Allen of Omaha, Neb., who spoke on "The Ideal State." The second prize of $30 was awarded to John T. Gose of Shelbina, Mo., while Edward Green of Kinmundy, Ill., won third prize.

In a lecture on the subject "From the Cleaver to the Throne," delivered at the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church last night, Dr. John P. Brushingham of the First Methodist Church traced in detail the differences in character between Cardinal Wolsey and George Washington, attributing the greatness of the American patriot to his unselfish ambition.

"George Washington, U. S. A.," was the first name recorded on the Wellington Hotel register yesterday. He was a silk merchant from New York.

FREDERIC HARRISON, WASHINGTON DAY ORATOR



DEATH ENDS BRIDAL TRIP.

JOHN HISLOP KILLED BY WHEELS OF MOVING TRAIN.

Chief Engineer of White Pass and Yukon Railroad Slips While Trying to Board Suburban Coach at Eggleston and Receives Fatal Injuries—Bride of Three Weeks Reaches Hospital Just as Husband Dies—Leaves City at Once.

Death brought to a sudden end the wedding tour of Mr. and Mrs. John Hislop of Skagway, Alaska, yesterday, and made a widow of a bride. Mr. Hislop, who was chief engineer of the White Pass and Yukon railroad, slipped and fell beneath the wheels of a Rock Island suburban train at the Eggleston station, receiving injuries from which he died a few minutes later. He died at the Englewood Union Hospital just as Mrs. Hislop entered the door of the institution.

Mr. Hislop, who was about 40 years old, arrived in Chicago on Thursday afternoon with his bride of three weeks, and stopped at the Auditorium Annex. They had come direct from Detroit, after having previously visited Toronto, Minneapolis, St. Paul, and other cities. Yesterday morning they went to Eggleston to take dinner with Mrs. Hislop's brother, F. M. Young, 7000 Princeton avenue.

As Mr. Hislop had a business appointment in the city he left the house in time to catch a 3:30 train, leaving word he would be back in time for the evening meal. He bade his wife an affectionate good-by and left the house. As Mr. Hislop reached the depot he saw the train just pulling out. In his effort to board one of the coaches while the train was in motion he slipped on the ice and fell beneath the wheels. His right leg was severed above the knee and his skull crushed. The train was brought to a stop, the injured man taken aboard, and carried to the Englewood station, from where he was conveyed to the hospital.

Mr. Hislop was married less than a month ago to Miss Mary Young, daughter of Dr. Arthur Young of Prescott, Wis. The ceremony was performed at Minneapolis.

MAY DISSOLVE LABOR BODY.

Building Trades Council Delegates Discuss Proposition Looking to Surrender of Charter at Early Date.

A discussion which is thought to presage the early disbandment of the Building Trades council took place at the meeting of that organization last night. One of the speakers suggested the advisability of dissolving the council and organizing another central body to take its place. It was argued that, while it was undoubtedly within the power of the unions still remaining with the council to continue its existence, its power in the building trades was gone, and there was a feeling among some of the trades which had been unable to get agreements with their employers' associations that their chances in this direction would be greatly bettered in case the council went out of existence. It was argued the moral effect of being joined with trades belonging to another central body would assist them in getting agreements. No action was taken on the matter. It was felt that the discussion was in all probability the forerunner to a decision at the next meeting of the council.

The committee appointed to examine the books of Secretary Davis with reference to the receipt and disbursement of funds during the lockout submitted its report. It showed receipts amounting to about $37,000, over one-third of which had been contributed by Chicago unions. Of the receipts received from abroad $7,400 came from New York and the National Building Trades council contributed about $6,500. Altogether over 800 organizations contributed. The disbursements were chiefly for groceries and house rent for unemployed members of unions. Secretary Davis was instructed to give out copies of the report for publication, but he refused to do so.

The Masons and Builders' association has ratified the agreement reached between representatives of that body and the Hodcarriers and Building Laborers' union some time ago. The agreement provides for a wage scale of 25 cents an hour for an eight-hour day, time and a half for overtime, Sundays, and holidays. All grievances are to be submitted to arbitration, and the men are not to strike because of the employment of non-union men. The agreement runs to April 1, 1903.

BOY TELLS OF KIDNAPER.

FRED ACKERMAN SAYS MAN TRIED TO STEAL HIM.

Twelve-Year-Old Child Declares He Was Seized by a Man, Who Remarked "Now I Have You," Then Thrown in a Wagon, Tied, and Carried Away—Escapes and Runs Home When the Driver Leaves the Vehicle—Police Inclined to Be Skeptical.

If the story of Fred Ackerman, 12 years old, be true, he was the victim of a kidnaper, whose only explanatory remark was, "Now I have you." The boy declares that he was seized by a rough looking man, thrown in an express wagon, and carried away. This was while he was playing with a companion in front of 6056 Green street. Later, he says, he escaped and ran home.

Young Ackerman is the son of Charles A. Ackerman, 6023 Peoria street. The father is employed in the Marquette Building, and his position would not warrant the belief that he could pay a large ransom for his son.

A search was being made by the police last night for the man-of-the-wagon, who was described as dressed in overalls. The boy says he drove a brown horse to an express wagon. The police are inclined to be skeptical.

Young Ackerman, according to his own story, had gone to the house of a companion, Clarence Lindquist, with whom he was playing when the man with the express wagon drove to the curb in front of the house. Springing out he exclaimed: "Now I have you," and seizing Ackerman threw him into the wagon.

The boy started to scream, he says, but his cries were hushed by the man, who hurriedly bound him and threw a blanket over him. Before the boy's companion could arouse the neighbors the man had driven rapidly away, turning to Sixty-third and Wallace streets, then to Halsted, and then to Sixty-fourth and Wallace streets, where he stopped at a coal office.

With the boy concealed under the blanket and lying under the seat in the wagon, the man called out that he wanted a bundle of kindling wood. He was told that he would have to go into the office and get an order. When he got down to secure this young Ackerman succeeded in undoing the fastenings, threw off the blanket, jumped from the wagon, and ran home.

A report then was given to the police.

TO END NEBRASKA DEADLOCK.

National Republican Committee Willing to Help Elect Two United States Senators.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—Henry C. Payne, vice chairman of the Republican National committee and popularly supposed to speak for the committee, has suggested that the good offices of the committee will be tendered to end the Nebraska Senatorial deadlock. In a letter Mr. Payne says:

"It seems to me that something ought to be done, and that at once, to terminate the unfortunate deadlock, and if it is not possible to be done through local influence cannot those interested be persuaded into calling in prominent outside Republicans to recommend some plan of action?

"I suggest that the members of the Republican National Executive committee who had charge of Chicago headquarters in the last Presidential campaign would be glad to officially act as a committee to make suggestions or recommendations for terminating the unhappy situation which exists in your State.

"This letter is written after consultation with prominent leading Republicans of the country."

SPORTSMEN'S SHOW TUESDAY.

Private Opening for Associate Members to Take Place on That Evening—Decorating Coliseum.

The private opening of the sportsmen's show, the first annual exposition of the International Forest, Fish, and Game association, will take place on Tuesday evening, and the Coliseum will be decked for the occasion. The opening is for the associate members of the association only. The list of associate members is now over 500.

REVERE MEMORY OF WASHINGTON.

Citizens and Children Addressed by the Union League Club's Speakers.

EULOGY FROM A BRITON.

Frederic Harrison Praises Great American and Marvels at Chicago.

ALL HAVE GLOWING TRIBUTE

For the fifteenth year the Union League club yesterday commemorated the birthday of George Washington with elaborate exercises. In the morning, before 6,000 school children at the Auditorium, "Washington" was the theme, "patriotism" the lesson.

Again at the Auditorium, in the afternoon, Frederic Harrison, the English philosopher and critic, addressed an audience filling the great structure. "George Washington" was his topic. For a long time the committees of the Union League having the exercises in charge had sought to induce an eminent Englishman to accept an invitation as orator in these annual commemorations, and the acceptance of Mr. Harrison was considered fortunate.

Professedly a republican, Mr. Harrison pointed out that the aim of republics was not to make all men equal in fact, but to have the best men to conduct their affairs. He dwelt on the ideal republic, and admitted a leaning towards the Presidential form of America rather than the parliamentary form of Britain. Industrial development, he held, inevitably tended in the direction of democracy and the doom of empire. Washington, he declared, was the greatest man of modern times, representing in its most concrete form the foundation of the ideal republic. Mr. Harrison's compared Washington to Oliver Cromwell and William the Silent, and the result of his comparison was to reflect the greatness of the American.

Speeches in the Evening.

The day was well rounded out by the dinner in the evening, when some 200 members of the club gathered to meet Mr. Harrison and other speakers. The postprandial talks were in keeping with the addresses at the public exercises. The banquet hall was draped in the national colors and every member found at his plate a small silk flag. Palms were banked around the entrance to the banquet hall, and the columns were entwined with ferns. At the center of the speakers' table sat Volney W. Foster, President of the club, who was also the toastmaster.

The formal program of the dinner was:

Introduction, President Foster.
Response, Frederic Harrison.
"Work and Leisure," Bishop J. L. Spalding.
"Patriotism and the Public Schools," E. S. Cooley.
"Civic Conscience," the Rev. George Harris, President of Amherst College.
"Washington," the Rev. W. W. Fenn.

In the way of expense the commemorative exercises cost the Union League about $2,500.

Briton's Wonder at Chicago.

Frederic Harrison, in the evening as in the afternoon, was looked on as the principal speaker of the occasion. While in the afternoon he had paid glowing tribute to Washington, in the evening he broadened his range and took occasion to marvel at the greatness of Chicago. In part he said:

"I must say that I feel myself completely overwhelmed by the kindness of the reception which I have received and by the hospitality which this great institution, the Union League club, has been good enough to afford to me. Although I am now entering upon the close of my life, it is the first time that I have had the opportunity of crossing the Atlantic and seeing with my own eyes the great republic which I have watched with great interest and affection, I may say, for the last fifty years of my life.

"I have American friends; I have received many invitations to visit them in this country; I have never been able to accept those invitations, but when, last autumn, I had the great honor of being invited by the President of the Union League club to speak on this memorable day, the birthday of Washington, and that invitation was conveyed to me by the highly popular and respected representative of the American nation in England, Mr. Choate, I felt that that invitation was as that which our politicians speak of when they are called by the sovereign of our country at Windsor Castle, as a royal command.

"I felt as if I had received a command to speak, with however humble a voice, to the American people, to represent the sympathy and regard that our nation feels for the great American Republic and its infinite destinies in the future, and, above all, to tell them of the admiration, of the profound regard with which the great founder of the American Republic is looked upon by all rational people of Great Britain today.

Chicago, a Century Wonder.

"This City of Chicago appeals to me in an especial manner above all the other cities of the United States, because, in the first place, for a personal reason, that I believe that I am almost, strictly speaking, myself at this moment older than the City of Chicago. I am told in the histories that at my birth Chicago was a village of but 100 inhabitants, and when I was a young man taking my degree in college it was a small town, hardly known on the other side of the Atlantic. But I come now and I see that it is undoubtedly true it is the second city in the union. I see that its history is the most remarkable fact in the material development of the nineteenth century; that its wealth, its power, its population, portend almost an infinite development in the future. I see here the height of culture, of intellectual development, and of patriotic spirit which this city has already developed.

Pays Tribute to Lincoln.

"Now, I should be angry if it were thought that what I have been saying of Washington today was in any sense addressed for the moment to the audience to which I have the honor of speaking today. On the contrary, I well know that the spirit of Washington, his courage, his patriotic interest in the people of his country, have been carried on in later years by his successors in that great office, and I may recall, perhaps, my own interest as a young man, many years ago, during the great struggle in which this nation was concerned, the thrill of sympathy, the sense of shock which we received when we heard of the death of that great successor of Washington, whose portrait I see adorns the rooms of this club.

"I was present upon the occasion of the announcement of the death of that great President of the republic, and we called a meeting in the largest available hall in London, which was draped in black for the occasion, and our foremost politicians came forward and spoke of the admiration with which they had regarded his career and of the profound sympathy they felt for the great struggle with which this great nation was engaged.

"I may say Abraham Lincoln was always to me, in my youth, the type of the great republican chief, and I looked upon him as indeed a worthy successor of the great founder of the republic himself.

Speaker a Friend of Old.

"It is now nearly forty years since I published in England the following remarks:

The great struggle which has forever decided the slavery of man to man is beyond all question the most critical which the world has seen since the great revolutionary outburst in France. If ever there was a question which was to test political capacity and honesty it was this one. The true statesmen here, if ever, was bound to forecast truly the issue and to judge faithfully the cause at stake. We know now it is beyond dispute that the cause which won was certain to win in the end; that its reserve forces were absolutely without limit.

Its triumph is one of the turning points in modern civilization. It was morally certain to succeed and it did succeed with an overwhelming and mighty success. From first to last both might and right went all one way.

A great political judgment fell upon a race of men, our own brothers; the inevitable social malady they inherited came to a crisis. They displayed the most splendid examples of energy and fortitude which the modern world has seen, and developed almost ideal civic virtues and gifts, generosity, faith, firmness, sympathy, the most affecting resources, the most exhaustive ingenuity, most magical.

They brought forth the most beautiful and heroic character who since ancient times has represented a nation, the only blameless type of statesman since the days of Washington. Under him they created the purest model of government which has yet been seen on the earth.

A whole nation thereby united one great heart and brain, giving unity and life to the whole nation. The hour of their success came uncheckered in the completeness of its triumph, unsullied by any act of vengeance, hallowed by a great martyrdom.

Destinies of Two Nations.

"Mr. President: I have only ventured to refer to those words of mine in order that I may assure you and the members of this club that I have been deeply interested in the fortunes of the great American republic ever since I was a youth fresh from school and college. I have felt throughout the whole of my life the same sympathy with the destinies of this great nation, and I shall carry back to my own people the assurance of the friendliness and kindness with which they always receive an English guest, and also the sense that in all things, intellectual, moral, and spiritual, the two peoples are indissolubly united in thought and in idea, whilst in things practical and in the political sphere they hope to preserve forever a thoroughly good understanding and a common fellowship, working their own national conceptions out in independent lines."

At the conclusion of the speech the club voted to adopt resolutions declaring that during the days of civil strife the United States had three true friends in England—Queen Victoria, John Bright, and Frederic Harrison.

President Harris of Amherst, speaking on "Civic Conscience," said:

President Harris Speaks.

"The younger generation is cultivating the civic conscience with intelligence and patriotism. I am President of a New England college of the old type, without any of those appendanges which make a university; a college in the heart of Massachusetts. Students in such colleges are in training for citizenship. The studies chosen by the largest number are history, modern governments, economical and social science. Much attention is given at Amherst to debating and the subjects of debates pertain to the great questions of our domestic and foreign policy. The students are youngsters, to be sure, yet the boy is father of the man, and they are immensely interested in national, State, and municipal politics. This movement and interest in the colleges really began with the civil war, when thousands of students entered the army. While classical studies held the right of way for a good while after, yet modern studies effected an entrance. Now we have both, with emphasis on the modern.

"There is a prevalent notion that college people, especially professors and Presidents, are little more than critics of government and policies, that they engage in academic discussion of measures, that they stand on the shore declaring with many gesticulations how the ship of state should be sailed, but never holding a tiller or pulling a rope.

National Conscience Susceptible.

After referring to religion in the Puritan foundation of the nation, Dr. Harris continued:

"I fail to see that commercialism is stifling the national conscience. The deepest sentiment that our possession and power in the islands of the Atlantic and Pacific calls out is the sentiment that we should keep good faith with Cuba and should promote the welfare of the Filipinos, that all lawmaking and ruling and fighting should be for that purpose. If any in power have lower objects they are careful to profess the higher object."

President Harris then took up the subject of government of cities and referred to some of the difficulties encountered. He said the Puritans had a law obliging any citizen who was elected to hold office, and such a law might be good now. He continued:

"We cannot induce men of affairs to go to the State Legislature, to be on the City Council, or to be Congressmen, unless it be as United States Senators. Half the trouble is that the men who want office we do not want and the men we want do not want and will not take office.

"But the day is coming, for there is a conscience working in protest and demand that will have its way. We will not rest till the Executive and Legislative departments are as good as the Judicial, till the army is as good as the navy, till the city is as well governed as the State."

Bishop Spalding Greeted.

Bishop Spalding was cordially greeted when he arose to speak on "Work and Leisure." He said:

"Life is energy; we feel ourselves only in doing, and when we inquire what a man's value is we ask what is his performance. The deed is the proof of faith, the test of character, and the standard of worth. To do nothing is to be nobody, and to have done is to have been. True work fixes attention, develops ability, and enriches life; it strengthens the mind, forms the will, and inures to patience and endurance. It is what we do and suffer to overcome nature's indifference and hostility to man's well being and progress; it is the means whereby what is not ourselves is taken hold of and made to do us service. True work, then, is furtherance of life, and it cannot be rightly understood unless it is looked at in this light.

"To know the worth of work we must consider, first of all, what is its effect upon the worker. If it warp, cripple, and degrade him it is not true work, though he should thereby amass vast wealth or gain great reputation. The work is best which best helps to make men and women wise and virtuous, and that which breeds vice is worst, is little better than idleness, which is evil because it breeds vice."

Present Conditions Bad.

The Bishop then spoke of present economic and commercial systems as subversive of civilization. "They sacrifice men to money," he said, "wisdom and virtue to cheap production and the amassing of capital." After speaking of the effects of competition on weaker concerns and wageworkers he continued:

"On the other hand, the capitalists, the captains in the armies of laborers, are, under the present system, driven like the workmen themselves. The necessity of ceaseless vigilance and effort keeps them under continual strain. Like those they employ, they become parts of a machine, and, therefore, partial and mechanical men. The sense of inner freedom dies within them, the source of the purest joy runs dry, and they are made incapable of thinking great thoughts or of walking in the light of high ideals. They are the victims of their own success, and, having great possessions, are poor in themselves. The work, then, which we are doing, and the conditions under which we are doing it, whether we be rich or poor, are unfavorable to the best kind of life."

Bishop Spalding then spoke of the wise use leisure, saying the theater might be a school of refinement, but it was not, and that the club and dinner habits were wrong. Fewer hours of toil would not benefit if the leisure were spent in saloons.

Superintendent Cooley Speaks.

"Patriotism and the Public Schools" was School Superintendent E. G. Cooley's subject. He said:

"Patriotism is variously understood today; it is a word of many meanings. The feeling of patriotism itself is an evolution. It has grown out of primitive clan and family relationships and feelings. The growth of patriotism has been the cause of the development of nations. Today we believe that the man is superior to the political society of which he is a part. We assert that the state exists for the citizen, not the citizen for the state. Patriotism does not require a man today to subordinate himself completely to the claims of city or nation. On the contrary, the citizen assents to these claims only when the city is governed by the sentiment of universal justice, liberty, and progress."

Put your loose change in a diamond. Easy payments. Loftis Bros., 108 State-st.

BRITON'S PRAISE OF WASHINGTON.

Frederic Harrison Declares Him to Be the Greatest Man of All Time.

SEES DOOM OF EMPIRE.

Critic and Philosopher Says Republics Must Eventually Rule the World.

BIG CROWD CHEERS VISITOR.

For the first time in all the years that the Union League club has been commemorating Washington's birthday with public exercises the British jack was displayed at yesterday afternoon's meeting in the Auditorium. The emblem of King Edward's domain was draped before the box occupied by William Wyndham, British Consul, and a number of his friends. It was in honor of Frederic Harrison, the English philosopher and critic, who came to the United States, on the invitation of the Union League, to be the principal orator at the patriotic observance.

The audience greeting Mr. Harrison when he appeared on the stage with President Volney W. Foster at 3 o'clock occupied every seat on the main floor and two galleries. On the stage were a hundred or more of the leading members of the club. For many years a similar scene has been presented in the afternoon of Feb. 22, but none of the orators who have been heard on these occasions has received a more kindly reception than that which greeted the first Englishman selected by the club to speak on George Washington.

"Hail Columbia" was sung by the audience, led by Herbert L. Waterous, and the Rev. W. W. Fenn offered prayer. Then the audience sang "The Star Spangled Banner" with a zest.

Tribute to Dead Queen.

President Foster began his introductory remarks by a reference to the death of Queen Victoria, who was, he said, the "grandest woman in all history." He spoke of the kindly feelings now existing between America and England, and in evidence of this he introduced Mr. Harrison as an Englishman who would speak of Washington.

Applause for British Speaker.

Liberal applause greeted Mr. Harrison as he took his place by the side of the table and spread out his manuscript. He spoke slowly and distinctly, as he had been told that was the most effective way of reaching the uttermost parts of the hall. Throughout his oration he followed his manusript much more closely than is customary with American orators. He used no gestures, but occasionally changed hands in turning the pages of his manuscript, his unoccupied hand resting on his hip.

There was no seeking for applause, although it was frequently granted. When it came he seemed surprised and waited impatiently until he was allowed to proceed.

Although the address carried the imprint of the wide study of the scholar and the calm investigation of the historian, it was none the less fervid in its admiration of the character of the founder of the republic. From first to last, he claimed Washington for the Anglo-Saxon race and not for America alone. No American publicist, who has stood on the stage at the Auditorium at the invitation of the Union League and extolled the life and work of the first President in the commemorations of his birthday, has surpassed the praise accorded by this Englishman, who came to speak for the Anglo-Saxon peoples in doing him honor.

Briton's View of Washington.

Mr. Harrison said in part:

"We meet on a day which for more than a century has been held sacred by the men of this vast continent—the day which ever increasing millions who speak our common tongue will celebrate for centuries to come and hand down from generation to generation as a national heirloom and trust. The colossal republic of the West had a founder around whose name gather memories more real and solid than those which enshrined the half-mythical founders of republics in antiquity; whilst in valor, sagacity, and nobility of nature George Washington was the peer of the most splendid heroes of the ancient or the modern world.

"George Washington is as much one of our great English heroes as Alfred the Great or Shakspeare is one of yours. The robust nature, the ancestral speech, are the common prerogatives of our blood. And as the wildest dreamer in Great Britain cannot conceive our two peoples being other than independent nations today we have nothing but honor for the hero who achieved the happy and inevitable separation.

"In England we are accustomed to draw parallels between the career—though not the character—of George Washington and that of our great Protector, Oliver Cromwell, and of the founder of the Dutch commonwealth, William the Silent, Prince of Orange. All three carried on in mature life a long and desperate struggle in a fierce civil war against the tyranny of a retrograde King. All three, after beating back the armies of the tyrant, were chosen by their people to be the first chiefs of a new commonwealth. And all three showed an organizing genius of the first order in welding into a nation the broken sections of the people whom they had saved from slavery by their arms.

Men Who Created Nations.

"But the parallel between William the Silent and George Washington is peculiarly close. These two in a special sense created new nations. Their work subsists today after more than three centuries in the first case and more than a century in the other case. The direct and immediate work of Cromwell was quickly undone. His indirect and permanent work has to be traced in a number of obscure and gradual effects. Oliver deeply modified the history of an old nation; he did not create a new nation.

"The analogies of William the Silent and Washington lie in this. Each was the soul of an obstinate contest to secure self-government against a great foreign monarchy. Both were men of birth and wealth, conservative in spirit, old servants and soldiers of the foreign sovereign. Both had to face defeat, disappointment, jealousies, discord, treachery, and panic. Both, when raised to supreme power, showed splendid public spirit and devotion to their cause and genius as statesmen even higher than their ability in war.

"The people whom they led to freedom were not so unequal in number. But, whereas the nation which the Prince founded remains after three centuries no larger in area or in population than of old, the nation which Washington created is amongst the greatest of earth, with boundless possibilities of development.

Washington, Greatest of Men.

"Washington's unshaken devotion to right, his perfect justice, his transparent truthfulness, and lofty sense of honor will ever place him above even the best modern statesmen in virtue. That which sets him in a rank by himself amongst chiefs of state is the unfailing honor and guileless candor of his whole public career, towards both home and foreign opponents.

"Compare the diplomacy or the policy of Washington with that of Frederick the Great, or Richelieu, or Peter the Great, or Louis XI., or Elizabeth of England, William of Orange, or Oliver Cromwell—we find Washington ever what the Greek philosopher dreamed of, but never found in the flesh—'the man who stood four-square, upright, without reproach.' It makes one more hopeful of the future and less despondent of the present to know that, even in these latter ages, there has been found a chief that, in a desperate rebellion and the birth throes of a new commonwealth, with treachery, intrigue, and mendacity around him, tempting him to meet craft with craft, violence and injustice with fraud—'the fierce light that beats upon' the seat of a President as it does on a monarch's throne can reveal no falsehood, no baseness, no outrage, no crime.

Compared to Cromwell.

"We often think of Washington in connection with our own Oliver Cromwell. Both came of old and honorable English families, and it is odd that it was the protectorate of Oliver which drove the great-grandfather of Washington, a zealous royalist, to found a new family in Virginia. Both Washington and Cromwell were the eldest sons of the junior branch of ancient and wealthy landowners. Both had only elementary schooling.

"Both were summoned before they were of age to protect a family of orphans; both were in close alliance with the gallant family of Fairfax. Both were called after passing middle life to direct an obstinate civil war and then to govern and organize a broken, distracted nation.

"In this matter the task of Washington was infinitely greater than that of Cromwell. England at the close of the civil war was still an organic whole; and in the army of the Ironsides it had an overwhelming and solid force of disciplined enthusiasts, such as the world has but rarely seen. Washington's task as a soldier had been to organize into an army a floating body of raw volunteers, each of whom thought himself equal of every other citizen whatsover, and in wringing from local and jealous committees the essential supplies and funds.

Tests of a Republic.

"There are three tests of the true republic—first, that power rests on fitness to rule; second, that its sole object is the public good; third, that it is maintained by public opinion, and not by force. That is to say, public office, all office, from the highest to the least, is a public trust—I mean a moral trust, not a syndicate—and it is not a private property.

"It must rest on consent, not on fear, and not on right or privilege. This is not the same thing as an absolute democracy, or an absolute equality. Every citizen has an equal claim to serve the State, but every citizen is not equally able to serve it. And if all did actually serve it at once, the State would be ill served.

"The true republic needs the best. By best it means the worthiest, apart from birth or wealth. And the best must be acknowledged as such by common consent.

"A republican myself from my youth upwards, I am one who holds that the essence of a republic is more bound up with good government than it is with the active share in government by all citizens alike. The interests of all equally are more important than the right of any section or of any individual. Pericles was right when he proudly boasted that their citizens could 'recognize the value of personal superiority,' for Pericles led the Athenians far more than followed them.

"Unless the wise man leads, and the simple follow his lead, the ideal republican suffers, for its power is not awarded to the most fit. If the blind lead those who see, both blind and those who see fall into the ditch.

Sees Death of Monarchies.

"I am, I say, by principle and by conviction a republican, because the republic is the inevitable and final form of human society—the normal type of intelligent citizenship. It must dominate the future, for the future society must be an industrial society. Whatever else is doubtful, it is certain that the development of industrial life will be the key note to the generations to come. Now, industry is, of its nature, essentially republican; its life is the free cooperation of intelligent masses of men, working with good will to the common interest.

"Industrial life must ultimately eliminate every remnant of privilege, of caste, of monopoly, of prerogative; for the more industry becomes highly organized the more perfectly it demands the intelligent and free coöperation of workers. Slavery dies out before the sight of free industry. Military or feudal types of society, with caste, privilege, idleness, mastery, blazoned on their medieval heraldry, may struggle for their ancient rank, but industry will slay them in the end.

"An industridal world—and the world of the future grows more and more an industrial world—is a republican world. And the republican world is one in which the state belongs to all, exists for all, and lives by the help and good will of all.

Washington's Spirit Lives.

"I believe in Presidential rather than in parliamentary government, and I believe in retention of office by choice of the citizens so long as capacity to serve them remains. If Washington's Presidencies give the type of government by the most capable, assuredly they give the type of government by consent of the citizens. Never before or since has authority been wielded by man over his fellow-men with more absolute unanimity of the common desire.

"He anticipated the great social reformation accomplished in this commonwealth some sixty years after his death, when he freed his own estate by will from the curse of negro slavery. No man that ever bore power over his fellow-citizens shrank with a more scrupulous, a more religious horror from the thought of rule by force instead of by free choice—no man was more truly the republican to the marrow of his bones, and was less the despot or the master.

"May the spirit of George Washington, the just, the free, the far-sighted patriot, inspire the people of this commonwealth in all their problems of government; guide them in the task they undertake to wise and prosperous ends; enable them to crown his work when, in the words of our English historian, 'he founded a democratic republic with no shadow on it of military despotism.'"

A most kindly burst of applause marked the close of Mr. Harrison's speech. The audience sang "America," and was then dismissed with a brief invocation.

Thousands of Children Sing.

In the morning the Auditorium was given over to the children of the eighth grade in the public schools. The exercises were in charge of the Union League club, and the purpose was to teach patriotism to the children by the exemplification of the life and career of Washington.

The stage of the Auditorium was transformed into an amphitheater, facing the great hall. Here were seated a chorus of 1,000 children, and to every one was given an American flag. In the audience were 5,000 more children, who had come on invitation of the Union League to learn about Washington and sing the songs of patriotism.

The speakers were Bishop John Lancaster Spalding of Peoria, the Rev. Frank Crane of Chicago, and Dallas Boudeman of Kalamazoo, Mich. They talked directly to the children of the every day lessons of fidelity, truthfulness, and perseverance.

The songs were "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," "The Star Spangled Banner," and of course, "America." When they sang "The star spangled banner, long may it wave," a thousand flags were waved by the chorus on the stage. As the song swelled through the great edifice the hosts in front of the stage joined in the chorus. Frederic Harrison, the orator of the afternoon, hid his face in his hands until he could recover his composure.

In the course of his introductory remarks the Rev. Frank Crane spoke of the necessity of courage for success in any undertaking in life, and dwelt upon the importance of this trait in the character of Washington. Washington was not only brave, but he was gentle, as well. He also knew how to obey.

Address of Bishop Spalding.

Bishop Spalding, who delivered the principal speech of the exercises, said in part:

"As they alone are Christians who strive earnestly to lead a high and worthy life, so only those who are seriously intent on making themselves wise, strong, and virtuous are patriots. Words are idle unless they are filled with meaning by the deeds of those who utter them. A soldier may die in battle for his country and be only a mercenary, but he who so lives as to make men thankful that he is their fellow-citizen is a patriot.

"By making use of the opportunities which liberty offers one may amass vast wealth and be an enemy of freedom, but he who frees himself from within by overcoming ignorance and greed makes us think well not only of himself but of his country also. Children love their parents not when they praise them but when by their intelligent and virtuous behavior they make them happy. And so those who boast of the greatness of their country do not, therefore, love it; but its true lovers are they who strengthen and glorify it by their wisdom, honesty, unselfishness, sincerity, and courage.

"If in a foreign land we see an American who is drunk, or loud and vulgar, we are forced to confess that he is not a true but a false and traitorous American; and here at home the miserable victims of greed who offer and take bribes, who combine to crush the weak, who, to increase their trade, make war on a defenseless people, are not true Americans but false and traitorous Americans.

"The characteristics of a true American are good will, sympathy with the helpless and oppressed, intelligence, uprightness, energy, courage, and industry; and if we love our country, and desire to make its institutions permanent, we must labor to cultivate these virtues in ourselves and in those whom we are able to influence. The love of education, in the deep sense of the word, and the love of country are one and the same love. Nothing but education—domestic, religious, and scholastic—can form the virtues which make patriots. Primarily education is growth, and it is made possible and promoted by nutrition.

"The food we take and assimilate makes us what we are. In the case of the body this is plain. We grow and maintain strength by throwing day by day into the life current the substances of which the body is composed. If this ceases, we cease to grow and begin to decay. The taking of nourishment is not something which is done once for all; it is an habitual process, which goes on whether we eat or abstain, whether we wake or sleep.

"This is also true of our spiritual being. The mind grows by what it feeds on habitually, day by day; and the kind of nourishment it assimilates, and the thoroughness with which it assimilates, determines its quality and power.

"The proper nourishment of our spiritual being is not knowledge or speculative truth. What we merely know hardly enters into the fiber of our higher nature. Hence, the information we get in school about the surface of the earth and the stars, about Kings and wars, about algebraic and geometric problems, about philosophies and literatures, neither makes a deep impression nor is long remembered.

Character the Foundation.

"Such information does not so attract us as to cause us to live with it and find in it our habitual nourishment. It has therefore little to do with the formation of character. When we ask what kind of a man one is, we do not mean to inquire about his information or possessions, but about his character; and to get insight into his character we wish to learn not what he knows, but what in his inmost soul he believes, hopes, and strives for—his tastes and preferences, his bearing and behavior, the breadth and depth of his love, the largeness and fullness of his sympathies, his attitude towards the temporal and eternal.

"Thus character is primarily moral—it is what a man is, not the kind of clothes he wears or the kind of information he possesses. It is a result of nutrition and growth, and can no wise be formed by mechanical processes. And since character is the man himself it is precisely this moral growth which it is the chief business of the school to promote, and if it fail in this it fails radically. A characterless man is neither good in himself nor good in his relations to any form of the social environment.

"Character is formed by cultivating a taste for what is true, good, and fair; a love of justice, honesty, and kindliness, for reverence, modesty, and courage; a loathing for dirt, physical and moral, in thought, word, and deed; a scorn of lies, hypocrasy, and cant; by filling the young with profound faith in the worth and sacredness of life, by helping them to feel how divine a thing it is to be alive when one has hope and enthusiasm, is chaste and loving, wise and hopeful.

Lesson in Washington.

"In learning to know their teachers the pupils should be able to perceive and love in them the fairest and noblest virtues. Heroic and saintly men and women, and women also as they are portrayed in literature, should be often brought before them. Thus they shall come to live not only in an atmosphere of high thoughts but in the presence of the worthiest whom history makes known; and they shall little by little gain insight into the truth that life is no more than its circumstance, that right and honorable life is the only prosperity, the only wealth, and that the worst misfortune and punishment is to be base.

"The hero whose memory we honor today was not a man of genius or of the best intellectual culture, but he was a great character—honest, simple, true, disinterested, incorruptible. He thought not of private gain nor of personal glory, nor of the aggrandizement of his country, but believing with all his heart in the right of the people to govern themselves, he gave his time, his wealth, his life to make such government actual and permanent.

"It could never have occurred to him that Americans should ever seek to conquer a people struggling for independence; to him, who had inscribed on his victorious banner the Declaration of Independence. He could not have dreamed that the extension of trade and the enriching of trusts should ever be deemed by Americans a justification of wars of conquest. He had a noble soul, he had a great heart, he had honest convictions, he had the courage of his opinions.

"If we compare him with Julius Cæsar he is altogether inferior in intellectual grasp and power, but wholly superior in character, in the qualities which make a man wise, helpful, and beneficent. The one overthrew a republic to build an empire, which quickly became the shame and ruin of the world; the other founded a republic which has been a refuge and blessing for all the victims of tyranny in the wide world, for whose prosperity and continuance all pure, gentle, loving, and Christian souls in the whole wide world must pray."

The services concluded with a pointed talk by Mr. Boudeman on the progress of America since Washington laid the foundation of national prosperity. Then the children sang "America" and were dismissed.

ANDREWS RAPS THE CROAKERS.

Former Chicago School Superintendent Delivers Address Before Students at Iowa City.

Iowa City, Ia., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—E. Benjamin Andrews of Nebraska University addressed the last convocation of the university school year this morning.

Professor Andrews took as his subject "Anti-Cassandra, a Rap at the Croaker." He commenced by telling of the cry of "woe, woe, woe" so common in the United States. He agreed with the croaker that evils, governmental and social, do exist, but he parts with the croaker there, saying that the remedies will prevail and the evils will be checked.

Taking up the questions of "imperialism" and trusts, which he regarded as threatening the United States, he reviewed both. He arrived at the conclusion that, even if the United States should take over the new possessions under a protectorate it would not ruin the republic. He concluded that even actual imperialism, which he said was the worst to be feared, would not necessarily be fatal either for the United States or the colonies.

Professor Andrews contended trusts are a real menace, inasmuch as they tend to kill competition, vassalize the people, and retard inventions, but he considered them easy to deal with. He contended publication of the trusts' accounts would, in itself, probably be a sufficient remedy, and if further check is needed the government has recourse in taxation. He believed the multiplication of wealth would cause the domineering power to unite, then break into hostile camps. He expected the greatest remedy to arise in time in the ranks of the wealthy.

In the end he concluded the world will not cave in right away.

FRANK O. LOWDEN AT ANN ARBOR

Chicago Man Delivers Washington's Birthday Oration Before University of Michigan Students.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—The forty-first annual celebration of Washington's birthday by the Law School was held this afternoon in University Hall. Frank Orren Lowden of Chicago was the speaker, and his oration, "Events Greater than Men," was listened to with great attention. As the speaker advanced on the stage he was given the varsity yell.

Mr. Lowden traced the history of the United States from its beginning, emphasizing the various crises and the position taken by Washington and Lincoln. He dwelt especially on the pressure of circumstances on public men and on the great work of the fathers of the constitution and John Marshall in building up the Supreme Court.

"It was he," said Mr. Lowden, "that transformed the constitution from a mere essay on government into a living organism."

The essential point of his address lay in its closing words: "Principles are eternal, but events are sporadic and beyond the ken of man."

DR. HARPER BUTT OF FRANK CRANE.

Methodist Clergyman's Speech at Marquette Club Causes Sensation.

HE SCORES UNIVERSITY.

Sarcastic References to Teachings and President in Washington Day Address.

BANQUET HALL CROWDED.

The Rev. Frank Crane, pastor of the Hyde Park Methodist Church, made some sarcastic references to William R. Harper, President of the University of Chicago and a leading member of the Baptist church, at the Washington anniversary dinner given by the Marquette club last evening. His toast was "George Washington," and he pictured the Father of his Country as a representative of the older idea which held the ethical to be above the material, while the modern was described as a simple proposition of how much personal advantage any one can get for himself. He said:

"We elect our college Presidents on that theory."

It was Ladies' night at the club and the banquet hall was crowded. There were as many women present as men, and George L. Douglass had just concluded a response to the toast of "The Ladies" when the Rev. Mr. Crane was introduced. He aroused the attention of his audience at once with a speech bitterly satirical in its form, but yet good-natured in manner, in which he began with the premise, that, according to present understanding, no such person as George Washington had ever lived.

University Criticism of Bible.

"I have been living," said he, "under the shadow of the criticism of the Bible, made by the University of Chicago, and we have so fixed up matters that you need not even believe in the devil, and there is nothing left for us to swear by. It has been demonstrated on the same line of argument there never was a Napoleon, and it easily can be proven no such person as George Washington ever existed.

"No one living ever saw him. He never was a member of the Republican party. In fact, he never heard of that party, and yet many of the people before me cannot conceive of any man of any thought or prominence who is not a member of the Republican party. Also, he never head of bimetallism, or the idea of Congressman Lentz that an American soldier should desert in order to prove his patriotism. According to tradition he even went so far as to warn Americans against the prevalence of party spirit.

"According to the stories told of him we must even doubt the mental ability of the man. The test of a man's intellect today is how much he is able to get away from other people.

Choosing College Presidents.

"We even select our college Presidents on this theory. How much does he know about Greek or Hebrew? is not the question. It is how much can he get? We even sometimes select our preachers on this principle. The point is, Can he keep the rich man in his pew, even if he does have to crawl to do it?

"It is time to take George Washington from his pedestal and make room for Senator Clark and Senator Quay, the patriots, and our great punchers like Fitzsimmons."

The address was received at first with unmixed applause. As Mr. Crane continued some of his auditors grew cold while others grew in enthusiasm. When he had finished these latter kept up their cheering and handclapping for some time, while the others looked uncomfortable. It was a sensational speech, and the deliverer left the hall as soon as he had done.

Jane Addams Speaks.

Miss Jane Addams of Hull House followed with a response to the toast of "Mary and Martha Washington," in which she said that while many people today regarded these two women as representing nothing but aristocratic ideas, yet it was as well to remember that the traditions they represented were good ones, standing more for good morals and kindnesses than the material ideas of the day, and added a commendation of the address of the Rev. Frank Crane as expressing in a better way than she could the same thought.

T. A. McNeal on the Hatchet.

Thomas A. McNeal of Topeka, Kas., was introduced as from "Medicine Lodge" to respond to the toast of "The Hatchet and the Cherry Tree," and delivered an address which made him popular with his audience before he had got through his opening sentence. He took exception to the traditional story of George Washington and the cherry tree because it was based on the assumption Washington could not lie. If this were true he was not entitled to any credit for telling the truth, which the speaker contended he was in the cherry tree incident.

"Some later writers," said the speaker, "have seen this point, and in order to preserve George's reputation have rejected the story entirely. Properly considered, however, it shows George Washington was just the kind of a boy calculated to grow into the kind of a man he did. In the case of the cherry tree the proof was plain that George was the person who cut it down. The ordinary boy never tries to lie out of a case when he knows a lie will do no good. He bellows for mercy and says he will never do it again.

"Here is where George Washington's genius showed itself. He rushed to his father's arms and with a show of candor stood a chance of getting out of the trouble. At least there was nothing to lose, and the nearer he got to his father the less sweep there was for the switch the old man had in his hands. These strategic and bold qualities were those which made him the successful leader of an outnumbered army."

Then, speaking seriously, Mr. McNeal said: "George Washington probably could lie, but it was not natural. He was a brave boy and a brave man, and the brave boy and the brave man tell the truth."

The list of toasts ended with a response to "A New World Power," by Patrick H. O'Donnell.

DANCE IN A NEW FACTORY.

Three Thousand People Attend Benefit Ball and Dedication of Building at Belvidere.

Belvidere, Ill., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—The largest social event in the history of Belvidere took place here tonight. The occasion was a benefit for the National Sewing Machine band and the dedication of one of the largest factory buildings in the State, which has just been erected. Nearly 3,000 people attended. People from Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Dekalb, and Chicago participated in the affair. Over one hundred came from Chicago.

The ball was preceded by a concert. The ball took place on the fifth floor of the new building. The decorations were elaborate. In the center of the long hall a court of honor was arranged. Five miles of bunting and three carloads of evergreen were used in beautifying the interior, and thirty arc lights made the sight one of brilliancy.

In the grand march the dancers were compelled to march eight deep. Committees of citizens, including the Mayor, city officials, and leading business-men, worked to make the event a success, and it is believed the net proceeds for the band will amount to $2,000.

Send Gavel to Roosevelt.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 22.—A handsome gavel has been forwarded to Vice President-elect Roosevelt, made of osage orange grown on a farm five miles west of Beatrice, Neb., which was the first entry under the homestead act. It is the gift of Dr. Ferd Brother of Beatrice, present owner of the land.

MEN OF SECOND HONORED.

GOV. YATES ATTENDS A REGIMENTAL RECEPTION.

State Executive Addresses the Command in Response to a Speech by Colonel Stuart, Referring to the Loyalty, Bravery and Achievements of the Volunteers in the War with Spain—Award of Medals for Long and Honorable Service.

The officers and men of the Second Infantry, Illinois National Guard, were filled with pride and satisfaction last night, for, as Colonel James E. Stuart expressed it in his address, "it was the first time in the history of this State that the Governor attended a regimental affair of this kind in person." For patriotic and other reasons Washington's birthday had been chosen for the reception and medal distribution.

The regiment was called at 8:30, and at 9 o'clock everything was ready for Governor Yates and his staff. The party arrived at the armory at 9:15, and was at once conducted to the seats upon the platform reserved for its members and invited guests.

The regiment saluted the Governor, and after the brief regimental dress parade Colonel Stuart addressed the officers and men of the regiment. He thanked Governor Yates for having honored the regiment by his presence, and referred in flattering terms to the record of the famous war Governor of Illinois and of his illustrious son, the present Executive of the State. He spoke briefly of the brilliant record of the Second Regiment, and said that the officers and men are and always would be ready to loyally respond to the call of duty.

Governor Yates Responds.

Governor Yates in his address to the officers and men referred to the loyalty, bravery, and brilliant achievements of the volunteer and regular soldiers during the war with Spain and to the glorious record of the American soldiers from the time of George Washington through the war of independence and all the following wars, including the civil and the Mexican wars. "A State that Washington never dreamed of," said the Governor, "has given to this country some of the bravest soldiers of all times. The nation is proud of the soldiers of Illinois."

He concluded his address by complimenting the Second Regiment for its readiness in all cases of emergency.

Three times three cheers and a tiger expressed the thanks of the regiment to the Governor for his address.

Presentation of Decorations.

Then followed the presentation by the Governor of decorations for long and honorable service and for proficiency in rifle practice. General Fitz-Simons presented the loving cup donated by Captain Stephen Thompson for the highest average in rifle practice during the last season to Company A. This is the second time that the company has carried of the prize, and it will have to contest but once more for it.

R. H. Hendershott and his son gave an exhibition in drum and fife playing, and O. B. Knight sang "Illinois."

A reception to the Governor followed, but at 11 o'clock Governor Yates had to leave to take the Alton train for Springfield. Upon this occasion the members of the Governor's staff for the first time wore their new full dress uniforms, black coat and trousers, braided gold cord ornaments on the right side of the breast, heavy gold epaulets, with the State arms in silver in the field, gold belt and scabbard with gold buckle bearing the State arms, dress swords, and plumed chapeaus with gold ornaments.

Recipients of the Medals.

Long and honorable service medals were awarded to the following:

FIFTEEN YEARS—Colonel James E. Stuart, First Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant William E. Hoinville.

TWELVE YEARS—Major John J. Garrity, Captain and Adjutant Arthur D. Rehm, Captain Frank E. Waska, Captain Bernard J. Burnes, Captain Benjamin E. Mendelsohn, Sergeant Major Peter Osmar, Sergeant Albert J. Harkins, Corporal Thomas J. Downey, Musician John H. Cheevers.

EIGHT YEARS—Major James H. Stansfield, Captain and I. R. P. Gustave A. Larson, Captain John Bauder, Captain Thomas J. McConlogue, Captain Henry Nussbaumer, Captain Frank W. Mechener, Captain Frank T. Caspers, First Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant Walter J. Durand, First Lieutenant Theodore David, First Lieutenant John E. Vannatta, First Lieutenant Anton F. Lorenzen, Second Lieutenant Joseph C. Leekley, Second Lieutenant Henry Kern, Second Lieutenant John McIntosh, Second Lieutenant Adolph Erickson, Commissary Sergeant Joseph R. Kreuser, Color Sergeant John W. McFarland, Chief Musician Alfred F. Weldon, Principal Musician Charles Ferguson, Principal Musician George Lynne, Battalion Quartermaster Sergeant George H. Pratt, First Sergeant Charles F. Sanders, First Sergeant John E. Schmidt, First Sergeant Moses B. Rosenthal, Sergeant Charles E. Dombrasky, Sergeant William F. Hampton, Corporal Warren Hilt, Musician Thomas Cahill, Musician Robert O. Clarke, Musician William J. Connell, Musician Frederick Shields, Musician Reginald C. Scholl.

There also were awards to those who had served five years.

Awards of Prize Decorations.

Rifle decorations were awarded as follows:

Distinguished marksmen—Captain John Bauder, score 462; Sergeant Frank Hora, score 433.

Sharpshooters—Sergeant William J. Griffin, Sergeant Ernest Ermel, Corporal Henry W. Davis, Corporal Louis B. MacKenzie, Private Charles N. Brown, Private Fred H. Robson, Private Wilkie P. Wilkinson, Private Charles E. Starbird.

Experts—Commissary Sergeant Joseph R. Kreuser, Corporal Albert E. Armstrong, Corporal Charles Pauley, Corporal Wilbur A. Cole, Musician Louis A. Alvord, Private George A. Mai, Private Emil R. Hesse, Private Peter Hall, Private Daniel A. Dean, Private Albert E. Miller, Private H. E. Halbert, Private Charles M. Buck, Private Charles T. Wolff, Private Thomas E. Richards, Private Ludwig Tennison, Private John F. Wright, Private Otto Haas, Private Clyde F. Young, Private Ernest M. Arnold.

Marksmen—Corporal Edward J. Paulson, Corporal William Orthman, Corporal Robert Maneke, Private Louis Moffatt, Private Charles Bartels, Private Charles F. Meltzer, Private John Falck, Private William Miller, Private Carl B. A. Lange.

There were also awards to "riflemen" and those of the "first class."

CELEBRATION IN KENT THEATER

Civics Club of the University of Chicago Addressed by Harry Pratt Judson.

Washington's birthday exercises were held in Kent Theater at the University of Chicago by the Civics club, a new organization of the students. Professor Harry Pratt Judson, speaking on "Washington as an Administrator," said:

"The services of Washington as President were fully equal in importance to his services as General of the revolutionary army. To hold together the scattered forces of insurrection, to endure not merely the open warfare of the enemy in the field, but also the apathy at home, the treachery, the self-seeking, the scheming dishonesty, which was still more perilous, to triumph by his wisdom and constancy over all these, was an achievement in itself enough to make immortal the name of Washington the General."

South Side Club Celebrates.

The women of the South Side club celebrated the anniversary of Washington's birthday yesterday afternoon and evening with a "Martha Washington" entertainment. The celebration was given in the classroom of St. James' Parish House, Fiftieth street and Madison avenue. At 6:30 o'clock supper was served in a large hall on the second floor of the house. The tables, which were arranged to seat 120 persons, were decorated with flags and bunting.

Lecture in the Jail.

Washington's birthday was celebrated by 250 men prisoners of the County Jail last evening by listening to a lecture, illustrated with stereopticon views, by Dr. Joseph Rushton. The speaker made his subject appropriate to the occasion and told of the life of Washington, and drew lessons from the incidents of the career of the first President.

Inauguration Excursion Rates via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

On March 1, 2, and 3 the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will sell tickets to Washington, D. C., and Baltimore at $17.50 for the round trip, good to return March 8. Two through trains daily without change of cars, at 10:10 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. Depot, Fifth avenue and Harrison street. Ticket offices, 244 Clark street and Auditorium Hotel.

CHEER END OF PINGREE REIGN.

Speakers at Michigan Club Banquet Hit at Former Governor.

SMITH TALKS OF CUBA.

Postmaster General Makes Principal Washington's Birthday Address.

NAME OF ALGER APPLAUDED

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—With 600 guests seated at its banquet tables and the galleries filled with women, the Michigan club's celebration of Washington's birthday at Light Guard Armory tonight was one of the most brilliant and enthusiastic in its history.

Speakers celebrated the end of the reign of Pingree. This was early manifested in applause which greeted the remark of Garret S. Brown, President of the club: "We are to be congratulated because we are to listen to an address of welcome from a Republican Governor—one whose ideas are in accord with the party." Other speakers followed with flings at the ex-Governor. Governor Bliss in his address protested against the creation of new State Examining boards by the Legislature, indicating the economical and businesslike policy of his administration.

General R. A. Alger was greeted with cheers, nearly every speaker voicing sympathetic approval of his course as Secretary of War.

Postmaster General on Cuba.

Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith was the principal speaker of the evening. He responded to the toast, "Republican Faith and American Policy." He said in part:

"We are face to face with the problem of Cuba. It is not for me and this is not the hour to discuss the questions it involves. But there is one truth for which all times are fit and on which all Americans are unrestrained. The Monroe doctrine is the dominant law of the American continent. It has been during three-quarters of a century, and it will be during all the centuries to come. No declaration of Congress impairs its validity or its force, and all declarations of Congress are to interpreted in harmony with its principles.

"We do not seek in Cuba any recognition which is not in essence and in substance embraced in the Monroe doctrine or any authority which did not justify and demand our intervention in 1898; but we may well pause to consider whether it is wise to leave all possible developments of the future to be determined by the enforced application of our historic policy when the emergency comes or whether it is better to agree now upon safeguards which shall insure security and spare the necessity of resorting to reserved rights hereafter.

"Whatever is to be done should be done in the interest of the people of Cuba, and we, who through blood and sacrifice have given them independence and liberty, will be their truest friends and their surest reliance in the new career on which they enter.

Tells of Nation's Heritage.

"We have, as a people, a great and noble heritage to administer. Most of it has come from the true, brave, strong men who have gone before us. Some of it has come because with enlarged opportunities and obligations we have thus far been vouchsafed virtue and strength enough to meet them as sturdily as our fathers met theirs.

"The mighty events of this administration have unfolded a wider sphere and a broader mission for the great republic. They have placed us in Porto Rico, where law, order, and happiness are already prevailing under our sway. They have placed us in the Philippines, where our kindly and liberal leading towards intelligent self-government means as much for the native people as the presence of our flag means for advancing interests in the Eastern world. They have placed us in China, not to stay, but to use our influence as one of the now recognized world powers, to secure such a determination of existing issues as will preserve the integrity of the empire and assure, under treaty rights, free and equal commercial intercourse. They have placed us in Cuba, under the mandate of humanity and of American primacy, not to hold control, but to exercise a protecting care, which shall redeem and save that fair island from the evils and dangers that compelled our active interference.

"The American people do not desert duty. American resolution does not retreat. We shall encounter difficulties. We may make some mistakes. But through difficulties and over mistakes we shall go steadily forward, with American faith and courage, to the sure fulfillment of the American mission."

SCHOLARS AND IMPERIALISM.

Bishop Potter Discusses "The Wider Outlook" at the Philadelphia Washington Celebration.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—Bishop Potter of New York was the orator of the day at the University day celebration of the University of Pennsylvania, held in the Academy of Music this morning. His subject was "The Wider Outlook." Bishop Potter gave a review of the life of Washington, and then referring to the situation which confronts the American scholar today, said:

"If imperialism means only more avenues of trade, more consumers of our wares, more outlets for our congested products, more ships, and steel rails, and cheap cotton cloth, and a wider sphere for the bagman and the peddler, large or small, as the case may be, then it is only a vulgar, and sordid, and, possibly, degrading thing.

"It does mean, or ought to mean, something else. A great people ought to have no desire to rule over other peoples unless it can pass over to them the laws and the ideals which have made it, in every brightest aspect of it, all that it is.

"If our children are to have any republic that is worthy of the name to live in, such matters cannot afford to be. Whatever other classes we have and conserve in the land—artisan, agriculturist, trader, shipper, railway builder, or capitalist—there is no one among them all who can contribute one iota to national stability and national honor, unless, behind and above them, all alike, there is another class, the scholar class, who stand for ideas not only, but for ideals."

DAY IS OBSERVED ABROAD.

Washington's Birthday Celebrated at London, St. Petersburg, and Berlin.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—National flags were hoisted over the American Embassy and Consulate here this morning in honor of Washington's birthday, but the usual Ambassadorial reception and the American society banquet have been abandoned owing to the Queen's death.

Reception at St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 22.—In honor of Washington's birthday, Mr. Charlemagne Tower, the United States Ambassador, and Mrs. Tower gave a reception to the American colony in St. Petersburg.

Open House at Berlin.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—United States Ambassador White and Mrs. White kept open house for American visitors this afternoon in honor of Washington's birthday, and the American colony in Berlin celebrated this evening with a supper and dance at the Savoy Hotel.

SINGS PRAISE OF TUPELO.

CONGRESSMAN ALLEN'S HUMOR PLEADS FOR HIS OWN TOWN.

Member of Congress from Mississippi Makes an Amusing Speech in Defense of His Proposal for a $20,000 Fish Hatchery to Be Built by the Government at His Home — Goes Back to Ancient History and to Modern Annals for His Facts.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—The closing days of the session in the House will have no more amusing half hour's talk than that in which Congressman John Allen, the funny man from Mississippi, defended his proposal "for an appropriation of $20,000 for a fish hatchery and fish culture station at the Town of Tupelo, State of Mississippi."

"I do not deem it necessary, Mr. Chairman," said Representative Allen, "to take up twenty minutes' time of the committee of the whole to pass this amendment, but as this fish hatchery is to be established at Tupelo and I find among some people in the country, even some newspaper men, who are supposed to impart information to others, and some gentlemen who have been elected to Congress, and who tell me that they have not only been to school but gone through college—so much ignorance about Tupelo that I think I ought—in justice to them, not to Tupelo—to enlighten them some on this subject.

"If I were willing to avail myself of all the traditions and many well authenticated but not absolutely accurate historical suspicions, I might invest this subject with much more historical and romantic interest. But I propose to confine my remarks to well-authenticated facts, ignoring such traditions, believed by many of our people to be true, as that when Christopher Columbus had his interview with Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, that in his efforts to persuade them to back him in his expedition that led to the discovery of America he assured them that an all-wise Creator, creating a world like this, was bound to have made somewhere near its center such a place as Tupelo.

First Account of Tupelo.

"The first authentic account we have of the section of country that will one day be included in the corporate limits of Tupelo is that the great Indian chief, Chicksa, from whom that great and warlike tribe, the Chickasaw Indians, took its name, was west of the great Mississippi River, and that he, with his followers, followed a pole guided and supported by invisible hands across the Mississippi River to the vicinity of Tupelo. There, we are informed, the pole stopped, stood upright, planted in the ground, and there the Chickasaw Indians made their home. No people, Mr. Chairman, were ever directed by a wise Providence to a fairer land. 'Twas in the rolling woodland just north of one of the most beautiful prairies on which the eye of man or beast ever rested. The country abounded with all sorts of game, the streams were full of fishes, and on this continent there was no more enticing place for this poetic race of the forest. Here the Chickasaws grew to be, as they are to this time, one of the greatest and most powerful of the Indian tribes.

"In 1513 the knightly Ponce de Leon landed upon the coast of Florida, and perverted history has it that he started out to look for the fountain of youth and limitless gold fields, when in truth and in fact he really started to look for Tupelo. You are all familiar with the disaster that overtook his expedition. Later, in 1540, the great and adventurous discoverer, Hernando de Soto, landed his expedition on the coast of Florida, and finally succeeded in reaching and discovering, for the first time by a white man, Tupelo.

"Here he stopped in the midst of the Chickasaws until attacked by them and driven west to what is now the City of Memphis, where he discovered the great Mississippi River.

"The Chickasaws were then left in peaceable possession, so far as the white man was concerned, of this beautiful section for nearly 200 years, when, in 1736, Bienville, with his expedition, came up from Florida, and D'Artaguiette from the Illinois attempted to meet and take from the Chickasaws what is now Tupelo. D'Artaguiette got there before Bienville, and was defeated by the Chickasaws. He and almost all of his expedition perished at their hands. Bienville arrived later, was also defeated and driven back with great loss to his expedition; and now, in laying out and grading avenues and boulevards for Tupelo, the bones, spurs, weapons, epaulets, etc., of the slain of these ill-fated expeditions are plowed up.

Ignorance of History.

"This is something of the early history of the place about which we find so much ignorance. My colleague, General Catchings, told me not many days ago that some newspaper man had asked him if there really was such a place as Tupelo.

"I do not assert that all of these historical events to which I have referred took place immediately in the town of Tupelo, but they were in that vicinity and were on territory that we expect to have incorporated into the city some day. To come down to a later period, those of you who know anything of the history of your country will remember the contentions and contest that lasted for many years between the French, English, and Spanish governments for the ownership of the Mississippi territory. I am informed by those familiar with the real designs of those great nations at that time that the real motive of all of them was the ownership of Tupelo.

"Finally, the United States, appreciating the importance of the position, took advantage of their dissensions and acquired Tupelo.

"About the year 1848 it became a matter of great concern to the great Northwest to secure a market for their products, so they gave aid and encouragement to the building of the northern end of what is now the Mobile and Ohio railroad. The City of Mobile, on the gulf, recognizing also the great advantages of direct connection with Tupelo, helped along this enterprise, and the road was built from Mobile to Tupelo.

"Everything went on well until about 1861, when the South concluded to secede from the union. I am reliably informed that when Horace Greeley and others sought Mr. Lincoln and asked him to 'let the wayward sisters depart in peace,' he shook his head and said: 'No; this secession takes from the United States Tupelo, and we will not submit to it.' And it was to rescue to the union this town that brought on the war.

"The armies of the union were first directed against the capital of the confederacy at Richmond, Va., but some obstructions were thrown in the way of that army at Bull Run, and they were persuaded to return to Washington. Another great army was then marshaled under the command of General Grant, who landed at Pittsburg Landing, on the Tennessee River, and began his operations against Tupelo.

"General Albert Sidney Johnston and myself met General Grant's army at Shiloh, and for most of the first day we had a real good time with them, and but for General Johnston being killed and me being scattered on the evening of that day there is no knowing what might have happened or how the history of this country might have been changed.

Tupelo and the Confederacy.

"Suffice it to say, I retired on Corinth, and when we were there, sorely pressed, President Davis ordered General Beauregard to fall back to Tupelo, and there made a great and desperate stand for the life of the confederacy. And it seems that Generals Grant and Halleck were so much impressed with the dogged determination of the confederate army to defend Tupelo to the death of the last man that they turned away in other directions. Later General Sturgis started from Memphis with a well equipped army, with a view of capturing Tupelo and breaking the backbone of the confederacy. But on the road down there, when he had gotten within a few miles of Tupelo, General Forrest, that great cavalry commander, appreciating what the loss of Tupelo would mean to the confederacy, met Sturgis at Brice's Crossroads, took from him all his artillery and wagons, sent him back to Memphis without an organized company and with the remnant of his army in about one-fourth of the time that had been consumed by forced marches in going down.

"But Mr. Lincoln seemed never to have lost sight of the importance of Tupelo to the union, and he marshaled another army under that able commander, General A. J. Smith, and started them to capture Tupelo. General Stephen D. Lee and General Forrest, with their commands, were sent to intercept him, but in maneuvering for positions General Smith got between Forrest and Lee and Tupelo and succeeded in capturing the town; and in the effort to dislodge him from there the desperate and bloody battle of Harrisburg, which is in the suburbs of Tupelo, was fought, in which nobody had any decided advantage, but General Smith evacuated the town and went back to Memphis. But the fact that Tupelo had fallen seems to have broken the spirit of the confederacy, and we never did much good after that.

"You will find, Mr. Chairman, in the Congressional Library, a book the title of which is 'Tupelo.' It was written by a Northern Presbyterian preacher and school teacher who happened to be down in that section when the war began. I remember him well. This book treats of his trials and tribulations about Tupelo, where he was arrested, imprisoned, and would have been shot but for his timely escape from prison; and, as I remember, the substance, as he puts it, of his offense was a suspicion that he entertained secret doubts as to the divine origin and right of African slavery.

Advent of the Railroad.

"After the close of the war, when we had returned to our peaceful avocations, one of our brightest and most far-sighted young men, having in mind the great future as well as the great past of this town, settled in Tupelo, and afterwards became a member of this body and is now about terminating a great career of sixteen years here. What this nation and this House owes to Tupelo for this contribution I leave for others to say. My modesty forbids my speaking of it. Some fifteen years ago Kansas City and Memphis, appreciating the fact that if they ever hoped to do any good as cities they must have direct connection with Tupelo, built a railroad from Kansas City, through Memphis, to Tupelo. Birmingham, realizing that with all of its marvelous resources they could never be developed and properly distributed without direct railroad connection with Tupelo, saw to it that the road was built from Birmingham to Tupelo.

"Mr. Chairman, during the discussion on the river and harbor bill in this House recently, I heard so many statistics as to the tonnage of the various cities that were seeking appropriations in that bill that it stimulated me to inquire into the tonnage at Tupelo, and I find that during last year there were about 4,000,000 tons of freight passed through Tupelo. It was only the other day you saw in the great headlines in all of our newspapers that the Southern railroad had purchased the Mobile and Ohio railroad, running from St. Louis to Mobile, through Tupelo.

"The President of the Southern road was in Washington a few days later, and I met him for the first time, and in a conversation I had with him I gathered the reason for this purchase. It was that the Southern system had already about 7,000 miles of railroad, which had cost them hundreds of millions of dollars; they found this great system, after all this expenditure, practically useless to them, because they had no direct connection or terminal facilities at Tupelo. They therefore spent many millions more for 900 miles of railroad that would take them into Tupelo and give them good terminal facilities there.

"Many of you gentlemen have never been to Tupelo. I hope none of you entertains any idea of dying without going there. I should hate to have it said of any member of this Congress—for all of whom I have such a kindly feeling that he did not aspire to visit Tupelo before he died. I extend you all an invitation to come, and promise you a royal welcome. Come and go with me on College Hill some evening and see one of our Tupelo sunsets.

Silvery Tupelo Moons.

"Come and see one of our Southern silvery Tupelo moons! I think it is the only place in the South where we have the same beautiful moons we had before the war. I have often been asked about the size of Tupelo. I confess I have not been able to get the exact figures from the last census. The tabulating machines do not seem to have been able to work it out yet, but I can say, Mr. Chairman, that by sufficiently extending the corporate limits of our town we can accommodate a population larger than the City of London. The truth is that our lands about Tupelo have been so valuable for agricultural purposes that we have not yielded them up for building a city as rapidly as we should have done.

"I can say, Mr. Chairman, that while there are larger places than Tupelo, I do not think there is any other place just exactly like it. Tupelo is near, if not exactly in, the center of the world. The horizon seems about the same distance in every direction. The sun, when doing business on regular schedule, comes right over the town, and sometimes gives us a hot time in the old town. It is a great place for the investment of capital, where it will be welcomed and protected. Come early, gentlemen, and avoid the rush!

Ideal Place for Fish.

"This, Mr. Chairman, is a proposition to establish there a fish hatchery. We have the ideal place for a fish hatchery. Why, sir, fish will travel over land for miles to get into the water we have at Tupelo. Thousands and millions of unborn fish are clamoring to this Congress today for an opportunity, to be hatched at the Tupelo hatchery.

"Now, Mr. Chairman, I only wish to say in conclusion that if there is a member here who wishes to have his name connected by future generations with that of Judas Iscariot and Benedict Arnold; if he wishes to have himself and his posterity pointed at with scorn; if he desires to be despised by men and shunned by women, let him vote against this amendment, and he will secure all this infamous notoriety."

BUTTERMAKERS AWARD PRIZES.

National Convention at St. Paul Adjourns—Kansas Wins on Highest State Average.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 22.—The National Buttermakers' convention came to an end late this afternoon, the closing hours being devoted to discussion of topics of interest to the delegates. The choice of a place for the next convention was left with the Executive committee. Over 4,000 delegates have attended the present convention, which is said to have been the most successful in the history of the association.

Minnesota secured the highest award, and three out of four medals. Kansas won the silk banner for the highest State average, 89.44 per cent. Minnesota followed with 89.39 per cent. Kansas had twenty-nine entries, while Minnesota had 262. For "separator" butter the gold medal went to E. O. Quensold of Owatonna, Minn., whose score was 97; the silver medal to C. H. Jenssen of Bernadotte, Minn., who scored 96½. For "gathered cream" butter the gold medal went to W. C. Noble of South Waterford, Me., score 91; the silver medal to M. Magnussen of Bee, Minn., score 90¾.

The silver cups went to Marvin Powers of Corley, Ia., score 94.50; R. Sorenson of Utica, Wis., score 93.50; F. E. Barrett of Union, Ill., 93; O. L. Distad of De Smet, S. D., 93; William V. Beach of Charlotte, Vt., 93.50.

State averages were announced for eight States only. Kansas led with 89.44 per cent; Minnesota second, 89.39 per cent; Illinois third, 88.94; Iowa fourth, 88.34; Wisconsin fifth, 88.13; Michigan sixth, 86.96; South Dakota Seventh, 86.90; and Vermont eighth, 86.35.

Today the prize-competing butter was sold at auction, the proceeds going into the association treasury.

FERTILIZER OUTPUT CORNERED.

Trust Purchases Rival Company, Securing Title to Valuable Tract of Phosphate Lands.

Charleston, S. C., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—The Virginia-Carolina Chemical company, the $12,000,000 trust which controls practically all of the fertilizer output in the South, entirely wiped out all danger of opposition today by purchasing the plant of the Charleston Mining company for $1,500,000. The purchase includes 27,000 acres of phosphate land. Farmers fear the price of fertilizer, an absolute necessity for the cotton industry, will be advanced. Philip Godley is President of the Charleston Mining company, and nearly all of the stock is owned by Philadelphia capitalists.

$30 to California, Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, and Puget Sound.

Chicago and Northwestern Ry., on each Tuesday, Feb. 19 to April 30. Shortest time en route. Finest scenery. Daily tourist car excursions. Personally conducted semi-weekly. For tickets, illustrated pamphlets, and full information apply at ticket offices, 212 Clark street and Wells Street Station.

WRITES OF PORTO RICO.

EDWARD S. WILSON SAYS ISLAND GROWS BETTER.

United States Marshal, in Letter to Charles Foster, Denies Stories of Evils Resulting from American Occupation—Praises Officials and Declares People's Condition Is Improved in All Directions—Predicts Success of Republican Institutions.

Fostoria, O., Feb. 23.—[Special Correspondence.]—Ex-Governor Charles Foster has just received a communication which puts to rout certain stories and disparaging remarks concerning the American occupation of Porto Rico and the officials engaged in inaugurating and establishing civil government in the island.

The letter is from Edward S. Wilson, United States Marshal, District of Porto Rico, and who was formerly editor and publisher of the Ironton Register. The letter follows:

"My Dear Governor: Your letter of the 30th ult., received yesterday, referred to a lecturer who made disparaging remarks concerning the American occupation of Porto Rico and the officials engaged in inaugurating and establishing civil government in the island.

"I am somewhat surprised at both these reflections. I am quite sure they are unjust. As to the officials sent here by the government at Washington to carry out its purpose with reference to the island, I can say, from close observation and association, that I never knew a more devoted and unselfish body of men. They are working solely for the interest of the island. Some have left positions in the States that paid them more than their offices do here. Some remain here solely because the President has asked them to do so. They are diligent, intelligent, and honest in every effort. They are men of the highest character, and regard every act, personal as well as official, as intimately related to the welfare of the island. They are held in high esteem by the people. They are here, of course, temporarily, to introduce American methods of government in Porto Rico, and prepare the island for an automony that will come when the island is ready for it.

"I do not believe there could be found, in all the States, a body of men better fitted in moral character and business experience than the Governor and the Executive Council. And so with their subordinates, many of whom are Americans, who occupy here, as they did in the States, a high place in popular esteem.

People Are Better Off.

"As to the accusation that Porto Rico is worse off now than before American occupation, I think those who make the accusation are far wrong. This morning I met a prominent and intelligent Porto Rican, a man born, raised, and in business here, and I bluntly asked him: 'Do you think Porto Rico was better off under Spanish control than it is now?' and he promptly answer: 'No, sir; there is no comparison. Porto Rico is infinitely better off now.' I think that is the general opinion among Porto Ricans.

"While there is some leaning toward Spain, it is rather sentimental and is observed for the most part among those who have preserved their allegiance to the Spanish crown. But that is not decisive or active. I hear no regret that the Stars and Stripes wave over Porto Rico, and there would be many such expressions if the change made matters worse, for now every man here can speak his mind.

"There is more liberty, more security, more enterprise, more business, more schools, more hope among the people of Porto Rico than ever before. These are the logical results of our free institutions, and the statement of a man is to be discounted who challenges the efficacy of the principles of our republic, promoting and securing the welfare of a people who have come under their sway. And yet there have been obstacles to a full fruition of American purpose. But these are accidental and temporary. The ravages of the hurricane of August, 1899, have quite disappeared from field, city, and river course. Nature has covered all with a merciful hand. But some trouble lingers, and it is the cause of most of the distress on the island.

Mortgages Burden the Land.

"The great plantations here are mortgaged to the men who operate them. Those men borrowed money on anticipation of crops of sugar and coffee. The hurricane destroyed the crops. On this account the payment of mortgages was suspended by Washington authority till Jan. 19, 1901. It was left with the insular Legislature whether to extend further or not. The doubt locked up the money. This stifled business and stopped work on the farms. It was severe on the laboring people. It crowded the cities with unemployed. Consequently there was much want. All this, and, I believe, worse, would have happened had there been no American occupation. The time limit for foreclosure was not extended. The bill to this effect originated in the House of Delegates, which is solidly Porto Rican. Even now there are signs of better industrial and commercial conditions, and want has notably decreased everywhere.

Natives Adopt Republican Customs.

"Of course, the problem is open as to whether a tropical people will adapt itself to republican institutions, but as time passes the solution seems to incline toward the affirmative. The Porto Rican temperament is not indifferent nor stolid. It was always restless under Spanish absolutism. It promises to be reliant and contented under American independence. It is taking to politics, education, business, and public affairs with a degree of interest and intelligence that becomes the citizenship of a great republic. A better habit of life and thought will follow, and Porto Rico will not be unworthy of the proud relation she holds to the United States.

"E. S. WILSON."

COMMERCIAL CLUBS PLAN TRIP.

Arrangements Completed for Journey to Pacific Coast of Business Organizations from Chicago and Other Cities.

Thirty-five members of the Commercial club, together with guests from the commercial clubs of New York, Boston, and St. Louis, have completed arrangements for a trip to the Pacific coast as the guests of President E. P. Ripley of the Santa Fé railroad and President Jeffery of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad. The itinerary of the trip covers a period of twenty-three days and a distance of 12,000 miles. The party will leave Chicago at 8 p. m. on March 4 over the Santa Fé road, after spending eleven days in Arizona, New Mexico, and southern California will arrive in San Francisco on March 15, spending four days in that city. The return journey will be made by way of Portland, Ore.; Tacoma, and Seattle, Salt Lake City and Denver.

Federal Courts Hold Sessions.

For the first time in many years the federal courts did not adjourn in honor of Washington's birthday. There was no announcement of a call of cases for the day, but Judges Kohlsaat and Seaman were on the bench during the morning and listened to arguments in submitted cases.

HOLIDAY MARKETS.

EGGS IN BETTER DEMAND AND FIRM.

Prices Go Up a Little on Continued Cold Weather.

Eggs were marked up ½c yesterday and were quoted firmer than for several days past. General trade was quiet, the holiday affecting business somewhat. An improved demand is springing up for apples, and a scarcity of the choicer grades is making slightly higher prices quotable. Not much produce is moving beyond the regular staples.

Quotations on round lots to dealers were as follows:

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Eggs, loss off, cases returned	16½c	Cheese, fancy brick	10¾@10¾c
Eggs, at mark, cases included	17c	Butter, creamery, extra	22c
City recandled, cases included	17c	Firsts	20@21c
Checks, new cases included	11@12c	Seconds	15@16c
Cheese, cheds.	10¼@10½c	Dairies, etc.	14@18c
		Ladles	12@13c

POULTRY.

Live turkeys, lb.	5@7c	Broilers	10@11c
Chickens	5@8c	Capons	8@11c
Geese, doz.	$5.00@8.00	Dressed ducks	7@10c
Dressed turkeys	7@9½c	Dressed geese	5@7c
Spring chickens	7@9c		

VEAL.

50@60 lbs.	5½@6c	100@110 lbs.	9@9¼c
60@70 lbs.	6½@7¼c	75@150 lbs.	6@7c
85@100 lbs.	7½@8¼c	150@200 lbs.	5½@6½c

FISH.

Black bass, lb.	10@11c	Pickerel	4@5c
Carp	2@2½c	Perch	3@4c
Pike, lb.	6@7c	Eels	6@8c

GAME.

Ducks, mallard, per doz	$4.00@4.50	Plover, golden, per doz	$1.50@1.75
Teal	$1.75@2.50	Grass	$1.25
Canvasbacks	$6.00@10.00	Yellow legs	$1.00@1.50
Jacksnipe, per doz	$1.50@1.75	Sandsnipes, doz.	20@25c

FRUITS.

Apples, good to choice	$3.00@3.50	Cal. navels	$2.00@3.00
Apples, fancy	$3.75@4.50	Seedlings	$1.50@2.00
Lemons, Cal.	$2.75@3.00	Grapes, catawbas, 15-basket cases	2.00
Bananas, bch.	$1.00@1.30	Do Malaga, kegs	$5.00@6.50
Pears, brl.	$1.50@3.00	Cranberries, Jerseys, brls	$7.00@7.25
Pineapples, Fla., each	30@40c	Do Bell & Bugle	$8.50@9.00
Do Cuba, doz.	$2.50@3.00		
Oranges, Fla.	$4.50@5.00		
Russets	$4.00@4.50		

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus, Ill., hot-house, doz.	$1.00@1.25	Brussels, sprouts, qt	12½@15c
Beans, navy, hand-picked	$2.00@2.02	String beans, green, bu	$3.50@4.00
Medium	$1.96@1.97	Do wax	$4.00@5.00
Beets, new, doz.	25c	Spinach, La., brls	$3.50@4.00
Celery, Mich., 6-doz cases	$1.50	Potatoes, Burbanks	38@42c
Cucumbers, doz	$1.25@1.50	Peerless	36@39c
Cabbage, N. Y., brls	$1.40@1.60	Rurals	35@43c
New cabbage, Cal., crate	$2.50@3.50	Hebrons	35@38c
Do La	$2.00	Mixed	33@38c
Cauliflower, Cal., crates	$1.00@1.75	Kings	35@38c
Turnips, new brls	$1.50@1.75	Sweet potatoes, Jerseys, 1 bu.	80@85c
Lettuce, heads, La., brls	$4.00@6.00	Illinois, brls.	$2.00@2.25
Onions, Spanish, box	$1.90@2.00	New potatoes, Bermudas, brls	$5.00@5.50
Bermudas, box	$2.35@2.50	Tomatoes, Fla., 6-baskets	$1.50@3.50
Parsnips, brls.	65@75c	Mexican, 4-basket crates	75c@$1.10
		Squash, Hubbard, doz	60@75c

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Chicago Stock-Yards receipts and shipments of live stock follow:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Feb. 18	21,631	109	49,858	21,204
Tuesday, Feb. 19	4,140	667	32,789	7,721
Wednesday, Feb. 20	12,046	255	31,229	9,624
Thursday, Feb. 21	9,143	174	31,087	14,023
Friday, Feb. 22	2,500	150	28,000	6,000
Totals	49,460	1,355	171,954	58,572
One week ago	57,487	1,745	195,069	71,394
One year ago	51,901	1,425	165,969	52,638
Shipments—				
Monday, Feb. 18	4,625	.....	6,307	4,173
Tuesday, Feb. 19	1,866	103	4,571	2,485
Wednesday, Feb. 20	4,007	.....	3,330	713
Thursday, Feb. 21	4,876	2	3,077	5,479
Friday, Feb. 22	3,000	20	4,500	1,500
Totals	18,374	125	21,785	14,350
One week ago	18,985	338	29,391	14,685
One year ago	19,233	54	32,514	3,067

Combined receipts at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thus far this week	105,000	328,000	108,000
Same period last week	120,000	355,000	102,000
Same period 1900	90,000	298,000	96,000
Same period 1899	88,000	243,000	120,000

Today's receipts are estimated at 200 cattle, 25,000 hogs, and 2,000 sheep.

From Nov. 1, 1900, to Feb. 20, 1901, the number of hogs packed in the West was 8,605,000, or 465,000 more than a year ago. Chicago alone increased 95,000, with 2,795,000 to her credit. Kansas City packed 1,060,000, Omaha, 710,000, and St. Louis, 635,000. Chicago alone packed nearly 400,000 more than the three outside points.

Eleven markets received 82,000 hogs, against 118,000 a week ago, and 82,000 a year ago. Total the first five days of this week, 452,000, against 512,000 a week ago, and 419,000 a year ago.

Choice young feeding cattle are selling high, while the commoner grades keep low. Brush, Son & Hough bought 31 head of 520-lb shorthorn and polled Angus steers from an Illinois feeder at $4.80. Common bred animals of the same weight sold over $2.00 lower.

Packers purchased 25,300 hogs and shippers 4,500, leaving 1,500 in the pens. Armour bought 10,000; Anglo-American, 3,500; Boyd & Lunham, 1,000; Continental, 600; Lipton, 800; Hammond, 800; Morris, 1,400; Swift, 6,000, and butchers, 1,200. Droves averaging 235@260 lbs cost $5.41@5.44, and 158@167 lbs $5.40.

Cattle—The trade was slow and native beef cattle ruled weak to 10c lower, the better grades showing the most decline. Some pretty good cattle were carried over, which have been held here since last Monday. The general demand was indifferent from all classes of buyers. Inferior to choice natives quotable at $3.50@5.75, with today's sales largely at $4.25@4.75. Native cows were steady, selling at $1.40@4.20. Heifers sold steady at $2.50@4.50; bulls, 10@15c lower at $2.50@4.25. Veal calves ruled firm at $5.00@6.50. Stockers and feeders ruled steady at $2.60@4.80.

Hogs—The market was active at Thursday's closing prices. The feeling was weak at the start, but the finish was strong, with only 1,500 left in the pens. Packers bought freely while the supply lasted. Receipts were comparatively small, but the quality was good. Two loads averaging 331@394 lbs sold at $5.50, with a dozen loads, averaging 210@380 lbs, at $5.47½. Few sold below $5.35. Quotations follow:

Bulk of sales	$5.40@5.45
Selected butchers', 220@270 lbs.	5.40@5.47½
Selected bacon, 150@195 lbs.	5.35@5.45
Mixed grades, 180@240 lbs.	5.30@5.47½
Heavy shipping, 260@350 lbs.	5.40@5.50
Heavy packing, 280@400 lbs.	5.35@5.45
Rough heavy packing	5.25@5.32½
Poor to choice pigs	4.90@5.30

Sheep—Trade was fairly active at steady prices. Lambs sold at $3.75@5.25, bulk at $5.10 for 72@87-lb Colorados and Westerns. Yearlings sold at $4.50@5.00, including 73-lb Mexicans at $5.00. Native sheep sold at $2.75@4.50, bulk $4.00@4.25. A large bunch of 98-lb ewes sold at $3.95.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—Beeves—Receipts, 2,647; market slow and 10c lower for steers and mediums, bulls and fat cows steady. Steers, $4.30@5.35; one car extra, $5.60; oxen and stags, $4.00@4.25; cows, $1.75@3.85; fat heifers, $4.50. Cables unchanged. Exports, none. Calves—Receipts, 260; trade slow; prices lower. Veals, $4.25@8.00; tops, $8.25; barnyard calves, $3.50; little calves, $4.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4,122; sheep steady; lambs more active; sheep, $3.25@4.65; export sheep, $4.80; culls, $2.50; lambs, $5.00@5.80; yearlings, $5.00. Hogs—Receipts, 4,237; nominally steady.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,400; market about steady; native beef steers, $4.00@5.30; Western steers, $3.70@4.50; Texas steers, $3.00@3.80; cows and heifers, $3.00@3.90; canners, $2.00@2.85; stockers and feeders, $3.25@4.60; calves, $4.00@7.25; bulls, stags, etc., $2.50@4.25. Hogs—Receipts, 8,500; market shade lower; heavy, $5.30@5.35; mixed, $5.27½@5.30; light, $5.25@5.30; pigs, $4.50@5.10; bulk of sales, $5.25½@5.30. Sheep—Receipts, 3,300; market steady; yearlings, $4.35@4.65; wethers, $4.00@4.50; ewes, $3.40@3.75; common and stock sheep, $3.65@3.85; lambs, $4.50@5.00.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,400 natives, 450 Texans, 70 calves; market active and steady with Thursday's close; native beef steers, $4.40@5.50; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.75; Western fed steers, $4.25@4.35; Texans and Indians, $3.70@4.50; cows, $2.85@4.25; heifers, $3.25@4.50; canners, $2.25@2.75; bulls, $2.75@4.25; calves, $4.50@6.00. Hogs—Receipts, 15,300; market opened weak; closed stronger; top, $5.45; bulk of sales, $5.30@5.40. Sheep—Receipts, 800; market steady; Western lambs, $4.75@5.10; Western wethers, $4.15@4.40; Western yearlings, $4.85@4.75; ewes, $3.50@3.90; culls, $2.50@3.25.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,200, including 700 Texans; market steady; native shipping and export steers, $4.50@5.65; dressed beef and butchers' steers, $4.00@4.25; steers under 1,000 lbs, $3.60@4.75; stockers and feeders, $2.45@4.55; cows and heifers, $2.00@4.65; canners, $1.25@2.75; bulls, $2.90@4.00; Texas and Indian steers, $3.40@4.60; cows and heifers, $2.40@3.45. Hogs—Receipts, 7,500; market a shade lower; pigs and lights, $5.30@5.37½; packers, $5.25@5.40; butchers', $5.40@5.50. Sheep—Receipts, 1,100; market steady; native muttons, $4.00@4.40; lambs, $5.00@5.15; culls and bucks, $3.00@4.15.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—Cattle—Receipts, 1,157; market weak to 10c lower; natives, $3.85@5.60; Westerns, $3.75@5.15; cows and heifers, $2.00@2.45; veals, $4.75@7.00; bulls and stags, $2.40@4.50; stockers and feeders, $2.75@4.75. Hogs—Receipts, 6,433; market steady; light and light mixed, $5.25@5.40; medium and heavy, $5.32½@5.45; pigs, $4.00@5.00; bulk, $5.30@5.40. Sheep—Receipts, none.

DUN'S REVIEW OF TRADE.

WEEKLY REPORT SHOWS BUSINESS IMPROVING IN EAST.

North Atlantic Section Catching Up with Rest of the Country—Tone Better and Few Complaints Are Heard—Wool Active, but Conditions and Prices Are Far from Satisfactory—Iron and Steel Mills Busy.

New York, Feb. 22.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade tomorrow will say:

Business in the East, and particularly along the North Atlantic coast, has been catching up with the rest of the country a little this week, so that in the few lines where complaint has been heard locally of late the tone is better. This comes from the working off of retail stocks which owners feared would have to be carried over until next season.

In builders' hardware the buying has been notably better and the distribution in the grocery jobbing trade has been given a considerable stimulus. Even the laggard dry goods market has shown a good measure of improvement, although in cotton goods there is still much to be desired, for the larger buying has not brought any improvement in general tone, and in some directions the market is slower than a week ago. From the interior advices are almost uniformly favorable, with a heavy movement of general merchandise and farm implements over the Northwestern railroads.

Activity in Wool Increases.

Activity grows more pronounced in wool, sales at the three chief Eastern markets aggregating 8,528,500 pounds for the last week, against 6,972,600 in the previous week, and 2,893,400 a month ago. Although transactions are heavier than at any time in over a year, the situation is far from satisfactory, as each week brings a lower level of prices. There is little evidence of a better demand for goods, and while some holders of wool are sacrificing stocks in order to make room for the new clip the actual supply is not materially decreasing. Purchases are larger because of the feeling that prices must be near the bottom, and this impression is deepened by statements that the average is now down to the point from which the great advance began in 1899. It is not down to that point by more than half a cent, however, although a few grades are nearer the price on May 1, 1899, than the general average.

Unless manufacturers receive larger orders and reduce excessive stocks before supplies are augmented by another clip it is difficult to see why prices should advance, even if they are at the level of two years ago.

The other large textile industry is in not much better condition. Instead of being able to advance prices of cotton goods in proportion to the high quotations recently made for raw cotton the mills are meeting with light demand, and even at the reduction to three cents for print cloths there is no activity. Many mills have already restricted operations and more will stop spindles on March 1. When the raw material was advanced to the highest price in ten years it could not defy the law of supply, demand, and prices, which ultimately restores an equilibrium.

On Tuesday a decline to $13.75 a bale from the top point had occurred, making it possible to manufacture at a profit, but this does not help mills which have goods on hand made from cotton purchased before the fall to the lowest price in eight months.

Footwear is firmly held at unchanged prices, with good buying of spring lines in the Boston market. Western trade is less active and some orders have been countermanded. Leather is firmer, with exceptionally large sales.

Iron and Steel Mills Busy.

No diminution appears in the movement of iron and steel products. Mills are rushed with orders, and new contracts are taken at full prices. Pig iron is freely bought, and prices tend upward. Billets and other partially manufactured forms are firmer, and finished goods would command high prices if immediate delivery could be secured. Structural shapes are still a feature, with large operations pending in bridges and track elevation. More coke ovens are added to the active list, making the output much heavier than at any recent date.

Lumber and materials are in good demand, owing to extensive preparations for spring building, and at Buffalo there is special activity on account of hotels and other work in connection with the exposition. Grain markets are devoid of wide fluctuations, although many reports are circulated regarding the condition of winter wheat. It is too early to secure definite information; and traders are not influenced by rumors. News from India and Australia indicates a larger crop than last year's.

Failures for the week were 253 in the United States against 201 last year, and thirty-nine in Canada against thirty-three last year.

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities at London, Paris, and Berlin.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The demand for money was brisk today, with no indications of ease, borrowers being dependent entirely on the Bank of England, to which they are indebted considerably. Discounts tended higher. Americans were the only section in which activity was displayed on the Stock Exchange. The stimulus usually accompanying a reduction of the bank rate was lacking, the explanation being the hardening of money. High-class securities and home rails were dull. Americans, responding to the recent advance in New York, continued in good demand. Wabash and Southern were the features. The holidays restrict transactions. The trunk lines were firm. Kaffirs improved on favorable south African news.

Close—Consols for money, 97 9-16; consols for the account, 97¾; Atchison, 57¾; Canadian Pacific, 93; St. Paul, 152⅜; Illinois Central, 134½; Louisville, 94⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 90; New York Central, 148; Erie, 29¾; Pennsylvania, 76; Reading, 16; Erie first preferred, 66¼; Northern Pacific preferred, 83⅜; Grank Trunk, 6⅞; Anaconda, 9; Rand Mines, 40¼. Bar silver—Steady; 28⅝d per ounce. Money, 4@4½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3¾@4 per cent; do three months' bills, 3¾@3⅞ per cent.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—The bourse today was quiet and uninteresting. Rentes continued in investment demand. Spanish 4s were slightly lower. Brazilians improved on more favorable exchange. Rio Tintos opened strong, but relapsed. De Beers were easier. Kaffirs closed firm, on purchases for London account.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—Internationals were maintained on the boerse today, except Spanish 4s, which eased toward the close in response to lower prices in Paris. Coal improved, consequent upon favorable mine reports. Iron was supported. Banks were irregular. Canadian Pacifics and Americans advanced.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Quotations on Grain, Provisions, and Cotton at Liverpool.

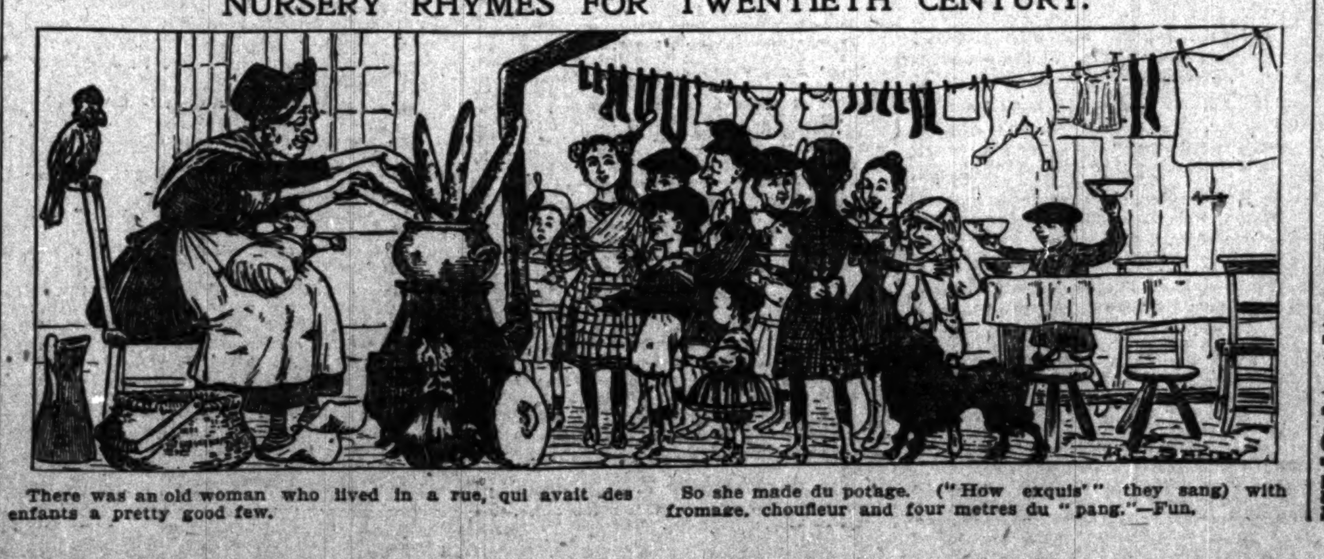
LIVERPOOL, Feb. 22.—Wheat—Spot dull; No. 1 California, 6s 2d; No. 2 Western winter, 5s 11½d; No. 1 Northern spring, 6s 2½d; futures quiet; March, 5s 11¾d; May, 6s ⅛d. Corn—Spot quiet; American mixed, new, 3s 10d; American mixed, old, 3s 11¾d; futures quiet; March, 3s 9⅝d; May, 3s 9¼d; July, 3s 9⅞d.

Receipts of wheat during the last three days, 1,164,000 centals, including 154,000 American. Receipts of American corn during the last three days, 82,300 centals.

Provisions—Lard—American refined steady; 39s 3d. Hams—Short cut steady; 44s 3d. Bacon—Cumberland cut steady; 43s 3d. Short clear backs—Steady, 38s 3d; clear bellies steady; 42s 6d. Cotton seed oil—Hull refined, spot steady, 19s 6d. Turpentine—Spirits steady, 29s.

Cotton—Spot, moderate business, prices firmer; American, 5 5-16d. Sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation, and two ports included 7,900. Receipts, 13,000 bales, including 8,400 American. Futures opened quiet and closed steady; American l. m. c., February, 5 9-64d; February and March, 5 16-64d sellers; March and April, 5 15-64d sellers; April and May, 5 13-64d buyers; May and June, 5 16-64d buyers; June and July, 5 11-64d buyers; July and August, 5 8-64d@5 9-64d buyers; August and September, 4 60-64d buyers; September, 4 60-64d buyers; October, O. O. C., 4 38-64d@4 39-64d sellers; October and November, 4 31-64d@4 32-64d sellers.

NURSERY RHYMES FOR TWENTIETH CENTURY.



There was an old woman who lived in a rue, qui avait des enfants a pretty good few. So she made du potage. ("How exquis'" they sang) with fromage, choufleur and four metres du "pang."—Fun.

REMAINS OF MONSTERS FOUND.

Bones of Dinosauria in South Dakota Will Be Unearthed by Scientists in the Spring.

Deadwood, S. D., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—Scientists have discovered the remains of two monster dinosauria or lizards, on what is commonly termed "Seven Pines" bluff, near Sturgis, on the Fort Meade reservation. The discovery has attracted the attention of a number of the most noted fossil collectors and scientific men of the colleges and universities of the East.

The first discovery was made last fall by a member of the United States geological survey who called the attention of the American Museum of Natural History of New York to the big bones that protruded from the clay. An expedition was organized by that association and Professor G. R. Wieland, one of the greatest authorities on such fossils, was sent out in charge of it. The bones were dug around and some of the smaller ones were boxed up and sent East, but cold weather came on, freezing the ground, which put a stop to further excavations.

The first discovery was a vertebra of large size, coated all over with iron and silica, which made it look like a bowlder. It had lain exposed close to a trail for years and had not been recognized as being anything but a bowlder. A few feet from this was found a femur, which is fully six feet long and at the smallest place is twelve inches in diameter. There are a great many smaller bones scattered all over the surface in the immediate vicinity of the first discoveries and it is believed that when warm weather comes again it will be possible to find practically all of the huge animal.

Near the place where the first large bones were discovered were found bones which are supposed to have been those of another lizard, smaller in size than the first one discovered. By careful estimations made by Professor Wieland, it is estimated that the larger animal was fully eighty feet long and the smaller one sixty feet in length. The bones that were partly excavated last fall were carefully covered over with either plaster of paris or thick paper to prevent their being cracked by the frosts of the winter. The bones are all easily broken.

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PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the North Chicago Street Railroad Company, held at the General Offices of said company in the City of Chicago, Illinois, on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1901, a resolution was duly and unanimously adopted by said Board of Directors, wherein and whereby the said Board of Directors elected to exercise the option to said Railroad Company given in and by each of the certificates hereinafter described to pay at its office in Chicago, Illinois, on April 1st, A. D. 1901, with any accrued interest which then may be due thereon, in lawful money of the United States, the following described certificates of indebtedness now outstanding, issued by said North Chicago Street Railroad Company, pursuant to resolutions of its Board of Directors. The said certificates bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July in each year, and mature by their terms January 1st, 1915, with the option reserved therein, however, to the Railroad Company to pay, upon sixty days' notice, published, as in each of said certificates required, on or after January 1st, 1900.

The said certificates are as follows:

500 certificates, numbered from 1 to 500, both inclusive, for $1,000 each..	$ 500,000.00
610 certificates, numbered from B1 to B610, both inclusive, for $1,000 each.	610,000.00
150 certificates, numbered from B1 to B150, both inclusive, for $500 each..	75,000.00
750 certificates, numbered from B1 to B750, both inclusive, for $100 each..	75,000.00
	$1,260,000.00

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS FURTHER HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of said resolution the North Chicago Street Railroad Company will, on April 1st, 1901, be prepared to pay and will pay all of said certificates, with all accrued interest thereon, in lawful money of the United States, at its office in Chicago, Illinois, to-wit: No. 444 North Clark street, in said City of Chicago.

For the convenience of certificate holders arrangements have been made with the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO whereby the aforesaid certificates will, on application at said bank, be paid by said bank at its banking house in Chicago, Illinois, on said April 1st, 1901, as well as at the office of the Railroad Company, as above set forth.

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Note—The laws of the Postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1901.

From Hatchet to Pen.

Apparently Mrs. Carrie Nation has made up her mind that the pen is mightier than the hatchet. Instead of smashing beer bottles she will settle down in Topeka and attempt to mold public opinion. It is probable that she will find it harder to make a sensation with her pen than with the weapon which she has just laid down. At the same time there can be no question that if she write with as much vigor and fluency as she talks she will make what is sometimes called "a red hot newspaper." The only thing which may interfere with her success in this direction is the libel law of the State. At any rate, the public officials of Kansas, from Governor to constable, are certain to find plenty of interesting reading matter in the new Smashers' Mail so long as Mrs. Nation writes the editorials. She announces that one of the objects of her sojourn in Topeka is to help elect a "clean man" Mayor of that city. That announcement makes it plain that the coming municipal campaign in Topeka will be interesting. Mr. Bryan, who is now thundering through the columns of his paper, must look out for his laurels. Mrs. Nation's vocabulary may be somewhat limited, but it is certainly picturesque and vivid. Nothing that Mr. Bryan has to say about the octopuses and other monsters will be so striking and hair-raising as the "hell-fire and liquid damnation" editorial paragraphs with which the Smashers' Mail will be spiced.

Rates for Carrying the Mail Not to Be Changed.

The question as to the reasonableness of the rates now being paid to the railroads of the country for the carriage of the mails has been settled by Congress. In the Senate on Wednesday Senator Butler of North Carolina sought to reduce the railroad rates upon a scale amounting to 9 per cent, in accordance with the plan suggested by Professor Henry C. Adams of Ann Arbor, but only eighteen votes could be secured for its adoption. The House had previously refused to consider a similar proposition introduced by Congressman Smith, representing the Ann Arbor district, who desired a vindication of Professor Adams' view that the rates of pay should decrease as the density of mail traffic increased. In the debates in both Houses recognition was given to the important facts learned through Professor Adams' investigations. Congress, however, like the Postal commission, the Postmaster General, and other competent authorities, could see no sense in Professor Adams' idea that the railroads can save money with increasing mail traffic, which of course necessitates more frequent and faster trains and other special expenses. Even had the Congressional investigation showed the railroads to be receiving some over pay, the wisdom of a general cut of rates, possibly thereby lowering the efficiency of the United States mail service, which is now the finest in the world, might well have been questioned. The public will probably acquiesce in the decision of Congress that the rates are equitable.

DAUGHTERS ON THE RAMPAGE.

The passages at arms between Mrs. Daniel Manning, President General of the Daughters of the Revolution, and Mrs. Donald McLean, a prominent candidate for that office, in the meetings preliminary to the annual election not only show that the sisters of this picturesque organization have the spirit of their revolutionary forbears but illustrate the radical difference between male and female tactics in public gatherings.

Had faction spirit risen to such a frenzied pitch among sons of any description as it has among the Daughters of the Revolution the outcome would have been a rapid crescendo of verbal abuse, choice personal epithets, breaking of chairs and tables, fist fights and police calls. Every son would have been fighting mad. Then, after reaching its height, the storm would have subsided quickly and business would have been resumed.

Not so with the daughters. They have been on the rampage for several days and yet no harsh words have been used and no bones have been broken. The two factional leaders, Mrs. Manning and Mrs. McLean, encouraged by their supporters, have squelched each other with that frigid politeness and veiled sarcasm in which the sex is so proficient. For instance, in one day's session Mrs. McLean from the floor offered a motion which Mrs. Manning in the chair promptly ruled out of order. Mrs. McLean insisted upon her motion. Thereupon the President General, in a quiet and naive manner, said: "Will the lady who desires to make this motion please state her name?" Now the President General was strictly within her parliamentary right in making this query, but parliamentary etiquette did not dictate it. It was assumed ignorance of the identity of the best-known daughter in the assemblage expressed in the politest manner, but it was also an affront which Mrs. McLean will never forget or forgive.

Again, during the final day's session, Mrs. McLean entered the hall amid tumultuous applause from her faction and took a seat in one of the lower boxes, while the Manning daughters sat in their seats and hissed. When order was restored the President General, in her blandest and most polite manner, remarked "the chair rules that Mrs. McLean will have to leave that box. Two seats have been reserved in the upper box at Mrs. McLean's own request." Mrs. McLean replied that she had found those seats already occupied and had been invited to the lower box, but she would take her place upon the floor with her delegation, which she had refrained from doing from motives of delicacy. This little tiff was followed by applause, and hisses, and indignant screams from the McLean followers to "smash the machine."

In all this hurly burly of the Daughters of the Revolution it is pleasant to contemplate two of them who must have come down from the prerevolutionary period. One of them made but one speech during the session. She lost her patience with one of her neighbors, who talked continuously, and silenced her with the remark: "O! Shut up; you are talking all the time." The other was an old daughter from Rhode Island, who never rose and never spoke, but knitted a pair of stockings during the uproar. It would be interesting to know what she thinks of the other daughters, but no one can find out. She is a busy woman.

THE IRON AND STEEL COLOSSUS.

Elsewhere in this morning's paper will be found an editorial from the New York Times which gives excellent advice to Mr. J. P. Morgan and the other promoters of the United States Steel company, which is being organized with a stock and bond capitalization of $1,100,000,000.

The builders of this huge industrial structure are warned that its stability will depend upon the policy they shall adopt. The public must derive benefits from the great corporation or not all the efforts of the multi-millionaires who are behind it can insure it a lasting life. To live it must produce cheaply and must use its advantage to extend the market for its products in foreign countries and to maintain low prices to domestic consumers.

The adoption of this course will be in part a new departure. Hitherto it has been the indefensible policy of the great steel manufacturers to sell more cheaply to foreigners than to Americans, though the latter are their best customers. These manufacturers have felt that they could do this with safety because a tariff wall shelters them from the possibility of competition in the home market. Having the power to discriminate against their own countrymen, they have exercised it without the slightest hesitation.

There has been much complaint of this practice. It has become more vehement as the size of the corporations which have been the chief offenders has increased. It is proposed now to call into being a steel and iron colossus which shall be the master of these industries in this country. Men who have seen dangers in the establishment of a corporation with a capitalization of one or two hundred million dollars will believe that a corporation with a capitalization of more than a billion dollars, having unchecked control of a great industry, must not be put up with, especially if it shall make use of that control to sell cheap to foreigners and dear to Americans. The only justification for the existence of such a corporation will be a lowering of the price of its products, in which Americans as well as foreigners shall participate.

Whatever may be the policy of the United States Steel company, it is certain that it will not need the protective duties of the iron and steel schedule of the Dingley law. It is admitted that the American manufacturers of these products can undersell the world now and can do so indefinitely.

Yet there are tariff-mongers who say these duties should not be touched. They pretend to be disturbed about the so-called "small producers." This solicitude for the welfare of these "small producers" would be wasted if genuine. It is not genuine or sincere. Duties or no duties, the smaller manufacturers will have little chance in competition with this colossus which is soon to bestride the country. The United States Steel company, with its capitalization of $1,100,000,000, will make short work of domestic competitors when it pleases, and will be able to take care of itself in contests with foreign rivals if iron and steel and their products are put on the free list.

Consequently the first thing Congress should do is to make almost a clean sweep of the duties set forth in the iron and steel schedule. The duties on a few articles may be permitted to remain for the present, but the bulk of them should go. They are no longer needed. They have ceased to be beneficial and have become harmful.

A SLAP AT A LOBBY.

The House refused to make provision in the postoffice appropriation bill for the maintenance of the pneumatic tube service in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. One reason for its action was the exorbitant rental paid by the government in New York. It amounts there to $37,783 per mile.

The men who are interested in the continuance of a service so profitable to them sought relief in the Senate. An amendment was introduced there appropriating half a million dollars—the sum being afterwards reduced to $224,000—for the maintenance of the pneumatic tube service in the Eastern cities which have been mentioned and for its extension to Chicago and St. Louis. After an animated discussion lasting for two days the Senate decided that the amendment was not in order. It is said that this decision was not due so much to disbelief in the utility of pneumatic tubes for postal purposes as to a desire to rebuke a persistent and annoying lobby. It is well that some importunate lobbyists have been given a rap over the knuckles. If all other lobbyists were to be dealt with after the same fashion Congressmen would not be molested by these people as they are now and would not be cajoled so often into supporting outrageous jobs.

The defeat of this amendment will not distress Chicago. This city can get along without pneumatic tubes for a few years. It can wait until the system has been so far improved that sacks of mail instead of small packages of letters can be sent through the tubes. It is better to wait until a perfect system is devised than to secure the installation of an imperfect system and thereby make it difficult if not impossible to get the better one.

HONEST EXAMINERS INDISPENSABLE.

The Civil Service commission has spent three afternoons listening to testimony on charges that certain superior engineers connected with the city water system connived with a group of assistant engineers chosen to mark the papers from a recent examination for oilers, with a view to the fraudulent marking of some of the papers.

The examiners testified that the superior officials had informed them of the numbers of the examination papers of certain candidates, with the request that the marks of the latter be "boosted," and that a certain amount of such "boosting" had actually taken place, when they reconsidered this course of action, and finally laid the whole subject before a representative of the Civic federation. On the other hand, the persons accused of initiating this fraud alleged that the charges were part of a conspiracy to secure their positions.

The marking of the papers was at once taken from the hands of these examiners, and the actual results of the examination will not be affected, but will be ascertained by other persons. The whole event, however, even for the examiners, who admit participation in the fraud for a time, is humiliating.

Its chief lesson is the one which has been but too many times illustrated already under the present administration—namely: that the civil service law can serve its purposes only when administered in all particulars by honest men. A board of complaisant or corrupt examiners can in almost any case nullify the intent of the law. They may easily know the handwriting of favorites, or learn their examination numbers, or discover their identity from their statement of experience—especially if they were sixty-day men.

It is imperative thus that examiners should be persons of known integrity and exempt from special temptation. It is quite conceivable that this particular breach of honor is due to the debauched morals on this subject which the present Mayor is responsible for. But in any event greater caution is urgently demanded on the part of the Civil Service commission in choosing examiners.

TECHNICALITIES DEFEAT JUSTICE.

Richard Gunning, once Assessor of the Town of South Chicago, was indicted for offering to reduce for a consideration the assessment on a certain piece of real estate. He was tried and the evidence convinced the jury that the Assessor had offered to receive a bribe. He was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine. The Appellate Court sustained the verdict. The Supreme Court has reversed it.

It does so because it believes the trial court erred in refusing to quash the indictment when the point was made that it did not say that the lot, the assessment of which Gunning was willing to lower, was situated in South Chicago. The defendant and his counsel knew what town the lot was in. So did the jury. Formal proof of its location was submitted during the trial. Nevertheless, the court holds that the flaw in the indictment is fatal, although the jury was not influenced by it in arriving at a verdict. The evidence convinced it that Gunning offered to accept a bribe.

The Judges of the Supreme Court can quote innumerable precedents for their decision. At a time when the criminal law was infinitely more harsh than it is now decisions such as the Supreme Court has just made served to mitigate in a small measure the severity of the law and were praiseworthy. They are not now. If the Supreme Court deem itself bound to reverse a verdict when the circumstances are what they were in the Gunning case and thus defeat or delay justice, then the Legislature should try to emancipate the court from its slavery to precedent. It should enact a law to the effect that such flaws in indictments as the one which has been mentioned shall not justify the reversal of a verdict which in the opinion of the jury and Judge is warranted by the evidence.

THE STATE CHARITIES BILL.

The chief feature of the report of the State Board of Charities is its recommendation for an entire change in the management of the State charitable institutions. It advises that the numerous unsalaried local boards of trustees which now administer these institutions and the present State Board of Charities itself, which is also unsalaried and is essentially an inspecting body, be replaced by a central board of administration, composed of three salaried members, who shall have charge of all the State charities, shall devote their entire time thereto, and shall adopt civil service tests for appointments.

These features of the report were discussed and approved by the board at its annual meeting a few months ago at Champaign and a subcommittee was appointed to draft a bill accordingly. They were also discussed a little later at a meeting of the Union League club by members of the board and by Governor Mount of Indiana. The bill, having been drawn with much care, was finally approved by the board on Wednesday and submitted to the Governor for suggestions. In addition to its requirement for civil service regulations, it prescribes that contracts must be let on public tenders, provides for a single disbursing officer, introduces certain important safeguards respecting accounts, and is apparently a well conceived measure.

Objecting delegations are being sent to the Governor from local boards of trustees, whose existence and patronage are threatened, but it is believed that he thinks favorably of the bill. It is proper to assume that he does, because under the proposed system a State administration will be able to manage the different institutions with greater economy and less friction than at present and with less likelihood of scandals. Therefore, whatever influence a Governor may exert legitimately can be used to advantage by Governor Yates in promoting the reforms suggested by the State Board of Charities. They will be of service to him as well as to the people.

The bill is based largely upon a similar statute which is in successful operation in Iowa, and promises more humane, efficient, and business-like administration of the State's fifteen charitable institutions, with their annual disbursements of two million dollars, their nearly two thousand employés, and their average of almost ten thousand inmates.

CORRUPT COURTS IN PORTO RICO.

Mr. W. T. Abbott, an American lawyer who has been in Porto Rico for eighteen months, has come to Washington to favor a bill for giving a larger jurisdiction to the United States court in that island. His account of the hopeless corruption of Porto Rican Judges is a sufficient explanation of why the Spanish, French, German, and American citizens are hoping that the United States court in the island will be given as broad a jurisdiction as possible. He says it is impossible to get justice in any important case before a native court. The side that pays the largest bribes wins the suit. The Porto Ricans think nothing of this, for it is the only kind of justice they have ever known. Their attitude on the subject is shown by the grounds on which they favor three Judges in each court instead of one. "If we have only one Judge," remarked a litigant, "the other side would certainly buy him, but if there are three that will give both sides a fair show."

Lawyers who have practiced in these courts are of the opinion that the introduction of the jury system would make matters worse instead of better. It would mean more persons to "see." At present it is necessary to buy only two Judges in order to get a verdict. This is a sufficient tax on the purses of litigants, but if they had also to buy twelve jurors they would be ruined. So long as no other idea of justice exists among the people nothing better is to be hoped for except from the United States court. At present nine-tenths of the cases in which American residents may be involved must go before these corrupt Porto Rican tribunals. When capitalists learn this fact they refuse to invest, and business suffers in consequence.

In the light of these facts it is seen readily how embarrassing would be a Supreme Court decision to the effect that the provisions of the constitution apply to Porto Rico and the Porto Ricans as they do to the States and their inhabitants. If they do apply, then in every civil suit involving more than $20 the litigants will be entitled to a jury trial, although there will be no honest jurors available during this generation. They can be secured only through the education of the children. The venality of the present generation, the result of long Spanish rule, cannot be eradicated. This is true of Porto Ricans and it is true to a still greater extent of the less civilized Filipinos.

THERE is a bill in the Illinois Legislature to establish a "State Sanitarium." But what is a "sanitarium"? Do the Illinois solons propose to establish, as well as speak, a new language?—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Sanitarium: A health station.—Webster.

THE esteemed Nashville American resents THE TRIBUNE's recent attempt to show, on the authority of the Weather bureau, that the groundhog is an ignominious failure as a weather prophet. "The groundhog," says the American, "was in the weather business long before the department at Washington was established. . . . In the South groundhogs are raised at great expense for the sole purpose of foretelling whether spring will be previous or dilatory. The cornshuck may mislead; the goosebone may fail; the squirrel may deceive; all other signs may prove false; but the groundhog is unerring." THE TRIBUNE declines to be drawn into any controversy on this subject. The issue is now squarely between the Nashville American and the Weather department at Washington.

A MAN in Atlanta, Ga., while riding in his automobile the other day, steered the machine a little too close to the southern extremity of a mule. In the mixup that followed immediately afterward the man and the automobile were disabled, while the mule—but any information pertaining to the mule is superfluous.

MR. TOMJOHNSON of Cleveland, who is announced as a candidate for the Presidential nomination in 1904 on a platform of pure Democracy, with a Henry George canopy over it, is the early bird that will not catch the worm.

MEANWHILE the Senate has effectually knocked the wind out of the pneumatic tube service.

SENOR CISNEROS of Cuba is exhibiting a disposition to buzz-saw with the United States monkey.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Another Washington's Birthday Happening.

The flag, when half way up the staff, became stalled and would go no further.

"That's all right," muttered the janitor of the building. "George Washington's dead, anyway."

As He Gloated.

"'y golly!" exclaimed Uncle 'Rastus, picking up the opossum he had just bowled over, and noting its exceeding fatness. "Dis 'possum died mos' disgracefully rich!"

One Question Settled.

"Who reads your column, anyhow?" disdainfully asked the sporting editor.

"Just two classes of people," responded the society editor, with dignity. "Those whose names appear in it and those whose names do not."

Stormy Wooing.

She comes in blushing rosy red.
The reason is not far to seek.
Old Boreas hath kissed the maid
Upon her smooth and rounded cheek.

Excellent System.

"I'd like to return this shaving mug. It has a break in it."

"Exchange department is on the next floor, at the other end of the building."

"I want to get a higher priced one in its place, and pay the difference. I don't want my money back."

"I'll call the floorwalker, then, and we can fix it right here. It'll only take a minute."

And Escaped with His Life!

"Did you have a good time in Boston, Rivers?"

"Good time? I never had so much fun in my life!"

"Fun? In Boston?"

"Yes. I went into one book store after another, asking the salesmen if they had any expurgated editions of Ralph Waldo Emerson's works."

Resources at Hand.

"Why don't they start the performance?" impatiently asked one of the spectators at the séance.

"The medium says the room is too cold," replied some one who seemed to know.

"I should think she could rap up," grumbled the other, "and call for spirits."

Highly Probable.

Borrower (at public library)—"Have you any works on microbes?"

Flippant Attendant—"No, sir. But we've got lots of microbes on works."

His Possessions.

Mabel—"Brimpush? Isn't he the man who owns that vacant lot next to us?"

Maud—"Likely enough. He has the vacantest lot of daughters I ever met."

PERSONALS.

Dr. James Warrenne Sunderland, founder of what is believed to be the world's first college for the higher education of women, celebrated his eighty-eighth birthday at his home in Collegeville, Pa., on the 19th inst.

Anthony Berdanien of Frackville, Pa., who served as wreckmaster of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad for thirty-nine years, died on last Tuesday, aged 73 years. It is stated that as a wreckmaster Mr. Berdanien had replaced on the track after accidents about 2,000 locomotives and 15,000 cars.

Dr. Thomas W. Forshee of Madison, Ind., one of General Winfield Scott's bodyguards in his triumphant entrance into the City of Mexico, attended the Mexican veterans' reunion at Indianapolis recently. Dr. Forshee also served as a surgeon in the war of the rebellion, being attached to the Eighty-eighth Illinois Infantry.

Professor Elwood Mead, the irrigation expert who is now in charge of irrigation investigations being made by the United States Department of Agriculture, has been called to the faculty of the University of California to take charge of the newly established department of irrigation. Professor Mead will take up his new work about March 1.

M. Camille Blondel, the new Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of France to the republic of Mexico, has arrived at his post to relieve M. Boulard de Poqueville, who retires as Chargé d'Affaires to become Minister from France to Colombia. M. Blondel is a trained diplomat and is especially efficient in the affairs of the group of Spanish speaking nations.

The Rev. William Sampson, who retired as superintendent of the Cleveland Industrial Home and School last fall after serving for twenty-five years, celebrated his eighty-seventh birthday on the 20th. A reception was held at the school in honor of the venerable guest, and about 125 friends called to congratulate him. Regrets were received from Secretary of State John Hay, Myron T. Herrick, and other prominent friends of Mr. Sampson.

The Toronto Board of Trade, taking advantage of the occasion of the marriage of its secretary, Mr. Edgar A. Wills, presented that official with a purse containing over $500 in gold, at the same time commending him officially for his general efficiency as an official of the board. Mr. Wills has served as secretary for about eighteen years, and before that had been secretary of the Corn Exchange for three years, or until that body was merged into the Board of Trade.

Rear Admiral George W. Melville, engineer-in-chief of the United States navy, was made a Doctor of Science by the University of Pennsylvania in connection with the ceremonies attending the celebration of Washington's birthday. Admiral Melville holds a gold medal for arctic explorations granted by act of Congress and is a member of thirteen patriotic societies. He has been honored with the degree of LL. D. by Georgetown University; with that of Master of Science by Columbia; and Doctor of Engineering by Stevens Institute of Technology.

The Judiciary Is Sound.

An Ohio schoolma'am was arrested for assault and battery because she trounced seven bad boys in one forenoon and announced that she could handle a few more during the afternoon if it became necessary. In dismissing the case the Judge said she should have licked more of them and oftener. The decision will have a tendency to restore confidence in the judiciary.—Minneapolis Times.

A Hint to Croker.

"Give me Democracy," says Uncle Dick Croker. But why doesn't he do about that as he does about some other good things of this world—help himself to a plenty?—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Suggestion Looks Feasible.

The latest remedy for snow blindness comes from Chicago. It is, Black the nose and eyes. For a quick application call a fellow a liar.—Macomb Journal.

A LINE-O'-TYPE OR TWO.

Second Annual Dinner.

The second annual dinner of the correspondential corps of the "Line-o'-Type or Two" was held last evening at the Hotel Bennington, Chicago, and an evening of rare enjoyment was spent; peculiarly so because none of the staff, with the exception of the Messrs. Dubbe, had been privileged to meet one another. A few distinguished invited guests assisted in filling the round dozen of chairs. Those present were:

Hon. Dam Li [astral].
Mr. Ananias F. Dubbe.
Mr. Criticus Flub-Dubbe.
Mr. Josh Slinger.
Mr. Munchausen P. Dream [astral].
Mr. Thomas Rott.
Mme. Squee Gee.
Miss Poeta Pants.
Hon. Worthington G. Somers.
Col. Jack Hammersley.
Mrs. Hammersley.
Mr. Cecil Harcourt.

The feast—it was more than a dinner—was held in the small dining-room of the hotel, which had been lavishly decorated for the occasion. White and yellow flowers matched the frescoes. A flood of light from two-score yellow tapers set in silver sconces was flung back from a ceiling of white and gold. In every detail the magnificence was nothing short of sybaritic. The menu for the feast, which was patterned after the saturnalia of Hamilcar's soldiers at Carthage, was as follows:

Oysters.
Puree of peacock tongues.
Snails, with cumin, on yellow amber plates.
Reed birds covered with green sauce, served in red clay dishes.
Roasted antelope, garnished with its horns.
A peacock in its plumage.
Hedgehog with garum sauce.
Fried grasshoppers. Preserved doormice.
Fruits and honey cake.
Jujube, cinnamon, and lotus wines.
Coffee. Cigars. Cigarets.

During the feast a string band, hidden no one knew where, discoursed the subtlest of music.

The Hon. Dam Li, as dean of the correspondential corps, officiated as toastmaster; and after the chairs had been pushed back and the top button released, cigars lighted by the gentlemen and cigarets by the ladies, he spoke in part as follows:

HON. DAM LI'S GREAT SPEECH.

"Ladies and Gentlemen: I was very much surprised when informed that I was expected to make a speech this evening——"

A voice—"You're all right, Dam!"

Mr. Li—"Because, as you probably know, the Chinese are not especially noted for post-chopstick oratory. I do not think we have ever produced a Depew. I regret, ladies and gentlemen, that I have been unable to participate in the eating and the drinking; for, although like my confrère, Mr. Dream, I am able to project my astral body from place to place (an Oriental practice that is, in my opinion, indispensable to a modern correspondent), the pleasure of eating and drinking is denied to an astral body."

Mr. Slinger—"And the pains of indigestion, eh?"

Mr. Li—"Quite so." [Great laughter.] "Well, ladies and gentlemen, what I desired to say is that although this is our second annual dinner, it is the first time we have gathered. But, reckoning as does a distinguished Chicagoan in the matter of the centuries—in which he is supported by Lord Kelvin and the Emperor of Germany—this is surely our second annual dinner. It is true, also, that none of us have been attached to the 'Line-o'-Type' staff for a year; but an annual dinner, I take it, is a dinner that is held annually, and it really doesn't matter when the first is held, so long as the succeeding dinners are a twelvemonth apart." [Applause.] "That being the case, why not say so? as remarked my personal friend, the Lord High Executioner of Titipu." [Laughter and applause.] "Ladies and gentlemen, this is the anniversary of your country's father, a man highly respected in China because he never told a lie. I shall ask Mr. Dubbe—Mr. Ananias Dubbe—to respond to the toast, 'George Washington.'" [Tremendous applause.]

MR. DUBBE'S BRILLIANT ADDRESS.

"My friends," said Mr. Dubbe, "I need hardly remind you that the American people, like the Chinese, worship truth. Paraphrasing a remark concerning the French, which M. Montaigne quotes, truth-telling with us is not so much a virtue as a kind of speech. It is as natural for me and my confrère, Dam Li, to speak truth as it is for the French to prevaricate. Truth is beauty, and beauty truth, the poet says; and we pursue one as constantly as the other." [Applause.] "Thus we do not honor George Washington because he never told a lie, but because of his farewell address, the greatest document in the archives of history. So long as that imperishable document does not perish, so long shall this republic never cease to be a republic, and the croaking raven of imperialism never advance beyond the threshold of the nation's door. My friends, I thank you; I am quite overcome." [Tremendous cheering.]

After Mr. Dubbe had been revived with a glass of lotus wine, Mr. Li read a number of congratulatory telegrams and letters of regret. Among them were the following:

FROM MR. McKINLEY.

Hon. Dam Li (astral), Chicago—My dear Mr. Li: I regret that I am unable to attend the dinner of the "Line-o'-Type" staff. So many matters incidental to the coming inauguration have to be attended to that I have not a minute's leisure. Accept, however, assurances of my distinguished esteem. WM. McKINLEY.

FROM MR. ROOSEVELT.

Hon. Dam Li (astral), Chicago—My Dear Mr. Li: If it were possible, I should be happy to stop over in Chicago long enough to participate in your good cheer; but my vacation is over, and the strenuous life begins again for me. I may say that if all of your staff are such splendid fellows as Mr. Josh Slinger, for whom I entertain the warmest regard, I am thrice sorry that I cannot be with you. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

FROM MR. CLEVELAND.

Hon. Dam Li (astral), Chicago—My Dear Sir: I thank you, but I am so concerned about the republic's future that I am in no mood for feasting or merry-making. Accept, if you will, in lieu of my presence, a dozen ducks that I shot up this morning, and believe me your friend and well-wisher, GROVER CLEVELAND.

Letters were also received from Senator Lodge, Admiral Dewey, and Governor Nash, and a pathetic response from Oom Paul Kruger.

After drinking the health of the distinguished gentlemen that were unable to be present, Miss Poeta Pants read the following original

ODE TO THE HATCHET.

O Hatchet, little but O my!
A wondrous work you've done.
You've cut a notch in history
As well as sword or gun.

Both George and Carrie wielded thee,
And famous did become.
The one chopped up a cherry tree;
The other, cherry rum.

Both scorned to hide behind a lie,
Nor feared that they would "catch it";
When taxed each proudly made reply:
"I done it with my hatchet."

O Hatchet! Nation's emblem! Search
The list through—what can match it?
Push, then, the Eagle from his perch,
And raise instead the Hatchet!

Following the poetical effort of Miss Pants—which was really no effort at all—these toasts were responded to:

"Skin Games I Have Known."—Mme. Squee Gee.

"The Washington Correspondent."—Mr. Thomas Rott.

"Will Tesla Connect with Mars? Yes."—Mr. Munchausen P. Dream.

"Reminiscences of Silver Spruce Villa."—Mr. Josh Slinger.

"The Correct Kibosh in Criticism."—Mr. Criticus Flub-Dubbe.

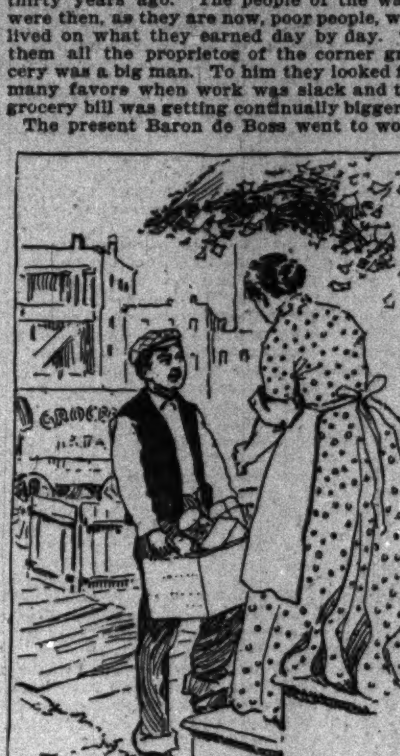
A happy incident of the closing hours of the feast was the presenting to the Hon. Dam Li of a pair of gold-mounted chopsticks. The presentation speech was made by Mr. Criticus Dubbe, who wittily remarked that he hoped that Mr. Li would not stick either of the table tools in his chops, an allusion to Mr. Li's recent misadventure that evoked a peal of merriment, in which the dean was compelled to join.

Promptly at midnight the automobiles were called and the party dispersed, to meet again a twelvemonth hence.

B. L. T.

WHY BARON DE BOSS LAUGHS AT REFORMERS

WHEN Baron de Boss came to this country he was a likely-looking, black-eyed Irish boy, and his uncle was the proprietor of a thriving grocery store in the ward which is now the Baron's own baronial domain. That was thirty years ago. The people of the ward were then, as they are now, poor people, who lived on what they earned day by day. To them all the proprietor of the corner grocery was a big man. To him they looked for many favors when work was slack and the grocery bill was getting continually bigger.

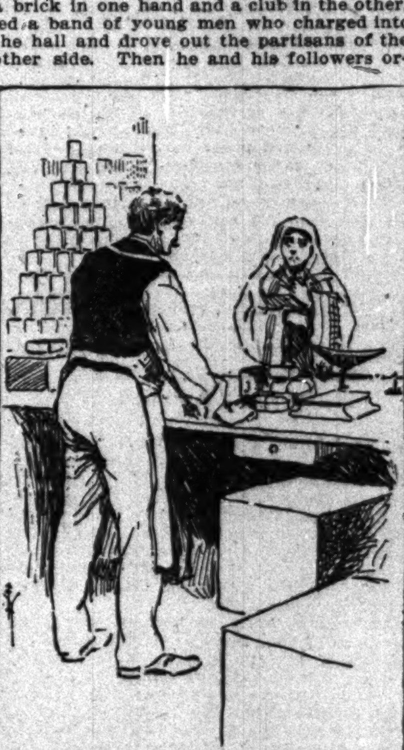


THE BARON DELIVERING GROCERIES.

The present Baron de Boss went to work as delivery boy in his uncle's store. He had kissed the blarney stone before he left the old sod, and it came natural to him to dandle the babies and leave sticks of candy for the "childer" when the "lady of the house" opened the kitchen door to let him in with the butter and eggs from the store. Half the people in the ward bought their groceries from his uncle, and in a few months the present Baron de Boss had a smiling and speaking acquaintance with hundreds of women and children. At night, after the store closed, he played cards and drank beer with the boys and young men of the ward, though he early had sense enough to "cut out the booze." For a good many years he has drunk nothing more stimulating than coffee, except on rare occasions when in privacy he drinks a glass of wine.

After serving a year as delivery boy the future Baron was made a clerk in the store. There he still further increased his acquaintance and took occasion to do more favors for his friends. At this time the party to which he belongs was divided, so far as the ward was concerned, into two rival and bitter factions. The Baron joined one of them, and when it had been demonstrated that he was a man who could "keep his mouth shut" he was made a clerk of election in one of the precincts of the ward. In those days the clerks and judges of primary elections had a pleasant way of selecting whatever delegates they chose without regard to the votes which might be cast one way or the other. His appointment as clerk was, therefore, a somewhat important one and increased his influence in the ward. This position he held for a number of years. All the time he was at work with the young men in the ward, organizing them into political clubs and trying to patch up the differences which had divided his party and often made it possible for the rival party, which was really in the minority, to elect its men and control the patronage.

His first nomination he got at the end of a big hickory club. A convention had been called, and the two factions both sent full delegations to attend it. Baron de Boss, with a brick in one hand and a club in the other, led a band of young men who charged into the hall and drove out the partisans of the other side. Then he and his followers organized the convention, because, under the circumstances, everybody thought there would be no chance of his election. The old Baron was glad to reward him with the regular party nomination for Alderman. Then the present Baron showed his generalship. He sent a polite invitation to the young man who had led the fighting forces on the other side to call at his house. He came.



"I'LL NOT REFUSE YOU, MRS. O'BRIEN."

"Now, Mike," said Baron de Boss, "if we keep up this fight we'll both get the worst of it, see? Now I'll tell you what I'll do. If you'll turn out and help elect me Alderman I'll do my best to get you the nomination for the Legislature next time, and I'll give you a fair deal on the jobs I'll have to give out."

The deal was made. Baron de Boss was elected, and has never been out of office since. The opposition leader went to the Legislature, as he had been promised, and there have never been two factions in the ward since that time.

After he had been in office for two years Baron de Boss bought his uncle's grocery store. When he was not busy with political matters he was waiting on customers behind the counter. As proprietor of the grocery he had a chance to do many favors for people who have long memories. Mrs. O'Brien would come in, for instance. Her man would be out of work and her "childer" sick. Her bill at the grocery was pretty large already, but the Baron would put her up a little bundle of sugar, some tea, and a half pound of butter and hand it over the counter with a smile.

"I'll not refuse you, Mrs. O'Brien," he would say. "When the man gets work again I'll trust you to come in and settle."

While he was running the grocery store the Baron de Boss carried a good many people through a hard winter. It was not a matter of philanthropy with him. It was purely a matter of give and take. He was buying and paying for some of the influence which had kept his authority undisputed for so many years, and which had made him the despair of reformers.

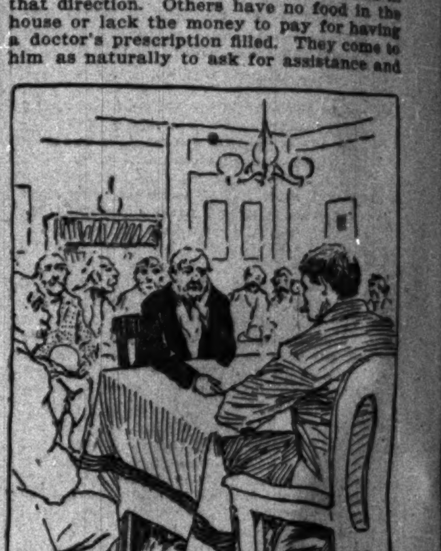
For a great many years Baron de Boss had risen from his bed promptly at 7:30 o'clock. At exactly the same hour the door which opens into the street from the library of his baronial castle is thrown open. There is always a crowd of people waiting, averaging from twenty to thirty a day. Every one of them comes to ask a favor.

A majority, men and women, boys and girls, alike, want work. Baron de Boss is an unofficial employment bureau. He is not limited in his resources to political jobs. Because of what the reformers call his "corrupt relations" with various corporations which hold public franchises he is almost always able to get a job for one of his constituents with a street car line or a telephone or electric lighting company.

Almost every morning one or more of his callers are in trouble about their rent. Perhaps they have been served with notice to vacate at the end of five or ten days unless the past due rent is paid within that time. Then Baron de Boss is called upon to write to the landlord or to call upon him, guaranteeing the payment of the rent and protecting himself by getting the head of the family a job and collecting the rent money out of his wages as they are paid.

Once or twice a month there is a weeping woman in the crowd. Her "man" is dead and she has no money for funeral expenses. Baron de Boss has a regular arrangement with an undertaker to care for cases of this kind and send the bills to him. Sometimes the bills are paid in cash and sometimes in other ways. Always it is on a basis of value received.

Some of the morning callers want railroad transportation or some other favor from a railroad company. Baron de Boss is in a position to get anything which can be had in that direction. Others have no food in the house or lack the money to pay for having a doctor's prescription filled. They come to him as naturally to ask for assistance and aid in all kinds of trouble as ever a peasant went to his feudal lord and master in the good old days.



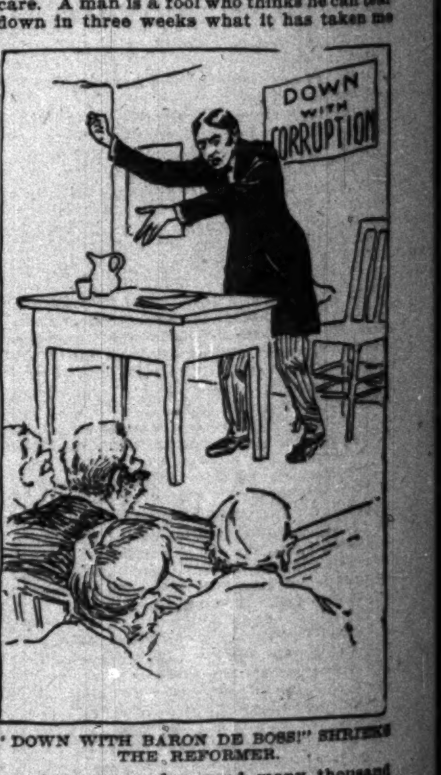
THE BARON'S REGULAR MORNING RECEPTION.

Averaging the daily number of callers who are received and assisted in one way or another by Baron de Boss at twenty, it appears that the total number of people who are put under a greater or less obligation to him during a single year is upward of 6,000. In ten years the number amounts to 60,000, which explains again why Baron de Boss laughs at the spasmodic efforts of reformers to overthrow him.

Promptly at 9 o'clock each morning, after his reception has lasted an hour and a half, Baron de Boss goes to breakfast, and if all the callers have not been waited on they are told to return the next morning. After breakfast he gets into his buggy and drives around to find places for people who have asked for work that morning. Perhaps he makes a call at the police station to sign a bond for one of his constituents who has got into trouble or to exert a little influence on the justice to see that another offender is let off easily.

Six days in each week his time is taken up in this way until noon. The remainder of the day and evening are left for other political and private business.

"It's like this," says Baron de Boss. "I've been doing favors for people in my ward every day for twenty years. I know by sight almost every voter in the ward. At one time or another I've done a favor for almost every one of them. They know that when I make a promise I'll keep it. They know that I can get things for them that nobody else can get. That's my regular business. I work hard at it every day. It's all a matter of value received with me and my people. I keep my word with them. They keep their word with me, and there you are. Every once in awhile a bunch of reformers comes into the ward and makes a lot of speeches. They call me a boodler and a corrupt gangster. Half the people don't know what they mean in the first place. The other half don't care. A man is a fool who thinks he can tear down in three weeks what it has taken me twenty years and a good many thousand dollars to build up. He might as well go out with a lady's penknife and try to whittle down in ten minutes an oak tree that has been growing for fifty years. I laugh at 'em."



"DOWN WITH BARON DE BOSS!" SHRIEKS THE REFORMER.

That Longing for the Bugles.

The Tennessee soldier boys who recently arrived at San Francisco are no longer in the service of the United States. They will all be glad to get home, but later there will come to many of them longings to again hear the bugle sound the "assembly." There is a peculiar fascination about army life that never quite leaves a man when once he has been under its influence.—Nashville American.

A Chance for Failure.

And yet it isn't absolutely certain that Waldersee's "bluff" will go with the Chinese. "For ways that are dark," etc.—you know the rest.—Boston Globe.

Knowledge for the Few.

People not intimately acquainted with Sioux City may find that story of the man who preferred this town to heaven after seeing both places a little hard to swallow.—Sioux City Journal.

DOWN
CORRUPTION

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

The Masters of Venice.

"Four Great Venetians." By Frank Preston Stearns. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE admirer of Venetian art will read with keen satisfaction Mr. Stearns' latest volume on great painters and their masterpieces. Under the title of "Four Great Venetians" he has written, in a manner as attractive as it is able, of the works of Giorgione, Titian, Tintoretto, and Paul Veronese. In styling these masters the four "great" Venetians, Mr. Stearns would evidence no desire to belittle the genius or the creation of other well-known painters of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. He recognizes and acknowledges the debt Venetian art owes to the Vivarini and the Bellini, and he states in so many words that "Lotto, Pordenone, the Palmas, Paris Bordone, Bassano, were all artists of genius—and few in the present century have equaled them," but he maintains that "to compare them with Giorgione, Titian, Tintoretto, and Veronese is like comparing the Scotch Highlands with the snowy peaks of Grindelwald. In a general way the greater contains the less. It is these four grand masters who represent Venetian art to us and whose works form its sum and substance." Certain art critics who still can see little of worth in the paintings of Tintoretta might question Mr. Stearns' placing of the great "dyer's son" among Venice's first masters, but the large majority of art lovers will take no exception to the classification made, and will coincide fully with the author, in his opinions and his estimates. As to the opinions Mr. Stearns expresses, he says in his brief preface, "I suppose an American may be permitted to have a mind of his own, but in the present volume . . . I have rarely advanced an opinion which is not supported by some distinguished European writer." And yet the book is far from being a mere compilation or an echoing of the ideas of other authorities. Mr. Stearns by virtue of thorough study, careful research, and "diligent seeing" is himself an authority—one possessed of opinions of his own, and although his pronouncement of them is never aggressive, yet when occasion offers he can be forceful and decided. He brings a fine sympathy coupled with a nicely discriminative critical faculty, to the performing of his self-set task, and nowhere in the present book is this sympathy more pleasantly shown or more fittingly in place than in his discussion of Giorgione, whom he styles "the most poetic of all artists." Hear him as he speaks of the works of this master who was possessed "of the finest nature with which a painter has ever been endowed!"

> No person of sensibility can stand before one of his paintings without being penetrated by an influence which is like sweet strains of music. His compositions have not only a style, but an atmosphere, which is like the climate of a mysterious, enchanted land, where summer weather would never cease and every day would bring delight. We feel this as strongly as we do the far-reaching intelligence of Leonardo or the tremendous spiritual energy of Michel Angelo. It most nearly resembles the subjective quality of Raphael's temperament, but is distinguished from it as the fresh, invigorating air of the seashore is from the more rarified atmosphere of the mountain, and it also contained an enigmatic quality which was wholly absent in Raphael. We cannot analyze its influence, and the spell is for this reason so much the stronger and more enduring. . . . He never imitated, nor, so far as we know, submitted, like Raphael, to the influence of other masters, but remained from first to last sui generis, following a path peculiarly his own.

Mr. Stearns does not hesitate in agreeing with Morelli when the latter authority ascribes "The Three Ages of Man" in the Pitti Palace to Giorgione instead of to Lotto, but he believes the group seen in the picture is a family one—that the old man was Giorgione's father, the boy a younger brother, and the young man, whose noble head bears so striking a resemblance to that of the Christ in Titian's "Tribute Money," was Giorgione himself. The name, "Three Ages of Man," Mr. Stearns considers "adventitious, for in order to serve as types of youth, maturity, and old age, there should be a greater difference of years between the first two and less difference between the last two." "The Sleeping Venus," in the Dresden gallery, which Morelli first proved was by Giorgione, is discussed by Mr. Stearns, who brings forward some interesting arguments in support of Morelli's claim.

Titian and his long life and his many works are written of with hearty appreciation and careful discrimination. Mr. Stearns says:

> So many men of genius have died prematurely, worn out by the demands of intense mental activity upon a physique of ordinary caliber, that we think with a kind of awe of one who lived to the age of 99, and was only prevented by an epidemic pestilence from reaching his 100th birthday. . . . Such longevity not only suggests a strong constitution but excellent by-laws—especially a temperate and rational habit of life such as was rather an instinct in the man's nature than a cultivated habit. It is this, I think, which gives us the keynote to Titian's character, which otherwise has been inscrutably concealed beneath his work. He evidently had a nature in which mental and physical tendencies were so perfectly balanced that neither could ever obtain the ascendancy over the other. . . . The charm of Titian's painting consists in his perfect equipoise, the representation of a healthy, sensuous existence. . . . Nowhere does he strive after impressive effects, nowhere trust himself to extremes, or tread upon dubious ground. If Titian is not imaginative, neither is he weird or fantastic; if he does not soar into the skies, neither does he stumble upon the ground. He is always dignified, always himself, always thoroughly a man. The time had come in the history of art when the individual required to see his own reflection, and it was Titian's mission to represent this. He was the greatest of portrait painters.

Of Titian's unique coloring the author says: "When we meet with a picture of Titian's hanging beside one by Veronese we see that one is the sun and the other is the moon. How Titian acquired this golden tone—whether by studying the effects of morning and evening lights, or whether it was an unconscious emanation of his own sunny nature, the atmosphere in whose medium he beheld the external world, there are no materials for determining. It is certain that no one except Tintoretto ever succeeded in imitating it."

The change from Titian to Tintoretto, Mr. Stearns declares, is "like the transition from the sea to the mountains." A "well-tempered placidity" he considers the keynote of Titian's art, an "ardent impetuosity" that of Tintorettos. The latter's work he describes as "the oratory of painting; an impassioned Savonarola, pouring forth torrents of eloquence on the wrongs, sufferings, and wickedness of mandkind; pausing now and again to note with tremulous voice, instances of exceptional virtue and goodness, careless of self, of language, or reputation in the fervor of his discourse. . . . For a tour de force he has never had his equal."

Tintoretto, as compared with other great masters, is thus placed by Mr. Stearns:

> When he chose, or when circumstances suited him, he could equal Titian on his own ground, with the superiority, perhaps, of a deeper sentiment; he could draw like Raphael, or rival the grand manner of Michel Angelo; he could paint the atmosphere like Correggio, or make use of the nimbus of Rembrandt to conceal the outlines of his figures in a poetic mystery; now setting his canvases aglow with all the splendor of Veronese, and again subduing his color tone to the somber chord of Velasquez. . . . In dramatic faculty Tintoretto may not equal Raphael, but in his sympathetic rendering of tragic situations he goes far beyond the disciples of Perugino. Of his field, indeed, he enjoyed an almost exclusive possession; for Raphael never attempted tragedy, and Michel Angelo rarely, and though Titian and Veronese sometimes did so, it can hardly be admitted that they succeeded in it.

The claim that Veronese's paintings suffer because of the artist having studied sculpture when a boy Mr. Stearns shares only in part. He says that the influence of these studies "would seem to have been exaggerated." "Crowe and Cavalcaselle," he continues, "think that they exercised a determining effect upon his style as a painter, but I have been unable to discover this beyond a slight metallic hardness of expression on some of his faces and a slight rigidity in his draperies. . . . If the clearness of his outlines is to be attributed to the practice of the chisel, the same might be inferred of Raphael, who was no sculptor at all, and whose forms are more statuesque than those of Veronese."

Of the great Paolo's marvelous coloring, the author admits that Correggio's may have served as the base of it, but aptly adds that "its peculiar charm arises from an idiomatic quality in the man himself. It was a subjective precipitation of his own nature, which we can no more account for than the plumage of birds or the tints of seashells."

A Notable Novel.

"The Heritage of Unrest." By Gwendolen Overton. The Macmillan company.

It seems to be fairly well settled that the "great American novel" is to be written piecemeal, the country being too great and its interests too diverse—and permanently so—to permit even a composite picture of its life to be included within a single pair of book covers. But it is true, nevertheless, that it will be welcomed as it appears in a species of serial or mosaic, and that a century more of such writing as American authors have favored their countrymen with during the last generation will see the ground fairly well covered—say, in a thousand volumes, dealing with the land from sea to sea and from State to State.

A novel in every way worthy to be ranked among these "great American novels" is "The Heritage of Unrest," fresh from the unknown hand of Mrs. Gwendolen Overton. It deals with the far Southwest, as it has not been dealt with since the death of the lamented Helen Hunt Jackson, and it shows life in the army posts of that remote region as they have never appeared in American fiction before. Like Mrs. Jackson's work, Mrs. Overton's is informed with eager sympathy for the Indian—not the maudlin philanthropic sentiment which blinds its eyes to crimes and outrages, but the hatred of injustice and incompetency which have too often stained the relations of the federal government with its unfortunate wards. The full realization of the stepmotherly attitude of Washington departments and bureaus is essential to a proper understanding of the dealings between the three parties to the opening up of the country, and the tangled interplay of Indian brave, American regular, and neighboring pioneer gives rise to what are indeed picturesque incidents.

The story gains in interest through the author's selection of a woman of mixed blood for her heroine, Felipa's father being a private in the ranks, who comes to a heroic end, and her mother half-Apache, half-American. This little quarter-breed is consigned by the father to his commanding officer, and the officer, Jack Landor, his boyhood friend, promises to do his best for her. He sends her to school, where the excess of civilization and confinement comes near to causing her death, and then takes her with him to his military post in the arid Southwest. Failing any other solution of the problem of her future, Landor marries the girl with her full consent if not her love.

Later an Englishman comes into her life, and it is realized by all three that love and perfect happiness lie away from marriage. Felipa, masterfully depicted as a woman of the simplest character, fails in her duty at no time, complicated as that duty seems to the reader. Speaking of her husband's intercourse with her, Mrs. Overton says: "He met constantly with much the same sort of mental sensation that one has physically where one takes a step in the dark, expecting a fall in the ground, and comes down upon a level. The jar always bewildered him."

Repeated fighting between the Apaches and the regulars, constant struggles between law and the wild disorder of the frontier, all the complications attendant upon the advance of civilization are treated with deep intelligence and profound sympathy for human imperfection. The book abounds in shrewd characterizations of excellent literary flavor, as in this:

> The civilization of the Englishman is only skin deep. And therein lies his strength and his salvation. Beneath that outer surface, tubbed and groomed and prosperous, there is the man, raw and crude from the workshops of creation. Back of that brain, trained to a nicety of balance and perception and judgment, there are the illogical passions of a savage. An adaptation of the proverb might run that you scratch an Englishman and you find a Briton—one of those same Britons who stained themselves blue with woad, who fell upon their foes with clumsy swords and flaming torches, who wore the skins of beasts, and lived in huts of straw, and who burned men and animals together, in sacrifice to their gods.

Such exotic, semi-tropical, semi-desert landscapes as Arizona and New and Old Mexico show are described with a sympathy for nature in her unusual moods not less keen than that shown for humanity. But it is still with the latter that the heart of the book runs red and with the courage and devotion to duty of the American soldier. Listen to Mrs. Overton's account of the burial of a brave and dutiful man:

> There came the gradual rattling of wheels and the slow tramp of many feet. A buckboard, from which the seats had been removed, came up the line, and behind it marched the troops and companies, the dead man's own troop in advance. They halted in front of his quarters and four officers came down the steps with the long box between them. The box was laid in the buckboard and covered with the flag once more. Then the mules started, with a rattle of traces and of the wheels, and the tramp of feet began again. The drums thrummed regularly and slowly, the heart beats of the service, and the fifes took up the dead march in a weird, shrill Banshee wail. They went down the line, the commandant with the surgeon and the officers first, and after them the buckboard, with its bright-draped burden. Then the dead man's horse, covered with black cloths, the empty saddle upon its back. It nosed at the pockets of the man who led it. It had been taught to find sugar in pockets. And then the troops, the cavalry with the yellow plumes of their helmets drooping, and the infantry with the spikes glinting, marching with eyes cast down and muskets reversed. A gap, then the soldiers' urchins from the laundress row, in for anything that might be doing. The roll of the drums and the whistle of the fifes died away in the distance. There was a long silence, followed by three volleys of musketry, the salute over the open grave. And then taps were pealed in notes of brass up to the blue sky, a long farewell, a challenge aforetime to the trumpet of the Last Day.

The book is one to be highly commended, and its author and publisher are to be congratulated.

A New Novel-Land.

"Like Another Helen." By George Horton. Bowen, Merrill & Co.

Intimate knowledge of the Grecian character in these later days, such as could have been gained in no way except by long residence among modern Greeks and fine sympathy with them, characterizes George Horton's new novel. It is imbued, moreover, with the modern philanthropic spirit, and a touch of such veracity as Vereshagin's pictures contain is shown in the account of the recent war waged by the Turk upon the Christian in Crete.

Mr. Horton's long residence in Greece as the Consul General of the United States has supplied him with the necessary knowledge of the Cretan insurrection and the motives behind it. Since the day of the Minotaur there has been no such use made of the island for purposes of fiction, and it comes upon the reader as a virgin land, uncontaminated by cameras and correspondents. The rather pitiful exhibition made by the concert of the powers in settling Cretan affairs is properly satirized—the firing on the cross of the Grecian flag, the encouragement given the Turk, which led to the massacres of Christians, and the hopeless indecision which made everything possible which ought to have been prevented. So much of the ulterior purpose of the book.

A romance, pure and simple, is the fiction set in this historical grouping of facts. The scene opens with the sinking of a boat from Greece laden with contraband of war for the encouragement and succor of the Christians, and with a filibuster or two. One of these is a Swedish Lieutenant, Peter Lindbohm, on his way to help the under dog; another is a young Greek student, who disappears from the scene rather too unexpectedly, and the third is John Curtis, a young Harvard man, who poses as a newspaper correspondent in order to have some share in the promised excitement. A shell from an English gunboat patrolling the coast stops their voyage and sends the three filibusters on shore, the British ship picking up the Captain and his fellow-Greeks.

The trio are given the hospitality of a Christian village, Ambellaki, and the American and Swede proceed to fall in love with the belle of the little place, Panayota, daughter of the priest. The American has injured his foot in climbing to the elevated ground from the seashore, and his enforced confinement in the priest's house, where he is waited upon attentively by the pretty girl, seems to involve his sentiment rather than any pronounced love of the downright sort. While life is progressing with fairly Arcadian simplicity, a picturesque account of a rustic May-day festival adding greatly to the idyllic beauty of the time, an imperious message comes from the Captain of a Turkish force near at hand, threatening destruction to all the village if the beautiful Panayota is not delivered over to him for inclusion in his harem.

This it is which begins the narrative of fighting and adventure which holds the interest of the reader until the last chapter is reached. If Panayota does not become another Helen, in the misleading words of the title, she keeps the wits of the American and the Swede and all the military ingenuity of the latter on the stretch henceforth. The story has too much of historical truth to be classed with the "Prisoner of Zenda" tales and is too modern for sword and cloak romance; yet it has the engrossing interest of both styles of fiction, with a fine sympathy for the right. It is dedicated, by permission, to H. R. H. Prince George of Greece, High Commissioner of Crete.

Brief Mention.

The Jamieson-Higgins company of Chicago has issued its first book of "Short Story Masterpieces." The volume of 325 pages contains no less than thirty-eight short stories by some score and more of authors, chief among whom are Mary E. Wilkins, Octave Thanet, Opie Read, Irving Bacheller, John Habberton, Stanley Waterloo, George Ade, Mrs. George E. Pickett, General Charles King, and Helen H. Gardener. The tales are of varying worth, of course, some of them being but feeble products of able writers, but others are bright and entertaining, and sufficiently differentiated in style to assure every reader that he will find something to his liking.

Carman F. Randolph of the New York bar has written a learned and able book on the "Law and Policy of Annexation," with special reference to the Philippines. Any one who wishes to thrash over the question of expansion, the implications of the Declaration of Independence, the carrying power of the constitution, and all about the relations of the constitution to the annexation of Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines, and the subsequent and consequent governments of the same—questions which were pretty industriously gone over in the late Presidential campaign—will find an ample strawstack in this learned volume. There are numerous citations from the most eminent jurists and statesmen, which involve, more or less distinctly, the questions at issue, and in this respect the book has its convenience and its permanent and chief value. (Longmans, Green & Co.)

S. Baring-Gould adds to his "Lives of the Saints" another volume on "Virgin Saints and Sinners." That there have been saints and martyrs of high degree there can be no doubt—we have seen too many such in our own day to be incredulous—and when their stories are well and fitly told, they make extremely good reading. Mr. Baring-Gould's book, however, would be more attractive were the stories more simply told. Confessedly, the traditional "saints" have been prodigiously overworked, and have been made to do so many wonderful things that they themselves never thought or dreamed of doing, that one is apt to grow decidedly incredulous concerning them. Some of the saints who are canonized afresh by the present author are Blondina, Caecilia, Agnes, the daughter of Constantine; Bridget, Hilda, Theresa, and the altogether modern Sister Dora. The book is published by Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

Literary Notes.

Jerome K. Jerome's new volume of British humor will be called "Observations of Henry."

Paul Leicester Ford's next book will bear the title "Hugh Gaine." This much is announced by the novelist's publishers, but further facts concerning the work are declared "unavailable at present."

"Quo Vadis," it seems, has a sequel, which is now being put into English by Jeremiah Curtin. It is understood that the new work will first make its appearance in this country in serial form, probably covering a year or more.

Of the "Rubaiyat" there seems to be no end. There is now announced a translation of a translation. The text of 460 quatrains which were done into French by M. Nicolas in 1863 is now to be put forth in English by Baron Corvo. Temple Scott will contribute an introduction to the volume.

Sticklers for "good form" will learn with satisfaction that an "Encyclopedia of Etiquette" is announced for early publication. The author will be Emily Holt, and the book, it is stated, will "cover the entire subject of what to do, what to say, what to write, and what to wear, illustrated by reproductions of specially posed photographs."

There will be published early in March a play edition of "Ben Hur," printed in two colors with forty-eight illustrations from the play, reproduced from photographs in tints. Paper of a superior quality will be employed and the whole material, pictures and reading matter, will be handsomely bound in covers bearing an appropriate symbolic design.

A forthcoming historical novel is to have its scene of action laid in ancient Mexico. Its title will be "The Toltec Savior," and the author, Mrs. John Ellsworth Graham, is said to have devoted a stay of nine years in Mexico to the collecting of material for her book. Mrs. Graham is a native of Wyoming Valley, Pa., and a relative of the late Alice and Phœbe Cary.

Edgar Fawcett, who for some years has been a resident of London, has just completed a novel entitled "New York," which, it is said, will contain many presentments of Gotham's social phases and features. The chief character in early life commits a crime similar to forgery, and serves three years of imprisonment. He emerges from his seclusion a repentant outcast, and is at length enabled to live down his deplorable past.

Two books of travel which will appear next month are "Climbing and Exploration in the Bolivian Andes," by Sir Martin Conway, and "A New Way Around an Old World," by the Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark. The latter is described as a chatty account of a trip over the new all-steam route around the world opened by the completion of the Transsiberian railway, adequately illustrated with reproductions from photographs.

M. Paul Blouët, better known by his pseudonym, Max O'Rell, has just returned to London with two books well under way, which have already been accepted by American publishers. One is on "The Eternal Feminine," and the other is a series of autobiographical sketches. It will contain the amusing reminiscences of his life as a schoolboy, a French officer, a prisoner of war, a journalist, a public school master, an author, and a globe-trotting lecturer.

One waggish writer who furnishes a weekly London letter to a New York paper discusses the craze that has swept over England concerning the authorship of the "Englishwoman's Love Letters," points out that every literary person probable and improbable has been asked if he or she "did it," and adds: "My own conviction is that the author is either Mr. Herbert Spencer, Dr. Joseph Parker, or Lord Kitchener, but of course I may be mistaken.

"The Visits of Elizabeth," another volume of letters which is attracting attention in England, is to appear immediately in this country. The book tells, in a series of letters to her mother, the bewilderment of an innocent English girl at what she sees and hears during her visits to country houses, where she meets the gay Lord Quex and many of his kind of both sexes. She is, in many ways, the antithesis of Mr. Henry James' "Maisie."

The London papers are murmuring their satisfaction over the announcement that the choice of a biographer for the late William Black has fallen upon Sir Wemyss Reid, whose intimacy with the distinguished novelist dates from the early '60s. Sir Wemyss Reid and Sir John Robinson of the Daily News are the only survivors of a group of distinguished journalists which included George Augustus Sala and James Payn, who were wont to lunch in company daily at the Reform-club. Sir Wemyss recalls going up to London for a "week-end" a quarter of a century ago and visiting Black at Airlee House, Camberwell Grove, where the novelist pointed out to him the scenes which form part of the local color in "Madcap Violet."

Books Received.

"The Complete Palmist." By Niblo. A. Mackel & Co.

"Wed by Mighty Waves." By Sue Greenleaf. Laird & Lee.

"Peter Cooper." By R. W. Raymond. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

"William Penn." By George Hodges. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

"The Sacred Fount." By Henry James. Charles Scribner's Sons.

"Harvest Tide." By Sir Lewis Morris. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

"The Queens of England." By Mary Howitt. B. S. Wasson & Co.

"Abraham Lincoln." By H. C. Merwin. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

"Jean-Paul Marat." By Ernest Belfort Bax. Small, Maynard & Co.

"Like Another Helen." By George Horton. The Bowen-Merrill company.

"Jonathan Edwards." By H. Norman Gardiner. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

"Virgin Saints and Martys." By S. Baring Gould. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

"The Heiress of the Forest." By Eleanor C. Price. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

"Questions of Empire." By Lord Rosebery. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

"Abraham Lincoln." By Joseph H. Choate. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

"Five Months in a Madhouse." By an Inmate. Press Exchange company.

"Born to Serve." By Charles M. Sheldon. Advance Publishing company.

"Nathan Hale." By Charles W. Brown. J. S. Ogilvie Publishing company.

"A Handy Book of Horticulture." By F. C. Hayes. E. P. Dutton & Co.

"The Prayer of St. Scholastica." By Lady Lindsay. Small, Maynard & Co.

"The New Epoch for Faith." By George A. Gordon. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

"Who Killed Joe's Baby." By Charles M. Sheldon. Advance Publishing company.

"Comforting Thoughts." By Henry Ward Beecher. Fords, Howard & Hulbert.

"Whittier as a Politician." Edited by Samuel T. Pickard. Charles E. Goodspeed.

"The Jew in London." By C. Russell and H. S. Lewis. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

"Edison's Handy Encyclopedia." Compiled by Thomas F. Edison. Laid & Lee.

"The Anatomy of Misery." By John Coleman. Kenworthy. Small, Maynard & Co.

"The Religious Spirit in the Poets." By W. Boyd Carpenter. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

"The Opera Past and Present." By William Foster Apthorp. Charles Scribner's Sons.

"The Social Life of the Hebrews." By the Rev. Edward Day. Charles Scribner's Sons.

"Travels in England." By Paul Hentzner. Cassell's National Library. Cassell & Co.

"Hero Patriots of the Nineteenth Century." By Edgar Sanderson. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

"The Law and Policy of Annexation." By Carman F. Randolph. Longmans, Green & Co.

"A Dictionary of Architecture and Building." A-E. By Russell Sturgis. Macmillan company.

"The Evolution of the Individual." By Frank Newland Doud. Reynolds' Publishing company.

"Lights to Literature." Books VII. and VIII. By Charles W. French and J. E. Adams. Rand, McNally & Co.

"Glossography: A System of Shorthand." By Robert Armstrong. Libby & Sherwood Printing company.

"Standard Guide to the City of Mexico." Compiled By Robert S. Barrett. Modern Mexico Publishing company.

"Discovery and Conquest of the Northwest, with the History of Chicago." Vol. II. Parts 7, 8, and 9. By Rufus Blanchard. R. Blanchard & Co.

FOREIGN EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

The Irish members of Parliament, now united into a compact body for the first time in many years, made their first demand on the British government in the House of Commons last Thursday. Led by John Redmond, they offered an amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne favoring a system of compulsory sale of lands in Ireland. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 235 to 140.

The significance of the incident lies not so much in its rejection by the House of Commons as in the apparent willingness of the Liberal members to support it. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman announced his intention of supporting the proposal, and his influence may be measured by the vote by which the Redmond amendment was rejected. There are eighty-two Irish Nationalists in the House of Commons, and the amendment received 140 votes, indicating that fifty-eight members voted with the Irish representatives.

In the fiscal year 1899-1900, covering the first twelve months of the struggle in south Africa, the war cost the British taxpayers $115,000,000 in addition to the regular army expenditures on a peace basis. For the fiscal year 1900-1901 the estimated war charges are $188,983,000.

Taxes in Great Britain are already burdensome. According to the figures recently printed in the Daily Mail Year Book the share of each man, woman, and child in the United Kingdom is $18.66.

These taxes must be added to, for there is already a deficit of $99,410,000 in the treasury report, and the estimated deficit at the end of the present fiscal year is $248,060,000.

It is persistently reported from Berlin that Great Britain and Germany have reached a secret agreement and that Portugal is a party to it. If the report is founded on fact, the agreement may have an important bearing on the future of south Africa, and it may possibly be the first step in the negotiations which will end in the absorption of Portugals territory in the dark continent and England's acquirement of Delagoa Bay.

Portuguese east Africa, with Delagoa Bay, would undoubtedly have been transferred to Great Britain long ago but for the attitude of Germany, who holds territory immediately to the north. If German opposition has been overcome by a new agreement between the three nations interested England is likely to secure the long coveted territory.

The Chinese government has at last yielded to the mailed fist diplomacy of Germany, and by imperial edict satisfied the demands of the powers. The edict was not forthcoming until Count von Waldersee, commander-in-chief of the allied forces in China, ordered preparations for the renewal of hostilities. An expedition of 22,000 men, it was announced, would start from Pekin on March 1 for the purpose of marching on Singan-Fu and capturing the Emperor and his court.

The threat had its desired effect, for on Thursday an edict ordered the degradation and banishment of Prince Tuan and Duke Lan. Three other Princes were ordered to commit suicide and three to be beheaded. General Tung-Fu-Siang, the commander-in-chief of the Chinese army, is to be degraded and deprived of his rank.

It is admitted that the sentence against General Tung-Fu-Siang cannot be carried out at present, for he is in a position to seize the Emperor and begin civil war if he chooses.

According to a St. Petersburg dispatch, a contract for the completion of a railroad from Lake Baikal, in Siberia, to Port Arthur has been signed by the Russo-Chinese Bank. The bank advances the funds and in return reserves the right to operate the railway for a term of thirty years.

The St. Petersburg dispatch is somewhat misleading. What has evidently been signed by the Russo-Chinese Bank is an agreement to advance the funds necessary for the completion of the Transsiberian railway. The line is already completed from the European frontier to Lake Baikal and several hundred miles beyond to Stretensk. The road has also been constructed northward from Port Arthur nearly to Harbin. A gap of about 700 miles yet remains to be completed before the traveler can go across Europe and Asia by rail.

Serious alarm is felt in several European capitals over the disturbed condition of the internal affairs of Servia. Last Sunday King Alexander was hooted on the streets, while a mob surrounded his palace and stoned the windows. A formidable movement is on foot to overthrow the dynasty. The Cabinet has resigned and business is practically at a standstill.

The people of Servia are so hopelessly divided on political questions that there is little national spirit left. There are three political parties, the Radicals, Liberals, and Progressives.

The Radicals include the bulk of the peasants and are not unfriendly to Russian interference in the government. The Liberals consist chiefly of the population of the cities and towns, and they, too, are Russophile.

On the other hand, the Progressives favor Austrian support. Between the intrigues of the Austrian and Russian agents the country is in a constant turmoil. It seems to be generally agreed that sooner or later the little kingdom will fall to one or the other of the two powers. Either would step in and assume control but for fear of the wrath of the other European powers.

A new census of Italy, the first in twenty years, has just been finished, and it shows a population of 35,000,000, with a ratio of increase greater than that of any other country in Europe for the same period.

The result of the census is a surprise to the people of Italy, as the emigration to the United States and South America has been heavy—5,000,000 being the estimate for the twenty years.

Despite the confusion of the government, the constant changes in the ministry, and the heavy burden imposed by undue army expenditures, Italy has been showing favorable progress along industrial and commercial lines within the last few years. If the heavy expenditures imposed by the necessity of maintaining a large standing army to meet the requirements of the triple alliance could be removed Italy's finances would soon be in a healthful condition.

General Weyler has proven himself the man of the hour in Spain. By his prompt, energetic methods he has restored the turbulent City of Madrid to tranquillity and the provinces are quiet. A new Cabinet is in process of formation. Señor Silvela will assume the Premiership and put an end to martial law in Madrid.

Governor General MacArthur continues to send encouraging reports of rapid progress in the pacification of the Philippines. The official report for last week shows that twenty-five insurgent officers, 330 men, 350 rifles, and 5,500 rounds of ammunition were captured. The number voluntarily surrendered exceeds those figures. Civil rule has been established by the Taft commission in provinces containing an estimated population of 600,000. It will soon be safe for businessmen to open up commercial lines in the interior.

The First Time in This Century.

A President will be inaugurated March 4. Tickets at one fare, $17.50, for the round trip for this event will be sold via Pennsylvania Short Lines from Chicago to Washington March 1, 2, and 3, offering opportunity to witness the imposing ceremonies at small cost. Further information about fares and through train comforts may be ascertained at Pennsylvania ticket offices, or by applying to H. R. Dering, A. G. P. Agt., 248 South Clark street, Chicago.

FUTURE OF STEEL TRUST.

MUST WIN PUBLIC FAVOR OR BE DESTROYED.

If the Promoters of the New Combine Consider Only Their Own Pockets They Are Building a Mere House of Cards, Declares the New York Times —Colossus Must Prove Itself a Public Benefit, Fruitful of Economic Gain, or It Will Fail.

(From the New York Times.)

If the promoters of the great United States Steel company have considered only their own pockets they are building a mere house of cards, which will presently topple over with results to their business reputations upon which it would be unpleasant to dwell. An eight-hundred-million-dollar corporation is so big, continental, and pervading, that, like an administration, a dynasty, or a system of jurisprudence, it must justify itself to the people and in public opinion or it will be destroyed.

Economic justification will save the United States Steel company. Without that it would perish even though Mr. Morgan and Mr. Rockefeller were ten times the giants they are. That is, this colossus must prove itself a public benefit, fruitful or economic gain. There are manys ways open to it. There is the familiar economy of consolidation, the saving which all the trusts are supposed to effect by canceling out factors of wasteful duplication. Sometimes they do, sometimes they don't. For the new steel combination this is a vital necessity, for its life depends on its success in maintaining a low cost of production. It must depend upon low cost of production for two things—the power to do its part in retaining and increasing the hold of this country upon foreign markets; and the ability to maintain low prices to domestic consumers.

Under Tariff Protection.

Under tariff protection many American manufacturers have grown rapidly rich by the practice of selling cheap to foreigners and dear to their own countrymen, discriminating against their best and largest customers. It would be exceedingly unwise, in the present state of the public temper, for an $800,000,000,000 corporation to adopt that policy. We now produce iron and steel cheaper than any other country. Shall the benefits of that low cost of production inure exclusively to foreigners? If so, the American people will know the reason why.

The United States Steel company's expectation of life, then, depends upon its ability to promote prosperity by broadening the market at home and abroad. It will attempt, of course, to find new foreign markets that will swell the volume of its business and of our manufactured exports. That will augment the national wealth. If, through wisdom and good management, it is also enabled to maintain low prices at home, the country's business will be benefited and its prosperity further promoted.

Ought to Prevent Panic.

There is another way in which an eight-hundred-million-dollar corporation ought to benefit the people from whom it derives its right to do business. It ought to stand as a great bulwark against the worst consequences of industrial prostration and financial panic.

When the next period of stagnation and disaster visits us the few men in control of the iron and steel industries of the country will try to keep their employés at work on foreign orders, or to avert greater calamities will sacrifice their own profits for a time. They are sensible, of course, of the vast social obligation they assume in becoming responsible for the wages and daily bread of so great a part of the community.

We may dismiss as unimaginable the possibility that the United States Steel company can, as a whole, ever become bankrupt. That would be a calamity more appalling than has ever visited the business of any country. If the great financiers and experienced promoters associated in this combination have not so assembled its parts that one or several can break without smashing the whole, they have organized for some future day a catastrophe for whose consequences nothing they have ever done or ever will do could atone.

Audacity of the Undertaking.

The public has seemed to lose its breath at the audacity of their undertaking. Trusts and monopolies are up for a good deal of denunciation in these days, much of it aimless and stupid, but some reasonable and justified by the specific offenses of predatory combinations. Four months ago 6,300,000 Americans voted for a Presidential candidate in whose platform the demand for the regulation of trusts was the only rational feature. This is the movement which Mr. Morgan and Mr. Rockefeller have deemed propitious for organizing a combination of which, we believe, these are the constituent corporations:

Carnegie Steel company	$160,000,000
Federal Steel company	99,745,000
American Steel and Wire company	90,000,000
National Tube company	80,000,000
American Bridge company	70,000,000
National Steel company	59,000,000
American Sheet Steel company	49,000,000
American Tinplate company	46,325,000
American Steel Hoop company	33,000,000
Total	$687,070,000

Most Powerful Ever Created.

This is a substantial monopoly of the iron and steel industry of the United States. With $800,000,000 of capital and the foundation of the business of the country in its control, the corporation becomes quite the most powerful ever created. When the people have recovered their breath they will begin to ask with some anxiety, How will the United States Steel company use its seemingly irresistible power?

We have pointed out that the colossus has before its feet paths of wisdom and safety. It also has paths of peril. As we make iron and steel cheaper than any other country, it follows that so much of the Dingley tariff as relates to the industry is either absurd or vicious, and should be repealed.

But if the colossus should be content to retain the present duties, or even seek higher rates to enable it to practice extortion in the domestic market, what Ways and Means committee of the dominant party would have the adamantine fortitude to resist its demands, even though the people were clamoring at the doors of Congress for the excision of the trust-breeding clauses of the tariff?

The shipping industry is a puling babe compared to the steel combination, but a committee of its leading men drew a perfectly selfish subsidy bill which only the most tireless effort and vigorous protest have kept from passage at this session of Congress, while it now seems probable that the private influences behind the measure will be strong enough to cause an extra session of Congress to be called to consummate the grab.

May Control the Senate.

If the composition of the United States Senate should at any time be unsatisfactory to the gentlemen in control of this great corporation, would they attempt to change it by guiding the choice of Senators in States with approachable Legislatures? If they set out to make the Senate a committee of their board we are afraid they would succeed. That fear will somewhat influence the public judgment of the propriety of billion-dollar corporations.

We are not aware that the United States Steel company fears successful rivalry in any quarter, but it is to be observed that it has extraordinary facilities for crushing competition. Its organizers are men whose names are identified with recent operations of magnitude in the railroad world by which a "community of interest" has been established between important transportation lines. These gentlemen are also pretty deeply engaged in the coal business. If, in their capacity as railroad men, they should be kind enough to accord to themselves in their capacity as producers of iron or steel the favor of discriminating freight rates, or if, through their control of coal production, they should lend to their iron and steel business a helping hand denied to outsiders, a troublesome competitor would find himself in what men of affairs call a weak position.

Fear of Secert Rebates.

Probably the worst capitalistic abuse of the present time is the secret rebate. It is a matter of public concern to know whether the organizers of the United States Steel company feel a just abhorrence of that illegitimate and pernicious practice.

We presume the people will not molest the colossus if it is content to do a legitimate business in a legitimate way. They will see as quickly as anybody the possibilities of good involved in its creation. They will also see the possibilities of evil and the menace. The Standard Oil company contributes $50,000,000 annually to our exports, and it has reduced to a low figure the price of oil to the American consumer. It operates to the public advantage. But the early methods by which the Standard Oil company established its monopoly would not now be tolerated.

GENERAL NEWS OF RAILWAYS.

M. L. Sykes, Vice President of the Chicago and Northwestern, Resigns on Account of Old Age.

Milton Luther Sykes, Vice President of the Chicago and Northwestern railway company, has resigned. Mr. Sykes, in addition to being Vice President, has also been the Secretary and Treasurer of the company, with headquarters in New York, for many years. His retirement has been expected for some time on account of old age. He is 75 years old and a man of great wealth, and therefore felt that he ought not to hold these positions any longer.

E. E. Osborn, now general attorney of the Chicago and Northwestern, will be elected First Vice President at the next annual meeting to succeed Mr. Sykes. Mr. Osborn has been attorney of the company for the last eight years. He is a graduate of Yale, and was born in Norwalk, Conn., in 1854. It is rumored that Albert Keep, President of the Board of Directors of the Chicago and Northwestern, will also retire.

After his election as Vice President Mr. Osborn will make his headquarters in New York.

Investigate Davies' Charges.

The adjourned meeting of the Interstate Commerce commission, which has been considering the complaint of Edward G. Davies, commission merchant, against the Illinois Central railroad company, was continued in the Monadnock Building yesterday. Evidence for the defense was presented by Attorney S. F. Andrews, who called a number of witnesses to show that the statements made by Mr. Davies were exaggerated. The complainant is a consignee and distributor of fruits and vegetables, and he charged that the railroad officials had subjected his business to discrimination; that they had refused to unload his shipments of fruits and vegetables and had not furnished the necessary platform and warehouse facilities at Chicago. The railroad attorney admitted that something over $500 was due for overcharges, but he disputed the claim for several thousand dollars presented by the complainant.

New Roads Licensed.

The Secretary of State at Springfield, Ill., yesterday licensed the Geneva, Batavia and Southern railway company. The object is to build a road from Geneva to Aurora, Ill. The capital stock of the company has been placed at $100,000. The incorporators and first board of directors are: L. J. Wolf, Cleveland; E. E. Barrett, Western Springs; Charles Jones, Wheaton; and W. T. Hageman and A. T. Long, Chicago.

Incorporation was also secured yesterday by the Batavia and Eastern railway company, the principal office of which is to be in Chicago. The road is to be constructed from Batavia through the counties of Kane and Du Page to a point on the Aurora, Wheaton and Chicago railway between Wheaton and Aurora. The company expects to accomplish this with a capital stock of $10,000. The incorporators and first directors are L. J. Wolf, W. T. Hageman, A. T. Long, E. E. Barrett, and Charles Jones.

Appointment for W. R. Scott.

W. R. Scott has been appointed General Superintendent of the Fort Worth and Denver City railroad, in place of J. V. Good, resigned. Mr. Scott has been superintendent of a division on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé for a number of years.

LIVE STOCK SHOW EVERY YEAR.

Meeting at Yards Decides to Make Exposition a Permanent Thing—New Building for It.

At a meeting held at the Stock-Yards yesterday in the interest of the International Live Stock exposition it was decided unanimously to make the exposition a permanent show for all time. Forty or more representatives of the various breeders' associations of the United States and Canada were present. In the absence of President John A. Spoor, A. H. Sanders, Vice President of the association, presided.

During the discussion General Manager W. E. Skinner said the Stock-Yards company would erect a new exposition building between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, 230 feet wide and 700 feet long.

Officers were elected as follows:

President—J. A. Spoor, Chicago.
Vice Presidents—De Witt Smith, Springfield, Ill.; A. H. Sanders, Chicago.
General Manager—W. E. Skinner, Chicago.
Treasurer—R. Z. Herrick, Chicago.
Secretary—Mortimer Levering, Lafayette, Ind.
Executive committee—T. F. B. Sotham, Chillicothe, Mo.; J. Ogden Armour, Edward F. Swift, John Clay Jr., W. H. Thompson Jr., C. W. Baker, A. G. Leonard, J. S. Cooper, Chicago; R. B. Ogilvie, Madison, Wis.; G. Howard Davidson, Millbrook, N. Y.; A. J. Lovejoy, Roscoe, Ill.; C. F. Curtis, Ames, Ia.; Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont.

TELLS OF LAWSON CARNATION.

Ellis, Mass., Flower Expert Describes How He Originated the $30,000 Blossom.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—Peter Fisher of Ellis, Mass., who originated the famous $30,000 Lawson carnation, was the central figure in the annual meeting of the American Carnation society here today. He lectured on the hybridization of the carnation and told how he got his famous carnation.

"The parents of the Lawson," said he, "were the Daybreak and the Van Lleuwen. The Daybreak was a soft pink; the Van Lleuwen was a dark pink or cerise. I tried a long time before I got the Lawson. Sometimes I work half a dozen years to get a good carnation.

"The color of the Lawson was something I had been trying to get for years. I have another now of a Daybreak tint which I think is finer than the Lawson, but I have not yet fully tested it."

The "Marquise," a New York production, is attracting great attention at the show. The owner of the "Marquise" claims 170,000 of his cuttings have been sold.

Hot Springs Without Change.

A through sleeper via the Wabash leaves Chicago daily at 11:03 a. m. and arrives Hot Springs next morning at 9 o'clock. For reservations telephone Cent. 3046. City Ticket office, 97 Adams street.

FIFTH PRINTING

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STUDY OF LABOR PENSIONS

RAILROAD SYSTEMS AFFECT THE SMALL SALARIED MEN.

Sociologists Find That Practically All of Those Who Have Been Retired by the Pennsylvania Line Have Held Minor Positions—Conclusion Drawn That Those in Executive Places Either Quit of Their Own Accord or Are Broken Down by Overwork.

Sociologists are finding material for study in the application of the railroad pension systems. They find that at least 85 per cent of the employés of the Pennsylvania railroad retired on pensions since Jan. 1 are men in the lower ranks of the business—track laborers, watchmen, etc.—while 15 per cent are clerks and petty officials with small salaries. The plan for pensioning employés of this company on the lines west of Pittsburg and Buffalo became effective on Jan. 1 last, and the following employés of the system in Chicago have since been retired:

W. F. Peterson, clerk general freight department.
C. H. Miller, agent Union Stock-Yards.
James Pridham, clerk local freight office.
C. H. White, clerk local freight office.
Max Findling, bridge watchman.
Robert J. Bullis, mason.
John Steder, laborer.
John Weiss, oil distributer.
Peter Fitzgerald, oil distributer.
Charles Coykendall, track foreman.
Thomas Cravan, laborer.
Hirman Hiram Inman, crossing watchman.
William J. Ling, weighmaster.

As Analyzed by Sociologists.

Out of the thirteen men retired in Chicago only one filled a semi-official position. One conclusion that is drawn from this result by sociologists is that persons who fill the higher offices do not stay in the service so long as those who are in the less remunerative positions. The high salaried ones have active minds, they are restless for the top, and they will not remain unless the pinnacle is in sight. The clerk and laborer, after long service without advancement, are more apt to lose ambition and settle down in their positions.

Another reason given for the difference in the tenure of service of the officer and the private of the transportation service is that the higher places require more exacting work, service where there is great liability of mistakes being made and consequent loss of positions. For example, it is not so easy for a train dispatcher to hold his position as it is for a track laborer. The first place carries with it great responsibility, the second practically none. There are few conductors on the retired list, while there are a number of train baggage agents. Here again is a difference in responsibility.

In the executive positions on a railroad the pace is nerve destroying. The track hand is not so menaced. The track hand, by exercising his body, may keep himself strong. The executive, by overworking his brain, may weaken both mind and body. He may even work himself to death, while the track hand may be physically sound in his advancing age.

Rules of Pension System.

The rules of the pension department require the retirement of all employés who have reached the age of 70, whether they are incapacitated or not. Incapacitation after thirty years' service is also ground for a pension. Those retired are given for the rest of their lives 1 per cent of the salaries they had received during the ten years immediately preceding their retirement. For example, if an employé had been receiving $50 per month for ten years up to Jan. 1 last and had been in the service of the company forty years he would get as a pension 1 per cent of his salary for each year of employment, or $20 per month. If an employé has served thirty years he may be retired for physical disability at the option of the company when he becomes 65 years of age.

The saving clause of the plan is that employés retired on pensions may engage in other business without affecting their pensions. Were it not for this provision there would be little in the scheme, as the pensions in the majority of cases are given to those who have always received low wages and they would not get enough to support their families, granting they were men of households.

Sociologists find that the pension system was inspired by careful calculation and that it is not as expensive as might be supposed. The man retired on a pension at 65 or 70 years with 30 per cent of his salary is not expected, in accordance with mortuary statistics, to live more than from six to ten years. With this as a basis it is figured that not more than 2 per cent of the retired men may be expected to remain on the pension rolls for over five years.

While the claims of humanity, generosity, and philanthropy have been advanced in explanation of the pension plan, sociologists declare that the ultra-practical men at the head of the great railway corporations are silent on such theories. This is because they must understand that the public is aware of the fact that measures of economy, safety to travel, etc., are paramount in the calculation. The inevitable frailty of the human body means weakness after certain periods of physical or mental labor, and this in turn means danger to lives of others and liability to owners of transportation companies.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S ATTACHED.

All Portable Things, Including Lease of the Hall, Seized and Bonded as Security for Claim.

Some excitement was caused at Hurtig & Seamon's Theater yesterday when the American Posting company, through Attorney James Purnell, attached almost all portable objects at the music hall. Bar fixtures, wines, liquors, cigars, the box office receipts, electric signs, and the theater lease of the building were seized.

The attorney, accompanied by Deputy Sheriff Finucan, made a descent on the theater at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and found Manager Teller in his office. The writ of attachment, calling for $537, was read, and Mr. Teller at first told the attorney to go ahead and take the things. The Deputy Sheriff at once sent for three large wagons, and the work of loading the portable things was about to begin when the attorney for Hurtig & Seamon appeared with a writ of replevin for all of the property named in the attachment. Bond for the replevin writ was furnished and the performance at the music hall went on.

The writ of replevin was obtained in the name of the New Music Hall company, which Manager Teller said had been formed by the old concern, the property having been transferred to the new organization.

Attorney Purnell said last night:

"In my opinion the securing of a writ of replevin in the name of a new company was only a subterfuge to gain time. In any event the property is there, and will eventually secure my clients their money."

HOPKINS ALUMNI IN REUNION.

Professors in the Institution and Former Graduates Renew Old Associations at a Dinner.

The praises of Johns Hopkins University were sounded in speech and song at Kinsley's yesterday afternoon on the occasion of the tenth annual gathering of the Northwestern association of the university's alumni.

Professors from the university and graduates of the institution who have become prominent in other walks of life were called upon for toasts to their alma mater. The celebration was made specially memorable by the fact that the quarter-centennial of the university is to be observed next October.

The recent resignation of President Daniel C. Gilman was made the subject of an address by Herbert H. Donaldson. Professor Richard T. Ely, University of Wisconsin, spoke of the work of his former colleague, Herbert B. Adams, professor at the university. An address on "Belief and Credulity" was delivered by Joseph Jastrow. A luncheon followed the regular business meeting. Professor Ira Remsen, the university's representative, was the guest of honor. The officers elected were:

President—Dr. Joseph Jastrow.
Vice President—Alfred H. Gross.
Secretary and Treasurer—Lessing Rosenthal.

Catarrh of nose or throat immediately relieved and ultimately cured by use of "Boro-Formalin" (Eimer & Amend).

FRESH FISH AND EGGS TO ADVANCE IN PRICE.

Supply of Former from Atlantic Small, but the Frozen Article Is Plentiful—Cold Weather Interferes with Hens.

The prices of fresh fish and eggs are likely to range from 10 to 15 per cent higher during Lent this year than last, owing to the scarcity of fish on the Atlantic coast and the cold wave in the West checking the shipment of eggs from the country. However, the supply of frozen fish now on hand is reported greater than at any time during the last two years and prices are not expected to change.

Eggs are coming from the South and Southwest in better and fresher condition than in many years. The reason given for this is that in the Southern States the winter so far has been comparatively mild and the shipments to Chicago have surpassed those of a decade. The cold storage supply is more than up to the average of the last three years and reported in excellent condition. The cold weather, however, has already caused large orders to be placed, so that fresh eggs that are now quoted at 17 to 20 cents are expected to advance to 22 and 25 cents.

"The light supply of halibut, cod, flounders, Spanish mackerel, smelts, haddock, and other deep water fish," said Manager Smith of A. Booth & Co., "is only temporary and caused by the heavy weather that recently has prevailed along the Atlantic coast. Should another storm follow the last one, however, the shortage would continue, but we do not expect radically different conditions and prices from last year."

In South Water street the frozen fish supply is estimated between 20,000 and 25,000 tons of whitefish, perch, herring, and lake trout. The mildness of the winter allowed fishing on the lakes later than usual.

"It is most remarkable the amount of frozen lake fish that is consumed in Chicago each Lenten season," said a South Water street dealer. "The poor of Chicago will not suffer this year for fish, for prices will be no higher and may be lower."

Fish Commissioner H. W. Loveday has received complaints from the villages of Lyons, Lamont, and other points along the Desplaines River that a slaughter of fish is being carried on by farmers and others, who use pitchforks to spear fish in air holes.

SCHOOLS GET SHOSTAK ESTATE

No Relatives of Supposed Poor Recluse Found and His $6,000 Estate Reverts to Public.

The public school fund will be $6,000 larger because of the inability of Public Administrator P. H. O'Donnell to find any claimants for the estate of John Shostak, who died intestate in a little house on the northwest side in November, 1897. Although the man was thought by his neighbors to be destitute, it was found after his death that he had a sum of money in the hut.

SHARE PROFITS AT STEGER.

Employers to Divide a Sum Among 250 Men on Basis of Material Saved by Them.

Over 250 employés of Steger & Co. will congregate at the company's factory at Steger, Ill., tonight to receive their shares of the gross receipts of the year. An account is kept of the material used and the amount wasted by each man during the year, and profits are shared on the basis of the amount saved by the care of the men.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Imperfect Street Car Accommodations.

Chicago, Feb. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Is it not possible to improve the transportation in the City of Chicago? It is inhuman to crowd the cars as they are crowded every morning and evening when the great mass of people are going to and from work. Why do the people endure such treatment from the transportation companies? It seems to me that the service could be improved, that enough cars could be put on to carry all the passengers without crowding them into the cars like so many cattle. Can you not take this matter up with a view of securing the desired result?

RUSSELL Q. LEE.

War Tax and Commission Business.

Chicago, Feb. 22.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have been reading your paper right along and find that you have never made any remarks in regard to having the war revenue tax dropped as it affects the commission business. During the summer months, when heavy consignments come in, I have to make returns every day. I always issue United States money orders. Besides paying the regular fee I have to pay the extra two cents, which costs me from $5 to $6 a day on an average. That is too much altogether. Some orders are for only 75 cents. I have to pay three cents regular fee, two cents revenue stamp, then the postage and stationery. There is nothing left for my labor, my commission being only 10 per cent. I think it is a burden on the people in the commission business, especially for the poorer class of business-men. The commission men had a meeting last week and appointed a man to go to Washington to try to have the law repealed in regard to the revenue stamp. But I do not think he will be successful, as we have no paper to uphold our claim.

A. HARRIS.

Concerning Tyranny of Fashion.

Chicago, Feb. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Fashion is the tyrant of man from the cooing babe to the form borne to its silent rest. White, brown, black, or yellow, the bondage in some form is universal. The Chinese woman deforms her foot, the European her waist, the savage his nose at its behests. It is true that man, battling with the world as he must for his bread, rises largely above the petty restraints that bind his sister, though it is amazing to what degree even he succumbs; and perhaps he is quite as responsible for her weaknesses in this direction as she herself.

But it is gratifying to note the growing spirit of independence among substantial people, and this will grow more and more as the ideals in life are enlarged. No one can be a slave to the exterior and artificial whose deeper life is within and in the real, and in proportion as we lead the youth of today and tomorrow toward higher ideals will the coming man and woman rise above the idiocies of the fashion plate and the dilettantism of society.

VANDELIA VARNUM THOMAS.

Gaming in Wyoming.

Chicago, Feb. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In reply to your editorial of this morning concerning the anti-gambling law passed by the labors and votes of women in Wyoming recently, I should like to make this suggestion. Before indulging in too much gratulation, let us wait and see if the law can be enforced by legal means, or if it will require another Mrs. Nation to arouse a feminine crusade of violence and hysteria to give it effect.

The prohibition of saloons was made a part of constitutional law in Kansas largely through the efforts of women, and they were given municipal suffrage with a view to placing power in their hands to enforce it. As Miss Anthony has forcibly shown, they should have depended upon their ballots for redress of wrongs instead of their axes. They found, however, that the balot failed them as many people had assured them beforehand that it would, when opposed to the will of the stronger sex, and, therefore, had recourse to violence, taking refuge in their womanhood against the terrors of retributive law.

It may seem to some people that this is a means of advancing womanhood. It appears to me that the strong moral power of woman, exercised through the home and through social channels is the safer and surer if the slower means of procedure in all cases of moral evils.

CAROLINE F. CORBIN.

The Sufferings of Husbands.

Chicago, Feb. 22.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have noticed the agitation of a new law for the punishment of wife deserters, beaters, etc., which has appeared in the different issues of "The Tribune" of late, which seems to be fathered by some of our most highly respected citizens. It would seem that they were handling a question that needs a great deal of study. It does not require laws that tend toward barbarism to remedy the evil in question. Harsh laws will not prevent a man who is perhaps driven to desperation by a woman from deserting her. A woman is many times in the eyes of her neighbors a model, yet a tyrant in private.

A man whose pride as well as good sense will keep him from letting the public at large know the heavy burden under which he struggles will simply separate and go his way. Then comes the woman with a great howl of complaint, telling how she has been deserted and wronged, what a terrible husband she has, etc. The woman is not questioned or required to prove anything, but simply makes any kind of a statement that may please her. Then a barbarous law is brought into effect and the man is driven to complete desperation. He loses all ambition and good he ever possessed, and thereby cares nothing for himself, the world, or anything else. He is classed as a criminal, is pointed to with scorn, and his soul is turned to stone.

There is no doubt that there are exceptions in all things, and there are no doubt cases where the most harsh treatment should be applied, yet many times a man's home is his hell, and made so by a woman; and when he finally has stood all he can he goes. Then comes the wife seeking revenge (which she is after more often than justice) by way of barbarous punishment, because she has laws before her that give the opportunity, not because they are just.

Man seldom abandons his home without cause, yet there are cases where a man will desert wife and family without just grounds, but these cases are, on the whole, few in comparison to the cases where a man is driven away by constant picking and fault-finding.

F. B. F.

DELTA TAU DELTA ALUMNI MEET

Annual Convention of the Western Division of the Fraternity Is Held.

The annual convention of the Western division of the Delta Tau Delta college fraternity was held in the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday, thirty-six delegates from nine chapters of the fraternity at the Universities of Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Northwestern, Chicago, and Leland Stanford Jr. being present. The morning and afternoon sessions were devoted to the discussion of the business interests of the fraternity. Officers were elected as follows:

President—Lewis K. Malvern, Elgin, '92.
First Vice President—R. C. McMillen, University of Illinois.
Second Vice President—P. D. Peabody, University of Minnesota.
Secretary and Treasurer—Charles Lory, University of Colorado.

M'KINLEY TO MEET CHICAGOANS

President Will Accord Reception to Members of Hamilton Club Who Attend Inauguration.

The Hamilton club has made arrangements for a special train to Washington, leaving Chicago on March 1, and starting on the return trip within two days after the inauguration of President McKinley. Members of the club who are to take the trip have been assured that they will be accorded a reception by President McKinley some time on March 5.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE AT SPRINGfield yesterday licensed the following corporations:

Union Canning company, Union; capital, $9,600; canning all sorts of fruits and vegetables; incorporators, I. N. Muzzy, Henry J. Bright, A. J. Northrup.

Strauss-Cahn Knitting company, Chicago; capital, $50,000; manufacturing knit goods; incorporators, Levy Strauss, Edgar B. Cahn, Moses A. Stern.

National Malt Tonic company, Chicago; capital, $2,500; manufacturing fermented malt liquors and temperance beverages; incorporators, Owen Burns, Henry F. Hawkins, Henry T. Chace Jr.

Deeves & Taylor Lumber company, Chicago; capital, $10,000; manufacturing lumber, timber, and railroad supplies; incorporators, Grifen H. Deeves, E. W. Colby, William C. Boyden.

Farmers' Exchange Telephone company, Camp Point; capital stock, $2,000; operate a telephone line; incorporators, J. E. Simmonds, Leonard G. Hoke, Rufus McVay.

Mutual Funeral Benefit association, Rockford; benevolence; incorporators, Charles P. Mars, F. M. Marsh, Nels Olson.

John W. Eckhart & Co., Chicago; capital, $75,000; general flour and feed business; incorporators, John W. Eckhart, Robert Koegel, Frank A. Kucera.

J. H. Snoddy Remedy company, Alton; capital increased from $10,000 to $100,000.

Pana Gas and Coke company, Pana; name changed to Standard Safety Boiler company; principal office changed to Chicago; object changed to manufacture engines, boilers, and other machinery.

TRIBUNE READY REFERENCE DIRECTORY.

Accountants.
WILLIAM KENDALL, ACCOUNTANT—ROOM 317, 145 La Salle-st. Main 2375.

Appraisers of Fire Losses.
Murdoch Campbell, 115 Monroe-st. Tel. Cent. 1160.

Art, Beveled, and Stained Glass.
The Flanagan & Biedenweg Co., 57 to 63 Illinois-st.

Artistic Picture Frames.
F. A. BRYDEN & CO., 331 Wabash. Tel. H. 1957.

Assayers and Analytical Chemists.
DICKMAN & MACKENZIE, 1104 Rookery. H. 2560.

Bakery Goods.
Ask your grocer FOR BRYCE'S STAR BREAD.
PALM'S HOME BAKERY, 379-81 W. Harrison.
PIPER'S MA-MA BREAD. Like mamma made it.

Birds and Taxidermy.
KAEMPFER'S BIRD STORE, 88 State-st.

Building, Curb, and Sidewalk Stone.
Charles L. Boyd, Receiver, 305 Chamber of Com.

Butchers' Supplies, Refrigerators, Etc.
Paul J. Daemicke Co., 240 E. Lake. Tel. M. 3773.

Buyers of Old Gold and Silver.
LIPMAN, 99 Madison. Cash for all precious metals.

Campaign Badges and Medals.
S. D. CHILDS & CO., 140 Monroe-st.

Candies.
GUNTHER, C. F., Bonbons and Chocolates. Send for wholesale or retail catalogue. 212 State-st.

Cleaners and Dyers.
COOK & McLAIN, 80 Dearborn. M. 3047. Oak. 539.
SCHWARZ, AUG. Ladies' and Gents' Garments. 3 stores: 158 Illinois, 126 Dearborn, 505 W. Mad.

Detectives and Agencies.
MOONEY & BOLAND, Detective Agency, Chicago and New York. Stock Ex. Bldg. Main 2693.
The Thiel Detective Service Co. Offices in principal cities of U. S., Canada, and Mexico.

Druggists.
DYCHE'S PRESCRIPTION DRUG STORE—N.W. cor. State and Randolph-sts. Tel. Central 2558.

Druggists', Store, and Office Fixtures.
J. RISWIG, 208-10 Randolph. Tel. Main 3750.

Facial Blemishes.
All the VERY latest scientific treatments, electrolysis, etc. MRS. FRANCIS, Cent. Music Hall.
Birthmarks, hairs, moles, freckles removed to stay. Hattie G. Stolhand, electrician, 52 McVicker's.

Fire and Liability Insurance.
SHIPMAN & WAYNE, 186 La Salle-st. Tel. M. 4429.

Florists.
JOHN C. SCHUBERT & CO., S. W. COR. MONroe-st. and Wabash-av. Telephone Main 2358.

Gas and Electrical Fixtures.
E. BAGGOTT CO., 169-171 E. Adams-st.

Grocers (Wholesale and Retail).
JOHN SEXTON, 20 AND 22 STATE-ST., LARGest and lowest priced house in Chicago.

Illustrator and Designer.
YATES, 500 Lakeside Bldg., 216 Clark-st.

Liquid Hair Soap.
Keeps hair from turning gray, removes dandruff, etc. Mme. M. Hessler, specialist for the growth of hair. Marshall Field Annex, Room 930-934.

Loan Offices.
ABE LIPMAN, 99 MADISON. Private entrance.
TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., 118 Dearborn-st.

Mandolin and Guitar Instruction.
S. Tomaso, Central Music Hall, Randolph & State.

Millinery.
Chicago agent for J. H. Connelly, New York. Maison Nouvelle, 310 Wabash, Auditorium.

Opticians.
BEEK, 22 Washington. Eyeglasses, artificial eyes.
BOERLIN CO., LOUIS, 88 Washington-st.
BORSCH & CO., scientific opticians, 103 Adams.
MANASSE, L., Tribune Building, 88 Madison-st.

Paints.
Ready Mixed, Successful, Durable. The National Fireproof Paint Co., 40 Dearborn-st.

Parquet and Hardwood Floors.
E. B. MOORE & CO., 48 Randolph. Tel. M. 779.

Patent Lawyers.
MILO B. STEVENS & CO., 163 Randolph-st.

Printers and Binders.
RYAN & HART CO., 22 and 24 Custom House-pl.

Rubber Stamps, Seals, Stencils, Etc.
C. L. SAFFORD, 177 Madison. Tel. M. 2057. Catalog.

Shorthand and Typewriting.
Gregg's Shorthand School, 57 Washington-st.

Stationers, Printers, Blank Book Makers
GEO. E. COLE & CO., 86 and 88 Dearborn-st.

Talking Machines.
PHONOGRAPH EXCHANGE, 73 5TH-AV.

Trusses, Deformity Apparatus.
Dr. Wolfertz, 60 5th-av., rupture and deformity specialist, expert truss fitter. My new improved appliances cure positively all ruptures and deformities. Trusses, $1 to $15. Open Sundays till noon.

Uniforms and Society Goods.
G. F. FOSTER, SON & CO., 174 Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED IN general hardware, builders' tools, stoves, and housefurnishing goods; city references. Address B 441, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A COMPETENT draftsman; experienced in designing of steel construction for buildings and bridges. B 405, Tribune.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT house man in private family; is willing and temperate; best of references. Address B 617, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ENGlish butler. Address BUTLER, 84 E. 22d-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; 7 years' experience; best city references. Address H L 212, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER AND correspondent, proficient, executive ability, progressive; refs. Address A 607, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—ADVERTISING CLERK desires to locate with house where knowledge of newspaper rates, etc., will be an advantage; is first-class at figures and capable of taking full charge of office; references. Address MISS "C." P. O. Box 586, Chicago.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED — GENERAL HOUSEwork or cooking. 3419 Armour-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—WOMAN OF EXPERIence, as working housekeeper, small hotel or furnished rooms; can give unquestionable reference. Address B 110, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY CHRISTIAN WOMan of settled age, as working housekeeper or to do, second work and sewing; is first-class seamstress; refs. Call 3210 La Salle-st., up-stairs.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED — A CHEERFUL, MIDdle-aged woman, as companion to elderly widow; duties light; a comfortable home desired more than wages; references exchanged. Address MRS. M. J. CLARK, Utica, La Salle Co., Ill.

SITUATION WANTED — BY LADY IN PHYSIcian's office, where there are three or four physicians; salary $10 to $12 per week. Address B 455, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY NEAT, CAPABLE young woman in doctor's office or saleswoman. MISS C. E., 98 28th-st.

SITUATION WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED cultured woman, as traveling companion or chaperon; references. Address B 222, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — WOMAN OF 26, GO abroad with family. Address B 106, Tribune.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—FOR MEAT MARKET, NORTH Side, from 2 to 6 o'clock; state wages expected. Address B 618, Tribune office.

CLERK—AN EXPERIENCED ENTRY CLERK; must come well recommended. Address B 865, Tribune office.

DRUG CLERK—FULLY REGISTERED; WELL recommended. THIELE, 5000 Wentworth-av.

ORDER CLERK—EXPERIENCED, IN A LARGE wholesale drug house, out of city; good wages to the right man; must be sober and industrious; give references. Address G S 41, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN OF EXPERIENCE TO ASSIST rechecker in wholesale drug house. Address B 823, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

AMBITIOUS, ENERGETIC MEN OF GOOD CHARACTER, WHO CAN FURNISH SATISFACTORY REFERENCES CAN SECURE EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE GENERAL AGENCY RENEWAL CONTRACTS FROM THE ILLINOIS LIFE INS. CO., 134 MONROE-ST.

CANVASSERS — FIRST-CLASS, HIGH-GRADE book men; new proposition; plenty of cards. JOHN C. THORNE, 1506 Fisher Bldg.

COLLECTORS—FOUR, CAPABLE OF SOLICITing house to house, for best business proposition on the market. Call at once, 1441 Unity Bldg.

GENTLEMAN—WHO CAN AND WILL SOLICIT insurance; liberal contract to right party; an old line HOME company, up to date, and progressive. You can be a success with the Federal Life Insurance Company. 523 Marquette Bldg. Let us have a talk with you.

GOOD SPECIALTY SALESMEN—FOR "THE Best Grocers' and Butchers' Scales on Earth." Call 10 to 12 a. m., or write REID & CO., 17 to 21 Quincy-st., Suite 306, Chicago.

HUSTLERS—7, INTELLIGENT, FOR CANVASSing; house-to-house men preferred; position permanent and remunerative. Call 1441 Unity Bldg.

REPRESENTATIVE—TO HANDLE A1 LINE OF misses' waists, also children's dresses, aprons, and guimpes; straight commission only; state references. Address G S 48, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—BY A LARGE AND WELL ESTABlished Western shoe manufacturer [making a line of men's and women's medium and fine grades] a young, energetic, experienced salesman, who has an established shoe trade in the State of INDIANA; must be well recommended. Address, with particulars, A 832, Tribune office.

SALESMAN — PROMINENT IMPORTING AND jobbing house wants two energetic, hustling salesmen, posted in tea and coffee business, for desirable territory; good salary to acceptable, capable men; state age and experience in full. B 273, Tribune.

SALESMAN—TRAVELING ILLINOIS AND ADjacent States, to carry a No. 1 side line that has an established reputation. Address H A 901, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—A MAN WANTED WHO CAN SELL high grade paints, varnishes, and enamels as a side line in Cook County on commission; also one in State. Address W 608, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—EXPERIENCED, FOR WISCONsin, to sell extracts, spices, and grocers' sundries; give references, experience, etc. Address MANUFACTURER, 117 Buffalo-st., Milwaukee.

SALESMAN — CALLING ON THE COUNTRY store trade to sell our selected line of dry goods on commission; a good side line. FRANK D. LALANNE & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

SALESMAN—CITY, FOR BUFFALO MANUfacturer. Call personally, Grace Hotel, Saturday, between 4 and 5, Room 76.

SALESMAN—AN INTELLIGENT AND HONEST salesman; reference required; one familiar with grocery trade preferred. Address W 202, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—VISITING CONFECTIONERS AND druggists, central States; splendid side line. Address W 411, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—CIGARS; EXPERIENCED, HUSTler, for clear Havana factory. Address W 268, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—EXPERIENCED, PEARL BUTton line, Chicago and vicinity. Address Columbia Button Mfg. Co., 1609 Hancock-st., Phila.

SALESMEN—WE ARE SELECTING FIRSTclass men to handle our census atlases; the most popular and best selling publications of the day; we are assigning exclusive territory; make your application by letter only at once; we shall be pleased to appoint hour for interview.
RAND, McNALLY & CO., 166 and 168 Adams-st.

SALESMEN—FOR CITY, TO SOLICIT ORDERS from all retail trade for a staple and new patented article; sample weighs one pound; you get exclusive territory; no experience required; $15 cash capital needed, which an ordinary salesman can double in three days. Address X 380, Tribune.

SALESMEN—TWO FIRST-CLASS, PUSHING salesmen, well posted in grocery and kindred business, by prominent jobbing grocery house for excellent territory; a fine opportunity and good salary for the right men. Address B 147, Tribune.

SALESMEN—STRICTLY UP TO DATE HOSIERY and underwear salesmen for Kansas, Indian Territory, Col., Utah, Minn.; must be able to sell 50 mills at least; only experienced men need apply; state references. Address B 864, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—TO SELL OUR GOODS BY SAMple to wholesale and retail trade; we are the largest and only manufacturers in our line in the world; liberal salary paid. Address
CAN-DEX MFG. CO., Savannah, Ga.

SALESMEN—CALLING ON OFFICE TRADE, to handle a line of steel pens; 150% profit; every inducement given. NICKELOID PEN CO., Box 302, New Haven, Conn.

SALESMEN—TO VISIT DEPARTMENT STORES and installment dealers, by manufacturing firm; state experience and salary desired. Address B 848, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—NO BOOKS; SOMETHING NEW; sells at sight; carry in pocket; $30 weekly. Room 726, 243 Wabash-av.

SALESMEN—FOR OFFICE AND ROAD, EXperienced patent right men preferred. Address A 874, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—2, FOR PREMIUM GOODS. ROOM 614, 56 5th-av.

SIDE LINE—O., IND., ILL., AND KY.; $5 PER day. Thad. Wilkerson, Saratoga Hotel, Chicago.

SOLICITOR—ONLY A HIGH-CLASS MAN, WHO is high-priced, need answer, to fill an exceptionally important position vacant after March 5; one who has sold life insurance, advertising, books, typewriters, scales, etc. preferred, to call upon the leading business houses outside city; reliability and energy absolutely necessary; references, age, and experience. Address B 427, Tribune office.

TRAVELING SALESMEN — THREE, FOR A special line of work. References required.
W. I. SQUIRE, 1508 Fisher Bldg.

Boys.

BOY—16 TO 20 YEARS OF AGE; TO DELIVER packages and do office work. Apply Room 1400 Columbus Memorial Bldg.

Trades.

BOILERMAKERS — FOR WORK OUT OF CITY; must be competent, all-around men. Apply to C. O. WILLIAMS, Wyoming Hotel, 266 Clark-st.

BRONZE AND METAL GILDERS—ALSO POLishers on hard and soft wood moldings, for San Francisco; steady work. Address B 850, Tribune office.

DRAFTSMAN—ARCHITECTURAL; GOOD ON design and detail work; state age, terms, and references. JAMES F. BRUFF, architect, Kokomo, Ind.

DYEMAKER—FIRST-CLASS, FOR FOLDING box work; none but experienced workmen need apply; send references. Address Battle Creek Paper Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

MAN—FIRST-CLASS, THAT UNDERSTANDS whitening picture moldings by hand; also one man, or a good boy, who can lay silver leaf; also one man who thoroughly understands mixing compo. and running compo. machine for picture moldings; also one young man for framemaker that will work piece work on cheap portrait frames. Address Bindiff Mfg. Co., 417 1st-av. So., Minneapolis, Minn.

PICTURE FRAME JOINERS AND FITTERS—for San Francisco; steady work. Address B 849, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINE OPERATOR—FOR HORSE collar factory; must be steady and competent; also ten harness-makers; steady work. Hess & Hopkins Leather Co., Rockford, Ill.

TAILORS—FOUR GOOD COATMAKERS; FIRSTclass union bill paid. MORAN & LONG, Louisville, Ky.

WORKMEN—EXPERIENCED, TO WORK ON cutting and creasing press; send references. Address Battle Creek Paper Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

TEAMS—TO HAUL COAL; $4.50 PER DAY.
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WANTED—TEAM TO DO HAULING BY THE day. INLAND WHITE LEAD CO., 363-365 S. Clinton-st.

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$75 TO $300 PER MONTH AND EXPENSES IS what we pay our local and traveling salesmen to introduce and appoint subagents for our mechanical inventions, a necessity to every farmer, dairyman, and vehicle owner. Saves hundreds of dollars to the owner. Costs but little. A monopoly without competition to our salesmen. For full particulars, samples, etc., address The Willard Mfg. Co., 212 Willard Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

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BRAHAM CO., B 398, Cincinnati, O.

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STENOGRAPHER — COMMENCE $10. THE Manager, 148 S. State, 4th floor.

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WE FURNISH
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TEL. DREX. 7222—AMERICAN TRAINING school and employment office, help furnished for first-class families; places waiting. 682 E. 43d-st. K. CASSIDY.

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LADIES—CALL FOR HELP; GIRLS WAITING with reference. 421 N. Clark. 'Phone Black 1362.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHERS—LADY, BEGINNERS, CALL R. 20, 979 N. Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

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WANTED—TO RENT—MODERN HOUSES IN Kenwood, Hyde Park, Michigan-av., Grand and Drexel-blvds. We are having a strong demand for houses and flats all over the South Side. Owners wishing to secure desirable tenants this spring should list their properties with us at once. Our lists of houses for renting South Side properties are unexcelled.
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TO RENT—SPECIAL CONCESSIONS ON THE FOLLOWING APARTMENTS UNTIL MAY 1:

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THE "AMARILLA" APARTMENTS, GARFIELD-BLVD. AND INDIANA-AV.; beautiful new colonial bldg., overlooking the park and blvd.; elegant and spacious interior arrangements; finished in hardwood; dining-rooms finished in Flemish oak; polished oak floors throughout; connecting chambers, with marble lavatories; chambers opening off private hallway; most complete high-class apartments in the city; rent $50 to $80; open for inspection.

3769-3881 LAKE-AV., high-class modern apartment bldg., 7 rooms, elegant interior finish; polished hardwood floors; chambers opening on private balconies, overlooking the lake; beautiful vestibule, finished in onyx and mahogany; elevator and telephone; rents reduced to $55, $60.

5418-28 INDIANA-AV., beautiful new apartment bldg.; will be ready for occupancy March 1; 4, 5, 6 rooms, finished in hardwood; polished oak floors; elegant arrangement, outside light in every room; nicely decorated; rents $28 to $40; open for inspection.

3650 INDIANA-AV., 7, 8 room apartments, beautifully finished in hardwood; polished oak floors; hot water heat; rents $37.50, $40.

4810 ST. LAWRENCE-AV., 2d floors, 6 rooms, finished in hardwood, polished oak floors; handsome vestibule, carpeted stairways; richly decorated; $27.50.

W. K. YOUNG & BRO., 204 Dearborn-st.
Local offices, 43d and Oakenwald-av. Tel. 1124 Oakland.
55th and Indiana-av. Tel. 844 Wentworth.

TO RENT—COR 56TH AND SOUTH PARK, NEW 4, 5, 6, and 7 room flats; hardwood floors and finish; steam heat; very high-class. Agent on premises. These flats overlook the park, and must be seen to be appreciated.
DRAPER & KRAMER, 47th and Calumet-av., and 123 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3007 TO 3013 CALUMET-AV.—5, 6, and 7 room apartments, just completed; every modern convenience; hardwood floors and trimmings; consoles, bathtubs, sideboards, refrigerators, marble vestibule, tile bathrooms, etc.; $25 to $40; open. C. H. BALDWIN & CO., 228 51st-st.

TO RENT—ATTENTION—IF YOU ARE IN search of a flat in 2 or 3 room, steam-heated apartment, see us; we have the "Victoria" apartments, 4901-5 Calumet-av., at $10, $15, and $18 each. See janitor, or E. W. ZANDER & CO., 150 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT; $32; STEAM HEAT. 6322 Stony Island-av., opposite Jackson Park. Take I. C., Alley L, or electric.

TO RENT—ARIZONA APARTMENTS, 42D-ST. and Lake-av., 4 to 6 rooms; steam heat. [illegible]

TO RENT—LENOX FLATS, 3, 4 ROOMS; STEAM, etc.; $15, $18. Office 3557 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—PLEASANT 4 AND 5 ROOM FLATS. gas range and bath. 1818 Wabash-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—$18, 2096 WILCOX-AV., ELEGANT new modern steam-heated 6-room light flat; janitor service; porcelain plumbing, hot water; all conveniences; near L road; fine neighborhood; near Garfield Park. See janitor on premises.

North Side.

TO RENT—FREE TO MAY 1—NEW 7-R. AND BATH FLATS. STEAM HEAT AND HOT WATER, RANGES, REFRIGERATORS, SIDEBOARDS, CONSOLES, TILE BATH; STAIRS CARPETED; HALL TREES; ONLY $40. Address B 605, Tribune.

TO RENT—THE HOUGHTON, 584 DEARBORN-av., handsome eight-room apartment; all modern conveniences. Apply to janitor.

TO RENT—MODERN 8-ROOM FLAT; NORTHwest corner La Salle and Superior. Janitor.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT, "THE IRVING." 509 N. State-st. Apply to janitor.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city. Call or send for our printed list.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—5 OR 6 ROOM FLAT ON North or South Side, convenient to transportation; rent not over $20 per mo. Address H A 634, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—LIST YOUR HOUSES and flats with SOUTHARD & TRAINER. Tel. Oak 705. 142 Oakwood-blvd.

WANTED — TO RENT — HIGH GRADE FURnished flat, near business center, until May 1. Address B 628, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—137 E. LAKE-ST., NEAR CLARK-st., store and basement; May 1.
GEO. H. HIGH & CO., 83 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT STORE, COR. 59TH AND Lexington-av.; steam heat, large bldg.
KINNEY & STANDISH, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—PART MAIN FLOOR, 174 E. Madison-st.; make pretty bicycle store.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—
Offices in Adams Express Building,
183 to 189 Dearborn-st.
Choice location, rapid elevator service; light offices and reasonable rent.
JOHN C. McCORD, Room 400.

TO RENT — 74 AND 76 W. LAKE-ST., 5TH floor, loft, 40x80; $50; power, heat, and freight elevator. H. F. WILLIAMS, 97 S. Clark-st.

TO RENT—AT HALF PRICE—LARGE MAIN floor and other good offices. 160 Washington-st.

Floors and Lofts.

TO RENT—MAY 1, IN MY BUILDING, 158-0 S. Jefferson-st., a most desirable loft, about 9,000 sq. feet; splendid light, electric power, passenger and freight elevators; everything first-class. See janitor at building, or JOSEPH DOWNEY, Owner, 17, 132 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SPACE, RANDOLPH AND CANAL, improved and desirable, mercantile, light manufacturing, or offices; must be seen to be appreciated; one flight, separate entrance; very reasonable rental. Inquire hotel office.

TO RENT—6 E. WASHINGTON-ST.—BEFORE deciding on location look at 2d floor, 26x91, light from 2 sides, suitable for light wholesale or retail business; steam heat, passenger and freight elevators; opposite Public Library and Postoffice.

TO RENT—WELL LIGHTED FLOORS, 50X166 ft., with power, steam heat, freight and passenger elevators, electric light, and automatic sprinklers. 153-155 Jackson-blvd. See engineer.

TO RENT—FLOORS, 84 WABASH; 24X164; MODern building; fine Luxfer prism light; steam; electric elevators; possession May 1 or sooner. FRANK M. ELLIOT, 123 La Salle, Room 600.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—FACTORY BUILDING AT 397 TO 405 W. Kinzie-st., 120x60; 6 stories; yard room and sheds; well adapted for wood working; low rental; will divide. W. J. WILSON, owner, 192 S. Ashland-av.

TO RENT—THE WHOLE OR PART OF ABOUT 15,000 ft. of floor space in factory, 3945 to 3951 Wentworth-av. Apply to owner, EDWARD KIRK JR., on premises, or 418 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES, AND floors in all parts of the city. Send for list. WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORES, FLOORS, ALL OVER CITY —Entire bldgs., 4 to 8 sty., factories, large, small. What do YOU want? MONTAGUE, Reaper Blk.

WANTED—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

WANTED—TO RENT—LARGE FACTORY ON R. R.; warehouse bldgs., 60,000 to 100,000 ft.; small factories; mercantile BLDG. in loop; several stores, floors, May 1 and sooner; particulars at once. A. J. MONTAGUE, 823 Reaper, 105 Washington.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FINANCIAL PROMOTER—OF HIGH STANDING, in touch with Eastern money markets on mining lines; must be of high standing and furnish the best of references; permanent work and salary suitable to position; connections every way desirable. Address with references, stating ability, experience, etc., to Union Consolidated Mining Company, fourth floor the Andrus Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn., and be prepared to visit these offices on telegraphic notice if applicant is satisfactory.

COMPANIES FINANCED AND ORGANIZED—Stocks and bonds of any meritorious company can be guaranteed through us by deposit of collateral security of strong financial institutions; all done on commission basis; no charge unless successful; charters secured from any State. GENERAL COMMERCIAL AND TRADING CO., 18 Broad-st., New York.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENTS who have their own office and some spare time can materially increase their incomes without expense or trouble or interfering with present business, and make permanent connection with well-known financial house. Address FINANCIAL, Box 2007, New York City.

TO RENT—LARGE FOUNDRY PLANT; VERY desirable; located few miles out of Chicago on first-class railroad. Every shipping advantage, cheap fuel, and unlimited business. Will be rented reasonable to right parties. Address H D 814, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MILLINERY STORE; EXCEPTIONal opportunity; a fine location, good trade, reason for selling, wishing to retire from business; will sell at a sacrifice. Apply 135 and 136 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—FINEST BAKERY AND DELICAtessen store on South Side, on best business st.; wholesale and retail business; No. 3, No. 1 Middleby ovens; 10 years' lease; price $4,000. Address E 674, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF GROCERIES AND PROvisions in thriving town; good location; full investigation requested. Address T. C. DAVIS, 115 W. Main-st., Galion, Ohio.

PERSONAL — SEAMSTRESSES WITH RED tape, in a(l)ristocratic suburbs, to sell 22c butter & 5c horseradish for Horseradish Jack, 68 Randolph.

BUSINESS-MAN WITH SMALL AMOUNT OF capital to manage State rights on newly patented article; investigate. Address B 423, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE ON prominent South Side corner; reasonable rent. For particulars address H A 944, Tribune office.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE—CHEAP; GOOD place and a good business; going away. Inquire 71 Elgin-st., Oak Park, Ill.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE; ACCT. ILL-health; cheap for cash. 4727 State-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT—Central location; South Side. G L 155, Tribune.

BIG MONEY MAKING RUBBER STAMPS; PARticulars for dime. O. K. Co., Chadwick, Ill.

$70,000 GENERAL STOCK MERCHANDISE; must sell; great bargain. OLSON, Frankfort, Ind.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

WELL KNOWN NORTH SIDE FAMILY MUST sell at your own price entire contents of private residence, consisting of solid mahogany parlor suit, music cabinet, solid mahogany davenport, solid dining set in golden oak, consisting of massive sideboard, china closet, extension table, and leather chairs; solid brass beds, box springs, hair mattresses, dressers, and chiffoniers in solid mahogany, bird's-eye maple, and oak; library table, bookcase, leather couch, and chairs; Turkish rockers, odd chairs, in solid mahogany, silk damask, and leather; mirrors, pictures, velvet and Brussels carpets, rugs, curtains, draperies, etc.; used less than 2 months; must be seen to be appreciated; must sell at once; no reasonable offer refused; call day or evening. 416 La Salle-av., near Division.

WIDOW, OBLIGED TO DISPOSE OF HER FINE furniture, will sell reasonable if taken at once. Handsome mahogany parlor set, leather couch and chairs, Wilton carpets and rugs, paintings, portieres, lace curtains, china, and brass beds, quartered oak bedroom suit, cost $175; hair mattresses, box springs, mahogany and oak dressers, large quartered oak sideboard, with extension table and leather chairs to match; parlor tables, rocker, combination bookcase, lady's desk, halltree, steel range, water front; goods are A Number One; used but a few months. 345 N. Clark-st., opposite Newberry Library.

WE BUILD REFRIGERATORS TO ORDER FOR private residences, clubs, hotels, restaurants, hospitals, and meat markets; we have several second-hand market cooling-rooms for sale; bargains.
ORR & LOCKETT HDWE. CO.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS—SPECIAL SALE EVERY day this week new and slightly used furniture; cheapest place in Chicago. 65 to 75 E. 31st-st.
PHALIN, BENNETT & CO.

TO EXCHANGE—SOME FINE FURNITURE for a doctor's coupe or cart at 3813 State-st.

KENWOOD STORAGE AND TRANSFER CO.—Move, pack, ship, store h. h. furniture. Office, 314 E. 43d-st.; tel. Oak. 80. T. W. Philpot, Mgr.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, RELIABLE goods; cash prices; easy payments; liberal treatment. STANDARD FURNITURE CO., 369 State.

CASH PAID FURNITURE HOTELS, HOUSES, flats, etc. WALLS, 381 W. Madison-st.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

DR. E. J. DENNIS——DR. E. J. DENNIS
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
SPECIALIST IN
DISEASES OF WOMEN.
SKILLFUL AND SCIENTIFIC TREATMENT OF ALL DISEASES PECULIAR TO WOMEN by improved methods. Relief guaranteed in every case undertaken. Consultation and advice free. Home for ladies remaining under my care. Hours, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Sunday, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. Correspondence strictly confidential.
1115 Masonic Temple. Tel. Central 1133.

167 DEARBORN-ST., N. E. COR. MONROE.
SUITE 215, SECOND FLOOR.
DR. HANNAH, LADY CONSULTANT.
ALL FEMALE COMPLAINTS successfully treated by the leading specialist in the city. Elegant accommodations. Patients from out of town receive my special attention. Consultation free. Hours, 9 to 6. Sundays, 10 to 1.

DR. KINGSTON HANNA—
GRADUATE OF EDINBURG, SCOTLAND.
78 STATE-ST., ROOM, 82, THIRD FLOOR.
Skillful scientific treatment of all diseases of women by improved methods, which relieve the most obstinate cases in a few hours. Correspondence solicited. Hours, 9 to 6. Sundays, 10 to 1.

THE RETREAT
AND HOME FOR LADIES.
Expert treatment all diseases of women, $5; no delay or uncertainty; no fee till relief is assured. The RETREAT, Room 307 Inter Ocean Building; hours 10 to 5; Sunday 10 to 1.

"DR. LE DUC'S" FEMALE MEDICINE—WE warrant to cure and relieve all complaints peculiar to women; $2 and $5 sizes; cheaper remedies are unreliable; free treatment sent prepaid until relieved, if prescribed lot fails. Dale & Sempill, 135 Clark, Chicago. Weld & Hall, Elgin, Ill.

ILLINOIS SANITARUM, 279 W. ADAMS-ST.
Expert physician and surgeon.
For obstetrics, gynecology, surgery, and medicine. Rest and cure for women in delicate health.

MRS. HORTA FAUSTMANN, 331 WELLS-ST.—Skillful and scientific treatment of all diseases of women; 20 years' experience; fair treatment guaranteed; consultation and advice free.

MRS. DIETRICH, 205 S. HALSTED-ST., TAKES ladies before and during confinement, $10; sure help and best of care guaranteed.

DR. W. B. CARROLL—SPECIALTY DISEASES of men only; 25 years' exp. Office, 416 Inter Ocean Building. 130 Dearborn-st.

DR. EMMA HELLWIG, 351 WELLS-ST. LIcensed physician; Berlin, Paris; female diseases; home; success guaranteed. Tel. N. 1046.

IDA VON SCHULZ, 493 N. CLARK-ST.—ELEgant home for ladies; personal attention given all cases. Tel. 846 N.

DR. BRINEY, EXPERT SPECIALIST FOR women. Office and hospital, 279 W. Adams-st.

LADIES TREATED SUCCESSFULLY FOR $5 by DR. HASENCLEVER, 119 La Salle-st., R. 55.

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PROF. C. F. LEON,
70 EAST 16TH-ST.,
Two doors east of Michigan-av.
THREE-DOLLAR READING
FOR ONE DOLLAR,
THIS WEEK ONLY.
PRINCE OF CLAIRVOYANTS, MEDIUMS,
READS PAST, FUTURE CORRECTLY.
Advice on business, lawsuits, love, marriage, divorce, family affairs, guides to success.

MME. LULU, TRUTHFUL FORTUNE TELLER and palmist; satisfaction given and full readings; ladies 25c; gentlemen 50c. 257 W. Madison-st.

MRS. LA GRANGE, CLAIRVOYANT, 801 LAKE-st., near Robey station; 10 to 10.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CALL AND SEE ME
If you are
in the market for Chicago Real Estate
at right prices.
CHARLES L. SCHAAR, 184 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT AUCTION TODAY, SATURDAY, don't forget, a desirable 3-story stone front dwelling, 3525 Grand-blvd. Sale will be held on the premises at 3 p. m. this Saturday, today. Occupant says in a letter: "I am the occupant at 3525 Grand-blvd., and find it a most delightful home. The heating and plumbing arrangements are all that could be desired." Seldom does a chance occur to buy a well built house like this on one of the most desirable streets in Chicago at your own price. Terms easy; small payment down, balance at 5 per cent.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
108 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE— FOR SALE.
AT AUCTION ON PREMISES.
FEB. 23, AT 3 O'CLOCK SHARP.
4553 Wabash-av., 4-story stone front flat building; steam heat, hardwood finish; lot 25x160 feet.
McLANE & GUNN, 100 WASHINGTON-ST.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 414 HOME INS. Bldg., 205 La Salle-st. Tel. Cent. 2837.
MICHIGAN-BLVD., stone house, No. 2959, with barn; owner has removed to New York.
KENWOOD, new house with corner lot, 48 ft. front; a delightful home; $35,000.
KENWOOD, new house, near 49th-st., with 50x297 ft.; built two years ago; $38,000.

FOR SALE—SEND POSTAL OR CALL FOR OUR new Special Bulletin No. 6, just out, offering unprecedented bargains in South and S. W. Side real estate.
WATSON & BARTLETT, 160 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OWNER GOING ABROAD AND must sell fine brick residence and stable on 30-ft. lot. 2612 Indiana-av. Make us an offer.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO.,
204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—5 STRICTLY MODERN HOUSES ON 34th-st., between Cottage Grove and Rhodes-av.; will be sold at low prices and easy terms; 4 per cent int. Apply to D. G. HAMILTON or J. D. ALLEN, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—ELEGANT 13-R. res. on Ellis-av., near 36th, 2 baths, 3-sty., hard finish; steam heat; lot 28x165; cost $16,000; price $8,000 for immediate sale.
WATSON & BARTLETT, 160 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—5318 GREENWOOD-AV., 50X164 FT.; frame house; might consider trade for clear, modern 2 or 3 flat bldg.
TROTTER & KIMBALL, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WILL SACRIFICE IF TAKEN AT once, seven-room 2-story and basement brick residence; all modern conveniences. Address W 456, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV. BARGAIN—NO. 3211, 25-foot lot, frame improvements, $10,000; want offer. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO.,
204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN BROWNSTONE FRONT residence, 12 rooms, billiard-room, and large closets; every room well lighted; 30-foot lot. Call OWNER, 3627 Grand-blvd.

FOR SALE—SACRIFICE—8-R. MODERN BRICK res., Forest-av., near 33d; worth $4,500; only $3,100.
WATSON & BARTLETT, 160 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-BLVD., NEAR 27TH, 10-room brick house; first-class order; $18,000. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NEAR 18TH-ST., large brick house and 55 foot lot, for value of ground. McKEY & POAGUE, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$95 A FT. BUYS 25X160 ON INDIana-av., near 46th-st.; all clear.
GEO. B. CRUICKSHANK, 187 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOULEvards or in Kenwood district go to MATSON HILL, 414 Home Insurance Bldg.

FOR SALE—BOWEN-AV., 10-ROOM HOUSE, near Grand-blvd., fine condition; only $5,500. OLIVER & SCOTT, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME, 2718 MICHIGAN-av., 31 feet; will sacrifice for $9,300.
GEO. HAAKE, 327 Sedgwick-st.

FOR SALE—50x107 FT., CORNER FIFTH-AV. and Taylor-st., at a very low price.
HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$82.50 PER FT. BUYS 25 FT. ON Clark-st., near 18th-st., for immediate sale.
GEO. B. CRUICKSHANK, 187 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—"DREXEL," 6311 DREXEL; 12 flats, $15,000; rental $1,800; $1,500 cash, bal. easy.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT AUCTION—
11 SPLENDID LOTS.
Now is the time to buy for spring building. Best place in city to build—in the Magic Square. This property was bare prairie a few years ago. Now look at it. Building up with beautiful homes.
Saturday, March 2d, at 2 p. m., we will sell at auction on premises:
2 lots fronting south on 12th-st., west of Garfield-blvd.
1 lot on Central Park-av., south of 12th-st.
1 lots corner of Grenshaw and Springfield-avs.
1 lot on Grenshaw, near Springfield.
1 lot on Grenshaw, near 40th-av.
2 lots s. e. cor. 40th-av. and Grenshaw.
2 lots n. e. cor. Harvard and 40th-av.
MUST BE SOLD. NO LIMIT.
REMEMBER SALE, SATURDAY, MARCH 2D, AT 2 P. M., ON PREMISES.
In case of bad weather sale in McGough's Hall, 40th-av. and 12th-st. Send for circulars.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
108 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE, LOAN, OR EXCHANGE—LOT, 100X119, Congress-st., near Desplaines; clear corner, 62x100, Robey and Harrison; no money required. Principals address OWNER, 319 S. Robey-st.

FOR SALE—$4,500, 675 JACKSON-BLVD., NR. Wood-st., stone front, 12 rooms; perfect condition; cheap to close an estate. CHAS. T. TYRRELL, executor, Room 1112, 153 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$3,000 BUYS LOT, 40X125, ON southeast corner of Adams-st. and Washtenaw-av., worth $5,000; fine chance for a builder.
WILLIAMS BROS., 127 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE WEST SIDE VACANT. Will loan money to build; no commission. Owner, 118 So. Hoyne-av.

FOR SALE—116x120, N. W. COR. WILMOT AND Leavitt, with 2-story brick stores and flats, $15,000. GEO. HAAKE, 327 Sedgwick-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, $8,500, MODERN steam heated residence on Erie-st., east of Lincoln Park-blvd.; mortgage $5,000, at 4½ per cent; this is $5,000 under value, but must sell; immediate possession; owner. Address B 127, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN ON SHERIDAN RD., ARgyle; 11-room house, furnished in oak, cherry, birch; oak floors; barn; lot 50x150; $8,750.
NICHOLS BROS., 2043 N. Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—EDGEWATER—FINE 9-ROOM home on Magnolia-av., furnace, all new and modern; $3,750; terms to suit. SAM BROWN JR. & SON, 1001, 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—79 FEET NEAR SHERIDAN RD., 2 blks. from Grace-st. elevated, $80; also 80 ft. on Sheridan rd., east of Sheridan elevated station, $92.50. NICHOLS BROS., 2043 N. Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—AT ¼ ITS VALUE; 100 FT. VACANT on Walton-pl., near Lake Shore drive; positive bargain. Address H A 603, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—S. W. COR. ROSCOE AND LEAVitt, vacant; bargain; $1,500. GEO. HAAKE, 327 Sedgwick-st.

FOR SALE—$92.50 PER FT., COR. OF SHERIdan drive, near elevated road; worth $125.
GEO. B. CRUICKSHANK, 187 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT LA GRANGE; HAVE YOU rented? If not, let me sell you a house same as rent to close estate; write for book and plats.
F. D. COSSITT JR., Executor,
La Grange.

FOR SALE—CHOICE IMPROVED AND VACANT in the beautiful North Shore suburb of Wilmette; houses for rent. Address or call on J. W. PANUSHKA, Wilmette, Ill.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—SHERIDAN ROAD, near lake shore, beautiful lot for residence; $85. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HOMES AT PALOS PARK—1-ACRE lots on wooded hills, $300 up; $10 cash, bal. monthly; fare 13c. MONSON & CO., 144 La Salle-st.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—STICKNEY ACRES—ONE TRACT, little cash, bal. ten years' time, by order of court. Other acre tracts in and around growing Chicago at sacrifice. N. THOMASSON, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FINE TRACT NEAR NEW TRANSfer yards in Town of Lyons; $200 per acre. 1430 Unity Building.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES; 5 CTS. FARE; 55TH-ST.; only $100,000. C. H. MULLIKEN, 108 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—165-ACRE FARM, WELL IMproved, fenced, good barn, house, fruit, water, market and postoffice 3½ miles, county seat 5, with three railroads; Marshall County, Ind.; price $8,500; will take $1,000 clear property on deal. Address I. R. LADD, East Chicago, Indiana.

FOR SALE—EXCEPTIONAL CHANCE—200-A. homestead on river, in Montana, good house, unlimited range, cattle or sheep; price $2,000; no trade, part cash, bal. long time. Address B 210, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—30,000 ACRES OF WILD LAND IN Cass County, Minn., Twp. 139 and 140, R 25 to 31; taxes paid and title perfect. FRANKLIN BENNER, 612 Phoenix Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—$400 FOR 160 ACRES FINE LAND. Kan., Minn., Neb., Dak. Inclose 10 cents for plats. Hobart Land Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—GOOD 2 OR 3-STORY STEAM HEATed flat building, near elevated or Indiana electric, south of 39th-st.; have 50 ft. vacant, Wabash-av., near Garfield-blvd., with good 8-room brick house on rear of one lot; all clear; will sacrifice for flat building. Owners address B 860, Tribune office.

WANTED—OAK PARK HOUSE, S. OF LAKE-st., on 50 ft. lot, in exchange for house on Prairie-av., near 23d; steam heat, hardwood, etc.; $6,000.
TROTTER & KIMBALL, 132 La Salle-st.

WANTED—8 TO 10 ROOM MODERN RESIdence, bet. 31st and 47th-sts., e. of Michigan-av., where owner will accept in part payment first-class drug store on prominent S. S. corner.
[S.] WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—OWNERS WISHING TO MAKE quick sales, consult our Auction department. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., s. w. cor. Washington and Dearborn-sts.

WANTED—CLEAR WEST SIDE MODERN house of 8 or 9 rooms in exchange for house on 50 ft. lot in Evanston; $5,000; clear.
TROTTER & KIMBALL, 132 La Salle-st.

WANTED—MODERN STEAM HEATED FLATS near Garfield Park, to exchange for clear vacant and old West Side property; none but principals need apply. Owner, 118 So. Hoyne-av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—THE CARE AND MANAGEMENT of West Side real estate. WALTER T. DWIGHT & CO., 161 W. Madison-st.

WANTED—EAST OF STATE, NORTH OF 39TH-st.; best house $3,500 [all cash] will buy. Address B 238, Tribune office.

WANTED—STORE OR FLATS IN EXCHANGE for painting and decorating. Address BERNSTEIN, 518 W. 14th-st.

WANTED — CLEAR VACANT FOR EQUITY 10-room house, Warren-av., near Sacramento-av. WHITESIDE & WENTWORTH, 140 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—MODERN STONE FRONT flat bldg., near Sheridan drive; price $30,000; will take half in good clear vacant; rents for $3,100 per yr.
WATSON & BARTLETT, 160 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—BLOCK OF TEN DETACHED houses; $75,000 clear and $10,000 cash; want vacant cor. e. of Wabash, n. of 36th, elegant to divide bet. heirs or owners. Address B 522, Tribune.

IDEAL IMPROVED TEXAS FRUIT RANCH, NR. Houston; want $3,500 business. A 851, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

BUILDING LOANS—
AT 4½%.
ROYAL TRUST COMPANY-BANK
is loaning money on Chicago real estate.
Temporary building loans made in 24 hours.
AT 4½%.
ROYAL TRUST COMPANY-BANK,
Royal Insurance Bldg.,
169 Jackson-blvd.

MONEY TO LOAN IN ANY AMOUNT ON REAL ESTATE IN CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY, repayable in MONTHLY PAYMENTS. Every payment REDUCES the AMOUNT of INTEREST and PAYMENTS MAY BE MADE IN ADVANCE AT ANY TIME, INTEREST CEASING THE DAY OF PAYMENT. Amount of payments can be arranged to suit borrower. The entire loan or any part of it can be paid at any time and WITHOUT EXTRA INTEREST OR CHARGE OF ANY KIND.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSION ON Chicago and suburban property at 5 and 5½ per cent, according to security; liberal payment privileges if desired.
Building loans a specialty.
Prompt attention given to applications.
ROSE & COMPANY, 108 Dearborn-st.

LOANS ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE IN amounts of $2,000 and over at 5, 5¼, and 5½ per cent interest, without commission or expense; prompt service.
I PAY ALL EXPENSES.
HENRY VAN VLISSINGEN,
Main floor. 88 La Salle-st. Opp. City Hall.

BEST TERMS TO GOOD BORROWERS
ON IMPROVED AND VACANT PROPERTY.
BUILDING LOANS.
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
164 DEARBORN-ST.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates; no delay.
GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE.
CANNEL & McCLUER, 107 Dearborn-st.
Lake View office, 1808 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

5% REAL ESTATE LOANS; 5½% PER CENT without usual commission. Highest standard of correct service.
WM. C. HEINEMANN & CO.,
Bank floor, 92 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at 5 and 5½ per cent; no attorney's fees; privilege to pay part or all before maturity and stop interest thereon. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY,
from 4 to 6 per cent,
according to amount of security.
MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

CHANDLER MORTGAGE CO. [NOT INCORporated], 110 Dearborn-st.—First mortgage loans on Chicago real estate; building loans. Choice 5½ per cent mortgages for sale.

FOR SALE—CHOICE 6% GOLD MORTGAGES, $750 to $1,500; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. trustee. Send for list. SAM. BROWN JR. & SON, 1001, 155 La Salle-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE—GRAHAM & SONS, Bankers, Fire Insurance, and Steamship Agents, 134 W. Madison-st. Open evenings.

MONEY TO LOAN—
We have a large amount of Chicago money and will act promptly on all applications. Lowest rates. MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS IN ANY AMOUNT AT lowest rates on approved real estate security; prepayment privileges. BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

LOWEST RATES—UNLIMITED FUNDS—IF you want a loan on Chicago real estate it will pay you to see us before closing elsewhere.
E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 86 Washington-st.

H. W. BUCHMAN, 3101 STATE-ST.—RENTING, real estate loans, and insurance; collect rents, pays taxes, manages estates for non-residents.

O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 LA SALLE—LOANS ON city r. e., farm loans, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois; city property exchanged for farms.

MONEY TO LOAN ON VACANT OR IMPROVED PROPERTY. BUILDING LOANS MADE.
CALLAN & VARTY, 145 LA SALLE-ST.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES—building loans.
HENRY A. KNOTT & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., MONEY loaned on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; immediate inspection. Main floor, 95 Dearborn-st.

INTEREST RATES 4½ TO 6 PER CENT; WANT choice real estate loans; building loans made. KOZMINSKI & YONDORF, bankers, 73 Dearborn.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON APproved Chicago real estate security.
KNIGHT & MARSHALL, 97 Clark-st.

WESTERN STATE BANK—
N. w. cor. La Salle and Washington-sts.
Loans made on Chicago real estate.

HART & FRANK, 128 AND 130 WASHINGTON-st.—Loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest market rates. No delay.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at lowest rates.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

NO COMMISSION—LOANS ON CHICAGO REAL estate. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. 7 telephones. Main 329.

J. WM. HOWARD & CO., 160 WASHINGTON-st.—Money to loan on vacant and improved; lowest rates.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 101 WASHINGTON-st., loan on Chicago improved real estate; lowest current rates; no delay; we pass upon security.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES—PAYAble in currency.
DUNLAP SMITH & CO., 170 Dearborn-st.

E. W. ZANDER & CO., 155 LA SALLE-ST., HAVE money to loan on Chicago real estate upon lowest current terms.

TO LOAN—SPECIAL FUND $500 AND UPwards, 5 and 6 per cent.
E. N. WEART & CO., 118 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LIST OF 1ST GOLD mortgages.
HABERER & DELFOSSE, 85 Washington-st.

TO LOAN—$1,500 ON GOOD IMPROVED CITY or suburban real estate. F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 97 Washington-st.

JOHN E. COLNON & CO., 90 WASHINGTON-st.—Loans on real estate; best terms; no delay; we pass on security; building loans a specialty.

WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 DEARBORN-ST., have funds to loan at current rates in sums to suit; we pass on security.

McLANE & GUNN, 100 WASHINGTON-ST.—Real estate loans; we pass on security; no delay; small expense; building loans made.

TO LOAN—5 AND 6 PER CENT, ANY SUM ON improved or vacant; building loans; quick action. EDWIN WYNN & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN Chicago at current rates. The Equitable Trust Co., Dearborn and Madison-sts.

BAIRD & WARNER, 90 LA SALLE-ST., MAKE LOANS ON REAL ESTATE; LOWEST RATES; QUICK ACTION.

REAL ESTATE LOANS AT 5 PER CENT; $2,500 and upwards with prepayment privileges. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—LOAN $5,000 FOR TWO AND THREE years; good security. Address B 472, Tribune.

MINES AND MINING.

L. W. TATUM, CONSULTING MINING ENGINeer and Metallurgist, 424 New York Life Bldg., Chicago. 'Phone Central 3054.

J. DUNRAVEN YOUNG, ANAL. CHEMIST AND assayer, 1733 Monadnock. Phone Har. 2428.

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TO LEASE—A LEADING DOWN-TOWN, WEST Side, vacant business corner to lease for long term; 30,000 square feet; very desirable for large business; large, private entrance; splendid light. F. A. WINKELMAN, 166 E. Randolph-st.

TYPEWRITERS.

TYPEWRITERS AT COST — WE CAN SUIT every purse, and will give you the best the market affords for the least money; before making your purchase examine our stock and convince yourself of this fact; rentals, $3. THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 124 La Salle-st. Tel. Main 4116.

RENT A TYPEWRITER FOR A MONTH; IF you desire to purchase it the rental paid will apply on the purchase price; examine and try what you are buying; all machines guaranteed, sold on terms to suit; ALL MAKES RENTED, $3 PER MONTH. A. P. LITTLE, 161 La Salle-st.

ALL MAKES FOR SALE OR RENT—
Large assortment in stock.
Chicago Typewriter and Supply Co.,
122 La Salle-st.

$1 FOUNTAIN PEN FREE WITH 100 SHEETS carbon, $1.50. Rosenthal Bros., 140 Monroe.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A LADY WILL DISPOSE OF THE FOLLOWING carriages, harnesses, etc., to an immediate purchaser at 1-3 cash: Extension top cutunder surrey [very light], seats 4, cost $375, price $125; full spring, shifting top, rubber-tired buggy, price $100; handsome stanhope, price $80; set gold mounted surrey harness, price $35; set light road harness, price $25. P. S.—All of the above are practically new, purchased in New York last July; sell separately. Inquire or address owner's residence, 643 W. Adams-st.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

DO YOU WANT MONEY? IF SO, CALL ON
ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER,
100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.
You can borrow any amount you want on
EASY TERMS, AT LOWEST RATES,
ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.
ALSO TO SALARIED PEOPLE WITHOUT MORTGAGE.
Payments arranged to suit convenience of borrower; partial payments can be made at any time, reducing interest accordingly.
No charge taken out of advance. You get the full amount of the loan in cash.
You can deal with me quickly, privately, satisfactorily, and confidentially.
It will be to your advantage to call at my office before borrowing elsewhere.
ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER,
100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 2721.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY?
IF SO, YOU CAN BORROW ANY AMOUNT YOU WISH FROM $20 TO $1,000 ON THE FOLLOWING SECURITY, LOCATED ANYWHERE IN COOK COUNTY, ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, OR ANY VALUABLE SECURITY. THE PROPERTY TO REMAIN UNDISTURBED IN YOUR POSSESSION; YOU CAN GET THE MONEY THE DAY YOU MAKE APPLICATION AND WITH NO PUBLICITY; LOAN CAN BE PAID BACK IN ANY INSTALLMENTS THAT SUIT THE BORROWER, AND EACH PAYMENT SO MADE WILL LESSEN THE COST OF THE LOAN; THERE ARE NO RESTRICTIONS ON YOUR MOVING WHEN YOU WISH; NO CHARGE OF ANY KIND TAKEN OUT IN ADVANCE; YOU RECEIVE THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE LOAN IN CASH.
MAIN OFFICE OF
THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 DEARBORN-ST.,
ROOMS 216 AND 217.
THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
161 W. MADISON-ST., ROOM 12.

LIBERAL ADVANCES, WITHOUT DELAY, ON FURNITURE,
PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS,
CARRIAGES, ETC.,
OR ON PERSONAL PROPERTY OF ANY KIND, WITHOUT REMOVAL.
LOWEST AND MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
FAIR AND COURTEOUS TREATMENT
AT THE OFFICES OF
FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
134 MONROE-ST., FIFTH FLOOR,
CORNER CLARK-ST.
301 W. 63D-ST., COR. WENTWORTH-AV., ENGLEWOOD.
BEFORE BORROWING CALL AND SEE US AND YOU WILL FIND IT GREATLY TO YOUR ADVANTAGE.
ENGLEWOOD OFFICE OPEN EVENINGS.

RELIANCE LOAN CO.,
100 Washington-st., Room 504,
Title and Trust Building.
SOUTH SIDE OFFICE—
110 W. 47th-st., corner State-st.
WEST SIDE OFFICE—
567 W. Madison-st., Room 2, corner Ogden-av.
Loans made on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons. Property left in your own possession. Our South and West Side offices are open evenings until 9 o'clock to accommodate people living on South and West Sides. Lowest rates in city.
BEST TERMS TO GOOD BORROWERS.

CHEAPEST RATE IN CITY—
LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC.
HOPKINS,
167 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 304.
555 Lincoln-av. and 11 Blue Island-av., Room 307.
[Branch offices open evenings until 8:30.]

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal, at lowest rates. If you want money and friend, too, call on me. Live and let live is my motto. Time and payment to suit borrower.
A. H. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

$25 TO $150 LOANED TO GOOD PARTIES ON furniture and pianos at the lowest rates and easiest terms; confidential and courteous treatment; long established and reliable. Call on us. EAGLE LOAN CO., 70 LA SALLE-ST., R. 34.

WE LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS WITHout removal; weekly or monthly payments; strictly private; papers free.
S. S. RICHARDSON & CO., 142 La Salle-st., R. 2.

LOANS ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, AND JEWelry at lowest rates. SLATTS & POE, reliable American pawnbrokers. 167 S. Clark-st.

LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC., WITH no publicity; when in need of money call on us. 115 Dearborn-st., Room 309.

LIBERAL ADVANCES ON FURNITURE, ETC. Room 512 First National Bank Building.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY—
ADVANCED TO SALARIED
EMPLOYES.
NOTES, BILLS RECEIVABLE AND
COLLATERAL SECURITY OF ANY KIND
BOUGHT.
JOHN MULHOLLAND.
515 THE TEMPLE, MONROE AND LA SALLE.

MONEY ON YOUR OWN NOTE—
LOUIS WEBER & CO.,
113 to 121 E. Harrison-st.,
cor. Clark-st.
Money loaned to salaried employes on their plain note.
We do not require any indorser, co-signer, or mortgage.
OUR RATES ARE LESS THAN ONE-HALF CHARGED BY REGULAR MONEY LENDERS.
Business strictly confidential.
Get our rates and plans if contemplating making a loan.
Open every evening until 7 o'clock. Mondays and Saturdays until 9.

MONEY FOR SALARIED PEOPLE—
NO INDORSER OR MORTGAGE REQUIRED.
NO PUBLICITY or embarrassing inquiries; no one outside of our office will know of the deal, and WE WILL POSITIVELY MAKE BETTER TERMS than you can secure elsewhere. We loan from $20.00 up. Large loans a specialty.
Come and see us and you will be treated courteously whether you borrow or not.
J. A. [illegible] & CO.
84 Adams-st., bank floor, Dexter Building,
OPPOSITE THE FAIR.

WE HAVE $25,000 TREASURY STOCK [IN blocks of $1,000 to $5,000] for sale in well established, remunerative manufacturing business; actual cash capital paid in $150,000; absolutely safe investment and business constantly increasing. Address B 471, Tribune office.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED—Loans on same, 6 per cent per annum. Give larger cash and loan values than companies. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 813. Established 1873.

MONEY LOANED TO SALARIED PEOPLE with permanent positions; also on furniture, pianos, diamonds, watches, sealskins, etc., at a very low rate; no extra charges; business strictly private. 140 Dearborn-st., Room 75.

LIFE INS. POLICIES PURCHASED — LOANS on same, 6%; endowment, tontine, and distribution policies discounted at 6%; give higher cash and loan values than companies; real estate loans, 4 to 6 per cent. JOHN V. FOX, 108 Dearborn-st.

$20 UP LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE; NO SEcurity; everything private; easy payments.
THE NATIONAL DISCOUNT CO.,
218 LA SALLE-ST., R. 306.
TEL. MAIN 4564. OPEN UNTIL 7 P. M.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED EMPLOYES without mortgage, without indorser; quickly, quietly; easy rates, easy payments.
E. M. BENNETT & CO., Suite 21, 84 Adams-st.

SALARIED PEOPLE, RETAIL MERCHANTS, teamsters, boarding-house keepers, etc., furnished money without security; easy payments. TOLMAN, 1022 Masonic Temple.

LOANS TO ALL CLASSES OF SALARIED PEOple; low rates and easy payments; quick results; confidential; call or write. Railway Employes Supply Co., R. 501, 305 Dearborn-st.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE — LOWEST RATES; EASY PAYMENTS; NO PUBLICITY. 1424 UNITY BUILDING, 79 DEARBORN-ST.

SEE
Private party for salary loans.
314, 145 La Salle-st.

WANTED—LOAN $3,000 FOR ONE YEAR FROM private party, to increase business; good security; no commission. Address X 952, Tribune office.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE; LOW RATES; EASY PAYMENTS; NO PUBLICITY.
220 ROANOKE BUILDING, 145 LA SALLE-ST.

PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN MONEY TO DEsirable people on salary. H A 921, Tribune.

LOANS, $10 TO $200, ON SALARIES. CALL OR write; open until 7. R. 16, 86 Washington-st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

WE ARE OFFERING SOME SPECIAL BARgains in medium-sized diamonds just now. If you are thinking of buying a ring for yourself (or her), now is the time to do so to advantage. We will arrange the payments so that you can stand the pressure without feeling it.
LOFTIS BROS. & CO., 103 State-st.
Watches, Diamonds, and Jewelry.

CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 68 & 70 WASHington-st. Est. 1868. Diamonds, watches, silverware, etc. Our prices lower than any house in Chicago. Full value paid for diamonds, old gold, duplicate wedding presents. Responsible parties only.

STRELITZ BROS., WHOLESALE JEWELERS, DIAMONDS AND WATCHES; EASY PAYMENTS. 2D FLOOR, 167 DEARBORN-ST.

PRINTING MATERIAL.

29X42 COTTRELL, 26X34, 33X44 MIEHLES, 29X42 Huber, 37x52, 38x56, 40x60 Campbells, 43x56, 33x50 Hoes, 2-revolutions; 19x24 Babcock, 24x30 Potter, 29x42 Cottrell, 28x28, 33x50 Hoe, Drums. POWELL, 320 Dearborn.

WE BUY, SELL, EXCHANGE PRINTING MAchinery. Wanner's Printers' Warehouse, 302 Dearborn.

CLOSING OUT ENTIRE PLANT OF ETTINGER Printing Co., 188 Monroe-st. Bargains in presses, type, materials.

EXCURSIONS AND TRAVEL.

CALIFORNIA AND NORTH PACIFIC COAST—Judson-Alton excursions by special service given to their personally conducted through Pullman tourist sleeping cars, enable passengers for California and Pacific coast points to make the journey in the most pleasant and comfortable way possible at the least expense; leave Chicago every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, via Chicago and Alton railway, over the "Scenic Route," by way of Kansas City and the Denver and Rio Grande railroad. For particulars write or call on JUDSON-ALTON Excursions, 349 Marquette Bldg., Chicago.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GUARANTEED BARGAINS
in
PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Attention is called to our large variety of second-hand pianos and organs offered for sale this week, and which MUST BE SOLD to make room for new stock.

Many of these instruments are slightly damaged in finish only, some have been rented for a short time, and some taken in exchange for the Kimball.

They are all marked at prices which will show A SAVING OF FROM $50 TO $100 from prices usually asked for instruments of like value. In this list are included such makers as the following:

UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Lyon & Healy	$80	Hallet & Davis	$175
Steinway	165	Chickering	200
Gaylord & Co.	125	Knabe	240
Hallet & Davis	225	Singer Piano Co.	125

SQUARE PIANOS.
Standard second-hand squares, suitable for beginners, from $20 to $40.

REED ORGANS.
We have an unusually fine assortment of second-hand reed organs, including:

Mason & Hamlin	$35	Estey	$50
Cornish	20	Chicago Cottage	20
Morrish	30	Packard	35

One price. Plain figures. Easy payments. Pianos rented, tuned, repaired, and stored.

Any used instrument purchased from us at this time may be returned within two years and full purchase price allowed toward any new Kimball piano in our stock of higher price.

W. W. KIMBALL CO. (Established 1857),
S. w. cor. Wabash-av. and Jackson-blvd.

PIANO SALESROOMS OVERCROWDED.
Upright pianos of well-known makes at exceptional reductions to make room for new stock now arriving.
Note the following bargains in used pianos:
Three special mahogany-case uprights, $150 each to close. Haines Bros. large size upright, ebonized case, $190; Hallet & Davis upright, $175; Dobson upright, $125; Chickering upright, $195; Ludwig, little used, mahogany case, 7 1-3 oct., $180; Smith upright, $150; Steinway upright, $250; fine Krakauer upright, largest sized, quarter-sawed oak, $275; Leland mahogany upright, $150; Ashland upright, $125; Chase upright, $150; Leland walnut case, second-hand, $125; large mahogany Knabe upright, $275; two used Knabe grands at a sacrifice; Newhall upright, $125; fine Steinway square, $100; Hazelton cabinet grand, $175; Fischer upright, $165; Steinway baby grand, in perfect condition, ebonized case, $600, looks as good as new; Sterling walnut upright, $175; Steinway square, $90; Grovesteen & Fuller upright, $90; Huntington oak upright, $170; Kranich & Bach upright, $150; Fischer upright, $150; Kellar mahogany upright, $190; Steinway upright, $275; Brewster upright, $150; Arion (new) upright, largest size, mahogany case, $200, this is a sample piano; Washburn upright, $150, and many others.
New mahogany upright, with harp, zither, and mandolin effects, at $150.
Choice of a dozen regular $300 style uprights (a manufacturer's surplus stock) at $200 while they last.
Easiest installment terms will be granted. Handsome scarf and modern stool included. Buyers at a distance should write for special bargain list and also our schedule for freight rates on pianos. We ship pianos everywhere.
Inexpensive pianos bought from us may be exchanged later towards the purchase of a Steinway or Knabe. Steinways and Knabes sold only by us.
New pianos to rent, $3 upward. Year's rent allowed if purchased. LYON & HEALY,
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

ADAM SCHAAF NEW STYLE PIANOS IN ALL the natural wood casings, are unexcelled in workmanship, action, touch, and tone; every piano warranted for ten years; prices reasonable; terms easy. Buy of the manufacturer. Established 1873.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS AT REDUCED PRICES.
Dunham uprights, $125 each.
Emerson uprights, $95, $115, $125.
Vose & Sons uprights, $115, $125, $135.
Decker & Sons uprights, $135, $140.
Weser Bros. uprights, $75, $85.
Behning upright, $115.
Hallett & Cumston upright, $105.
Bradford upright, $125.
Steinway grand, $145.
Pease uprights, $65, $85, $95.
Decker Bros. uprights, $145, $165.
Julius Bauer upright, $125.
Hale upright, $65.
Square pianos, each $20, $35, $45, $50.
Organs, $15, $25, $35 each.

WE SELL ON SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS

TO RENT—$3 and $4 per month, 200 new upright pianos; one year's rent allowed if purchased. Pianos tuned, moved, stored, and exchanged.
ADAM SCHAAF,
147-149 West Madison-st., corner Union-st.

ONE PRICE AND UNIFORM TERMS—
THE MANY-TONE CROWN PIANO.
"CROWN" Investigate its merits. PIANO
"CROWN" Prove its claims. PIANO
"CROWN" Know its qualities. PIANO
IT IS SOLD ON EASY TERMS.
THE ANGELUS ORCHESTRAL PIANO PLAYER.
ANGELUS The original PIANO PLAYER
ANGELUS Most complete PIANO PLAYER
ANGELUS Most perfect PIANO PLAYER
SEE IT! HEAR IT! TRY IT!
PIANOS Various standard makes. BARGAINS
PIANOS Different styles. BARGAINS
PIANOS from $100 to $200. BARGAINS
LOW PRICES. EASY PAYMENTS.
Pianos to rent. Pianos tuned.
GEO. P. BENT, Mfr.
Salesrooms: 209 Wabash Ave.
249 Washington Boul.

VOSE PIANOS—
1851. 1901.
VOSE PIANOS.
Fifty years of progressive piano making means much. You run no risk when you buy a
VOSE PIANO.
Second-hand pianos keep accumulating. Low prices are the rule here. You will be surprised at the quality of pianos that we offer at $25, $40, $60, $85, $110, and upward.
Easy terms of payment.
200 new pianos to rent at $3 per month and upward.
VOSE & SONS PIANO CO.,
MANUFACTURERS, 248 WABASH-AV.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN SECOND-HAND pianos to make room for new stock.

1 Hoboken upright	$ 90
1 Twichell upright	100
1 Chickering upright	110
1 Fischer upright	120
1 Decker Bros. upright	130
1 Emerson upright	140
1 Stuyvesant walnut upright	150
1 Decker Bros. oak upright	165
1 Gramer, nearly new, upright	175
1 Emerson large walnut upright	200
1 Steinway upright	230
1 Knabe mahogany upright	290
1 Steinway mahogany, nearly new, upright	375

CASH OR PAYMENTS.
J. O. TWICHELL,
231 Wabash-av.

JULIUS BAUER & CO., 224-226 WABASH-AV.
Chicago's oldest piano manufacturers.
Legitimate values in first-class pianos.
Real bargains in second-hand pianos.
Pianos rented with privilege of purchase.
Agency for the "HARMONIST," the latest "piano-player." Best of them all; easy to play; a child can manipulate it. Affords greatest variety of artistic effects. Don't fail to call and hear it.
JULIUS BAUER & CO., 224-226 Wabash-av.

1 GENUINE STEINWAY UPRIGHT PIANO, $250; 1 Sterling upright, $150; 1 Whitney upright, $135; 1 Hallet & Davis upright, $245; the above pianos are in excellent condition and fully guaranteed; worth from $50 to $100 more; pianos to rent at $3 per month; rent allowed if purchased. STEGER & SONS PIANO MFG. CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

150 PIANOS FOR SALE ON EASY PAYMENTS; Wegman, Haines & Co., Foster, Bryant, Holmes, and others; easy payments, $5, $6, and $7 per month; rent, $3 and $4 month; second-hand pianos, $90 and up.
J. A. BRYANT, 144 and 146 Wabash-av.,
2d floor, near Madison.

CAUTION—STEINWAY PIANOS—BEWARE OF bogus instruments offered as genuine Steinway pianos. A fine stock of used Steinway uprights at very low prices may be found at LYON & HEALY'S, Wabash-av. and Adams-st., and they are the only authorized Steinway agents in Chicago.

THE CELEBRATED CHASE BROS. PIANOS. Used exclusively at the Chicago Auditorium Conservatory; also the Hackley and Carlisle pianos, sold only at 259 Wabash-av.

UPRIGHT PIANOS TO RENT ON LOWEST possible terms, with privilege of applying one year's rent on purchase of an "EVERETT" piano.
THE JOHN CHURCH CO.,
200 to 206 Wabash-av.

USED UPRIGHT PIANOS, $69, $75, $90, AND UP.
Square pianos, $15, $25, $37, and up.
New Eastern pianos, $140 up.
Story & Clark pianos, $350 to $1,000.
STORY & CLARK, 255 Wabash-av.

SHONINGER PIANOS AND ESTEY ORGANS. Fine display; new styles; low prices.
Thompson Music Co., 259 Wabash-av.

A BEAUTIFUL NEW UPRIGHT PIANO, $125, IN mahogany; special bargain. Melville Clark Piano Co., 399-405 W. Madison-st.

FIRST GRAND PRIZE, PARIS, 1900, TO BALDwin pianos. Try them. STRONG & LEIMERT, 257 Wabash-av.

CHICKERING PIANOS REPRESENTED IN Chicago solely by CLAYTON F. SUMMY CO., 220 Wabash. Send for bulletin of second-hand pianos.

BOOKS, MAPS, ETC.

I WANT OLD BOOKS—PAY SPOT CASH FOR entire libraries or single volumes; sell NOW. BARKER, 155 La Salle-st., SIDE ENTRANCE.

BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—LAW, GENERAL, antiquarian, medical. GEO. M. BECKWITH, 214 Clark-st., Room 413, s. w. cor. Adams.

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JAPAN-CHINA—PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—
VIA HONOLULU.
Pacific Mail S. S. Co., Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co., and Oriental S. S. Co. From San Francisco: RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 27th; COPTIC, March 7th; AMERICA MARU, March 15th. For rates, freight, or passenger, apply to
W. G. NEIMYER, Agent, 238 Clark-st., Chicago.

BEAVER LINE, ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—Weekly sailings to Queenstown and Liverpool. Lowest rates from and to Europe.
C. F. Wenham. 'Phone Central 1569. 182 Clark-st.

GAZE'S TOURS. ESTABLISHED 1844.
Programs for spring tours to Europe now ready. Independent tickets everywhere.
HENRY GAZE & SONS, 220 S. Clark-st.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD—
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE,
CHERBOURG, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.

*Lahn	Feb. 26	Kaiser Wm. Gr.	May 28
Kaiser Wm. Gr.	Mch. 5	Kaiserin M. Th.	June 11
*Lahn	Mch. 26	*Lahn	June 18
Kaiser Wm. Gr.	Apl. 2	Kaiser Wm. Gr.	June 25
Kaiserin M. Th.	Apl. 20	Kaiserin M. Th.	July 9
*Lahn	Apl. 23	*Lahn	July 16
Kaiser Wm. Gr.	Apl. 30	Kaiser Wm. Gr.	July 30
Kaiserin M. Th.	May 14	Kaiserin M. Th.	Aug. 13
*Lahn	May 21	*Lahn	Aug. 20

Sailing at 10 a. m.
*To Southampton-Bremen only.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Cherbourg—Southampton Alternately and Bremen.

*Rhein	Feb. 23, 1 pm	G. Kurfurst	May 9, 9 am
*Barbar'ssa	Mar. 21, 5 pm	H. H. Meier	May 16, 3 pm
*K. Luise	Mar. 28, noon	Neckar	May 23, 10 am
*G. Kurfurst	Apr. 4, 4 pm	Barbarossa	May 30, 2 pm
*Rhein	Apr. 11, 9 am	K. Luise	June 6, 9 am
*Neckar	Apr. 18, 4 pm	Fr. der Gr.	June 13, 1 pm
Barbaros'a	Apr. 25, 10 am	G. Kurfurst	Jun. 20, 9 am
K. Luise	May 2, 3 pm	Neckar	June 27, 3 pm

*To Southampton-Bremen only.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

Werra	Feb. 23, Noon	Hohenzollern [formerly K.W. II.]	Apr. 13, 11 am
Trave	Mar. 2, 2 pm	Aller	Apr. 27, Noon
Hohenzollern [formerly K.W. II.]	Mar. 9, 11 am	Werra	May 4, 10 am
K. M. Th.	Mar. 16, 11 am	Trave	May 11, 11 am
Aller	Mar. 23, 11 am	Hohenzollern [formerly K.W. II.]	May 18, 4 pm
Werra	Mar. 30, 1 pm		
Trave	April 6, 10 am	Aller	June 1, 3 pm

OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY, N. Y.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 90 and 92 Dearborn-st.

AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(LONDON).
Sailing Wednesday at 10 a. m.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
Excellent connection for Paris.

NEW YORK	Feb. 27	Mar. 20	Apr. 10	May 1
VADERLAND	Mar. 6	Mar. 27	Apr. 17	
ST. LOUIS	Mar. 13	Apr. 3	Apr. 24	May 15
ST. PAUL	May 8	May 29	June 19	July 10
NEW YORK	May 22	June 12	July 3	July 31
ST. LOUIS	June 5	June 26	July 17	

PHILADELPHIA-QUEENSTOWN-LIVERPOOL.
Sailing every Saturday.

S. S. Rhynland	Mar. 2	S. S. Waesland	Mar. 23
S. S. Belgenland	Mar. 16	S. S. Pennland	Mar. 30

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday noon.

"Friesland"	Feb. 27	Apr. 3	May 8	June 12
"Southwark"	Mar. 6	Apr. 10	May 15	June 19
"West'land"	Mar. 13	Apr. 17	....	
"Kensington"	Mar. 20	Apr. 24	May 29	July 3
"Noordland"	Mar. 27	....		
*"Zeeland" (new twin screw)	May 1	June 5	July 10	
*"Vaderland" (new twin screw)	May 22	June 26		

*Calling at Cherbourg, east-bound.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Telephone Central 1111. 143 La Salle-st.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE—
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

Columbia	March 2	Columbia	May 2
A. Victoria	April 11	F. Bismarck	May 9
Deutschland	April 18	Deutschland	May 16

and every Thursday hereafter.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

Pretoria	Feb. 23	Waldersee	May 4
*Phoenicia	March 2	Pennsylvania	May 18
Patricia	March 9	Pretoria	May 25
Waldersee	March 16	*Phoenicia	June 1
Pennsylvania	March 30	Patricia	June 8
Pretoria	April 13	Waldersee	June 15
*Phoenicia	April 20	Pennsylvania	June 29
Patricia	April 27	Pretoria	July 6

*Sails to Hamburg direct.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
N. w. cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

GRAND CRUISE—
TO THE MEDITERRANEAN, THE BLACK SEA, THE CRIMEA, AND THE CAUCASUS.
By the large new twin-screw cruising yacht
PRINZESSIN VICTORIA LUISE,
LEAVING NEW YORK MARCH 9, 1901.
LEAVING GENOA MARCH 26, 1901.
Duration of voyage, New York to New York, about 65 days. Rates $450 and upward. All appointments strictly first-class.
A few choice accommodations still available for
PASSAGE TO GENOA ONLY.
For particulars and descriptive pamphlets apply to
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
Northwest cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts.

CHICAGO TO LIVERPOOL OR
HAMBURG WITHOUT TRANSFER.
NORTHWESTERN STEAMSHIP CO.
Warren F. Purdy, Manager.
TEL. 240 LA SALLE-ST.
Sailing from Chicago.

NORTHWESTERN	April 24th	HAMBURG
NORTHMAN	April 25th	LIVERPOOL
NORTHEASTERN	May 1st	HAMBURG
NORTHTOWN	May 4th	LIVERPOOL

CUNARD LINE— ESTABLISHED 1840.
NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENS'N, LIVERPOOL.

Etruria	Mar. 2	Mar. 30	May 11	June 8
Lucania	Mar. 9	Apr. 6	May 4	June 1
Umbria	Mar. 16	Apr. 27	May 25	June 22
Campania	Mar. 23	Apr. 20	May 18	June 15
Ivernia (new twin-screw)	Apr. 27	June 1	July 6	
Saxonia (new twin-screw)	May 11	June 25	July 20	

Cunard line record—5 days, 7 hours, 23 minutes.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr., Dearborn and Randolph.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
French line—New York to Havre—Paris.
Sailing every Thursday at 10 a. m.

L'Aquitaine	Feb. 21	La Bretagne	Mch. 7
La Gascogne	Feb. 28	La Champagne	Mch. 14

Fast Express Steamers. Company special vestibuled train Havre-Paris in four hours. Reduced cabin rates, $50 and upwards.
M. W. KOZMINSKI, G. W. Agt., 71 Dearborn-st.

WHITE STAR LINE—
NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL.

Oceanic	Feb. 27	Mar. 27	Apr. 24	May 22
Teutonic	Mar. 6	Apr. 3	May 1	May 29
Germanic	Mar. 13	Apr. 10	May 8	June 5
Majestic	Mar. 20	Apr. 17	May 15	June 12
Cymric	Mar. 22	Apr. [illegible]	[illegible]	July 10

THE LOW WINTER RATES NOW IN FORCE.
S. TENNEY FRENCH, General Western Agent.
Tel. Cent. 139. 94-96 Dearborn-st.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE—
NEW YORK TO LONDON.

Minnehaha, Mar. 2, 4 pm	Menominee, Mar. 23, 9 am
Mesaba, Mar. 9, 9 am	Marquette, Mar. 30, 9 am
Minneapolis, Mar. 16, 2 pm	Minnehaha, Apr. 6, 7 am

Modern steamers. Comfort unsurpassed. All berths on upper decks amidships. Cabin only. Rates $40 and upwards.
'Phone Harrison 911. 234 La Salle-st., 3d floor.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
New York-Rotterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
MAASDAM, Feb. 23, 10 a. m., Rotterdam direct.
Twin-screw S. S. 8,300 tons. ROTTERDAM
Sat., March 2, 10 a. m. ROTTERDAM
AMSTERDAM, Mch. 9, 10 a. m., Rotterdam direct.
HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
86 La Salle-st., Chicago. Phone Main 4140.

AZORES, NAPLES, AND GENOA—
BY PRINCE LINE NEW STEAMERS.
Cabin $50 and up to Azores; to Italy $65 and up.

Trojan Prince	Feb. 23	Tartar Prince	April 9
Spartan Prince	Mar. 23	Trojan Prince	April 25

C. B. RICHARD & CO., 61 Broadway, N. Y.
Romano & Schiavone, G. W. Agts., 416 S. Clark-st.

VACATION TOURS AND EXCURSIONS—
Porto Rico, Mexico, Hawaii, Japan, Europe. Raymond & Whitcomb, 103 Adams-st., Chicago.

COOK'S TOURS TO ALL PARTS OF THE world. Send for list of parties and excursions.
THOS. COOK & SON, 234 S. Clark-st.

Lake Navigation.

GOODRICH LINE STEAMERS TO MILWAUkee and Racine, 8 p. m. daily; fare $1. Ticket office and docks foot Michigan-av. Tel. Cent. 76.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN ROADS.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park Row. Trains for the South (except fast mail) can be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and 63d-st. stations. Tickets at city ticket office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans, Memphis Special	† 8:30 am	* 9:25 pm
Hot Spr'gs, Ark., via Memphis	* 8:30 am	* 9:25 pm
Memphis and New Orleans Limit'd—Hot Sp'gs, Ark. via Memphis, Nashville, and Jacksonville, Fla.	* 6:10 pm	*10:50 am
Monticello, Ill., and Decatur	* 6:10 pm	*10:50 am
St. Louis and Springfield Diamond Special	*10:15 pm	* 7:35 am
St. Louis and Springfield Daylight Special, Decatur	*11:35 am	* 7:30 pm
Cairo, Decatur, St. L. local	† 8:35 am	† 7:00 pm
Fast Mail—New Orleans	* 2:50 am	....
Bloomington and Chatsworth	† 4:30 pm	† 1:10 pm
Champaign and Gilman local	....	† 1:10 pm
Evansville Express	* 8:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Evansville, Cairo, and South	* 8:40 pm	* 7:00 am
Kankakee and Gilman	* 4:30 pm	*10:00 am
Omaha, San Francisco	* 5:45 pm	* 9:30 am
Dubuque, S'x City, S'x Falls	* 5:45 pm	* 9:30 am
Omaha & Sioux City Ex.	* 8:50 am	* 9:20 pm
Dubuque & S'x C. Fast Mail	* 2:55 am	* 7:00 am
Rockford Passenger	† 2:30 pm	†10:05 am
Rockford & Dubuque	† 3:45 pm	†12:55 pm

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY.—Passenger Station: Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office, cor. Adams and Dearborn-sts.

Trains—	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 2:30 am	† 4:45 pm
Illinois & Davenport Mail	† 9:00 am	† 7:50 pm
Des Moines and Iowa Mail	† 9:00 am	* 2:00 pm
Peoria	* 9:00 am	* 2:00 pm
Washington & Oskaloosa	† 9:00 am	† 4:45 pm
Joliet Express	*11:45 am	† 3:45 pm
Local to Davenport	† 1:00 pm	* 7:50 pm
Joliet Accommodation	† 3:15 pm	* 9:57 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis	* 4:00 pm	*10:45 am
Cedar Rapids & Sioux Falls	* 4:00 pm	† 7:59 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:02 pm	† 9:11 am
Joliet Special	† 5:00 pm	† 8:50 am
K. City, St. Joseph, Le'nworth, Atch., Colo., & Tex.		
Peoria	† 5:45 pm	† 4:45 pm
Omaha Limited	* 6:30 pm	*10:45 am
Big Five to Denver, C. Spr'gs, Pueblo, Utah, & California, via Omaha and Lincoln, has composite Library Buffet car. Dining car service	*10:00 pm	* 7:59 am
Cedar Rap., St. Paul & Minn.	‡10:00 pm	‡ 7:00 am
K. City, Atch., St. Joe & Des Moines, Omaha, Tex. & Col.	‡11:30 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Peoria & Davenport	*11:30 pm	‡ 7:00 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Sat. §Ex. Mon.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.—Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn. Ticket office, 100 Adams. Phone Cent. 2017.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Streator, Galesburg, Ft. Mad.	† 7:58 am	† 5:02 pm
"The California Limited"—Los Angeles, San Diego, S. Fran.	* 1:00 pm	* 2:15 pm
Streator, Pekin, Monmouth	† 1:08 pm	†12:25 pm
Streator, Joliet, Lockport, Lemont	....	9:25 am
Lemont, Lockport, Joliet	† 5:08 pm	† 8:42 am
K. City, Colo., Utah & Tex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:30 am
K. City, Cal. and Mexico	*10:00 pm	* 7:40 am
K. City, Oklahoma & Texas	....	* 9:00 pm

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 131 Adams-st., Auditorium Annex, and Dearborn Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts. Telephone Central 555. *Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Sat. ¶Except Mon.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute & Evansville	† 8:20 am	† 9:15 pm
Southern Ill. & Thebes	† 8:20 am	† 9:15 pm
Ind., Min. Spgs., & Brazil	†10:20 am	† 1:43 pm
Chicago & Florida Lim.	D*11:05 am	D* 5:30 pm
Chicago & Nashville Lim.	* 7:00 pm	D* 9:15 am
Terre Haute & Evansville	*11:34 pm	* 6:32 am
Arkansas & Texas	*11:34 pm	* 6:53 am

D—Dining car on these trains.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY. — MAPLE Leaf Route. Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office, 115 Adams. 'Phone 2380 Cent.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque, K. City, St. Jos., Des Moines, Marshallt'wn	† 6:30 pm * 6:35 am *10:30 pm	† 9:30 am *10:00 pm * 2:30 pm
Sycamore & Byron Local	* 3:10 pm	*10:25 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN ROADS.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st. Tel. Cent. 721. Oakley-av. and Wells-st. Station.

	Leave.	Arrive.
"The Colorado Special,"		
Omaha, Denver, Portland.	*10:00 am	*8:30 pm
D. Moines, Omaha, C. Bluffs,	....	*7:42 am
Salt Lake, San Francisco,	* 6:30 pm	*9:30 am
Los Angeles, Portland	*10:30 pm	*8:30 pm
Denver, Omaha, Sioux City	*10:30 pm	*7:42 am
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Des	* 3:30 pm	*6:55 am
Moines, Marshalltown, Ce-	* 6:30 pm	*8:34 am
dar Rapids	*10:30 pm	*8:30 pm
Sioux City, Mason City, Fair-	* 7:30 pm	*6:34 am
mont, Parkersburg, Traer	‡10:30 pm	†8:30 pm
Northern Iowa and Dakotas	† 7:30 pm	c6:34 am
Clinton, Cedar Rapids	†12:35 pm	†1:15 pm
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:30 pm	*7:42 am
Duluth Limited	*10:00 pm	*7:00 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis,	* 9:00 am	*9:30 am
Janesville, Madison, Eau	* 6:30 pm	*12:30 pm
Claire	*10:15 pm	*9:45 pm
Winona, La Crosse, Madison	† 9:00 am	†6:05 pm
Winona, La Crosse, & West-	† 3:00 am	†9:45 pm
ern Minnesota	*10:15 pm	*7:00 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Nee-	† 9:00 am	*6:10 pm
nah, Appleton, Green Bay	†11:30 am	†1:15 pm
Oshkosh, Appleton Jct.	* 5:00 pm	*11:10 am
Green Bay and Menominee	k 3:00 pm	†4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer,	† 3:00 am	c1:30 am
Ironwood, & Rhinelander	* 5:00 pm	*9:30 am
Oshk'h, G. Bay, Menominee,	a 3:00 am	†9:30 pm
Marquette & L. Superior	* 8:00 pm	*7:30 am
Green Bay, Florence, Hurley	*10:30 pm	*7:30 am

Davenport, Rock Island, Moline—Lv. *10 a. m.; †12:35 p. m.; *10:30 p. m.
Rockford and Freeport—Lv. *7:25 a. m., s8:45 a. m., †10:20 a. m., †4:45 p. m., s6:50 p. m., †11:40 p. m.
Rockford—Lv. *2 am., †9 am., s2:02 pm., †6:30 pm.
Beloit and Janesville—†2:00 a. m., s4 a. m., *9:00 a.m., †4.25 p.m., †4:45 p.m., †5:05 p.m., †6:30 p.m.
Janesville—*6:30 p. m., *10 p m., *10:15 p. m.
Milwaukee—Lv. †3 a. m., 4 a. m., †7 a. m., *9 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2 p. m., *3 p. m., *5 p. m., *8 p.m., *10:30 p. m. *Dly. †Ex Sun. sSun. dSat. kDly. to Green Bay. cEx. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDly Menominee.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Central. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
G. Bay, Iron Mt., Marquette	† 3:00 am	† 9:45 pm
Madison	† 3:00 am	† 6:05 pm
Rockford, Beloit, Janesville	* 8:20 am	* 5:55 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis	* 9:00 am	* 9:45 pm
Delavan, Wausau, Merrill	† 9:00 am	† 9:45 pm
Madison & Prairie du Chien	† 9:00 am	† 4:00 pm
Delavan-Beloit	†11:30 am	† 4:00 pm
Rockford, Beloit, Janesville	† 2:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Cedar Rapids, K. City, Dub.	† 3:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Delavan, G. Bay, Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 1:00 pm
Mad., P. du Chien & West	† 3:00 pm	* 9:30 am
Rockford, Beloit, Janesville	† 4:00 pm	†10:25 am
Madison, Janesville	* 5:00 pm	* 1:00 pm
N. Iowa, S. Minn., Dakota	* 6:15 pm	* 7:55 am
Rockford and Beloit	* 6:15 pm	* 8:30 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, S'x City, Des Moines	* 6:15 pm	* 8:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis—The Pioneer Limited	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis—The Fast Mail	* 9:55 pm	* 7:30 am
Green Bay, Iron Mountain, H'ghton, Calumet, Marq. The Copper Country Lim.	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
St. Paul-Minneapolis	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Wausau, Minocqua, etc.	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Ced. Rapids, K. City, S'x City	‡10:25 pm	†10:55 pm
N. Iowa, S. Minn., Dakota	‡10:25 pm	†10:55 pm
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Denver	‡10:25 pm	†10:55 pm

Milwaukee, depart—*3:00 a. m., †7:00 a. m., *9:00 a. m., †11:30 a. m., *3:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m., *6:30 p. m., *9:55 p. m., *10:30 p. m.
*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ¶Ex. Mon.

BURLINGTON ROUTE—TEL. NO. 3831 MAIN—Berths and tickets at 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Ottawa, Streator & La Salle	† 8:20 am	† 6:10 pm
Rochelle, Rockford, Forreston	† 8:20 am	† 2:15 pm
Mendota, Galesburg	† 8:30 am	* 2:15 pm
Galesb'g, Burl'gt'n, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Lincoln	* 9:05 am	* 8:20 pm
Deadwood, Hot Springs, S. D.	* 9:05 am	* 8:20 pm
Helena, Tacoma, Portland	* 9:05 am	* 9:35 am
Illinois and Iowa local	*11:30 am	* 7:00 am
All points in Texas	*11:30 am	* 2:20 pm
Galesburg, Quincy, Hannibal	*11:30 am	* 2:20 pm
Rock Island, Moline, Clinton	†11:30 am	† 2:15 pm
Denver, Utah, California	* 4:00 pm	* 8:30 pm
Fort Madison and Keokuk	* 4:00 pm	* 2:20 pm
Rock Falls, Sterling, Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Yorkville, Ottawa, Streator	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
C. Bluffs, Omaha, Lincoln	* 5:50 pm	* 9:30 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Leavenworth	* 6:10 pm	* 8:50 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Dubuque, La Crosse, Winona	* 6:30 pm	* 9:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Quincy & Hannibal	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis	†10:55 pm	†10:20 pm
Dubuque, La Crosse, Winona	†10:55 pm	†10:20 pm
Denver, Utah, California	*11:00 pm	* 7:20 am
C. Bluffs, Omaha, Lincoln	*11:00 pm	* 7:20 am
Deadwood, Hot Springs, S. D.	*11:00 pm	* 8:30 am
Keokuk and Fort Madison	*11:00 pm	* 7:00 am

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO AND ALTON — UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., bet. Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st. 'Phone Cent. 1767.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Joliet Accommodation	* 8:30 am	7:50 pm
Prairie State Exp.—St. Louis	* 9:00 am	8:00 pm
Prairie State Exp.—Peoria	† 9:00 am	8:00 pm
The Alton Limited—St. Louis	*11:15 am	4:30 pm
Joliet Accommodation	† 2:45 pm	1:20 pm
Peoria and Kansas City	* 3:15 pm	1:45 pm
Dwight Accommodation	* 5:30 pm	9:30 am
Kas. City, Denver & Calif'a	* 6:30 pm	8:45 am
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	7:15 am
Joliet Accommodation	*11:00 pm	7:50 am
St. Louis & K. C. Midnight Spl.	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Peoria & Springfield Night Ex.	*11:30 pm	7:15 am

WABASH RAILROAD — DEPOT, DEARBORN Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 10 Congress-st. Telephones—City office [except Sunday], Cen. 3046; depot H. 735.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	*11:03 am	* 4:25 pm
Peoria & Springfield Exp.	† 2:30 pm	† 2:03 pm
St. Louis Limited Express	* 9:15 pm	* 7:30 am
St. Louis & Peoria Express	*11:30 pm	* 8:30 am
Peoria & Texas Limited	*11:03 am	* 4:25 pm
Forrest Accommodation	* 4:25 pm	* 9:47 am
Montpelier Accommodation	* 7:05 am	*10:05 am
Detroit, N. Falls, and N. Y.	* 3:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
Detroit, N. Falls & Bos. Ex.	*11:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Toronto, Mont., and Can. Ex.	* 3:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
Cont. Lim., N. Y., Boston	*11:00 am	* 4:20 pm

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RY. CO.—CITY OFFICE 230 S. Clark-st. 'Phone Har. 2357. Depot, 12th-st. and Park Row. *Daily. †Except Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Oshkosh, Eau Claire, Ashland, Ironwood & Pacific coast	*2:45 am *6:15 pm	* 9:45 am *11:00 pm
Duluth and Superior	*6:15 pm	* 9:45 am
Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah	†8:35 am †1:30 pm	† 1:10 pm † 6:25 pm
Chippewa Falls & Eau Claire	†8:35 am	† 6:25 pm
Waukesha Local	*4:00 pm	*10:35 am

EASTERN ROADS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINE — CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 S. Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Fort Wayne and Alliance	† 7:30 am	*7:45 am
Indianapolis & Louisville	†10:00 am	*5:10 pm
Dayton & Cincinnati	†10:00 am	*5:10 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:05 am	*5:00 pm
Baltimore & Washington	*10:05 am	*6:00 pm
Philadelphia & New York	*10:05 am	*5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*12:01 n'n	*2:50 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*12:01 n'n	*2:50 pm
Pitts., Balto. & Washington	* 3:00 pm	*5:45 pm
Philadelphia & New York	* 3:00 pm	*5:45 pm
Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Pittsburg & Washington	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Philadelphia & New York	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Pittsburg Special	* 8:00 pm	*7:45 am
Indianapolis & Louisville	* 8:40 pm	*7:30 am
Dayton & Cincinnati	* 8:40 pm	*7:30 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:40 pm	*7:30 am
Youngstown & New Castle	*11:45 pm	*8:45 pm
Pittsburg and the East	*11:45 pm	*7:45 am

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R., AND B. & A. Rys.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket offices, 119 Adams St., and stations 12th St. and Park Row, 22d St., 39th St., Hyde Park, 63d St.

Dec. 11, 1900.	Leave	Arrive
Detroit Mail and Express	† 6.45 am	† 6.40 pm
New York and Boston Special	*10.30 am	* 4.00 pm
Niag. Falls, New York, and Boston	* 3.00 pm	* 8.55 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 3.50 pm	†11.10 am
Detroit Night Express	* 9.35 pm	* 6.55 am
Niag. Falls, New York, and Boston	*11.30 pm	* 7.30 am
Saginaw and Bay City Sleeper	‡11.30 pm	¶ 6.55 am
Via Pere Marquette R. R.		
Gr. Rap., Muskegon, and Petoskey	† 7.15 am	†10.30 pm
Grand Rapids and Traverse City	‡12.00 n'n	‡ 5.00 pm
Grand Rapids and Muskegon	† 4.50 pm	† 1.30 pm
Grand Rapids Express	‡11.50 pm	* 7.05 am
Muskegon and Petoskey	‡11.50 pm	¶ 7.05 am
Via Grand Rapids & Indiana Ry.		
Grand Rapids Local	† 6.45 am	† 4.00 pm
Grand Rapids Express	† 5.15 pm	† 5.25 pm
Grand Rapids Express	*11.30 pm	* 6.55 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday.

THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN Ry., N. Y. C. & H. R. and B. & A. Rys.—Station Van Buren-st. and Pacific-av. [on Elevated Loop] and 22d-st. City ticket office, 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sun.	No.	Leave.	Arrive.	No.
Day Express	2	† 7:30 am	† 7:15 pm	7
Buff., Alb'y & N. Y.	6	* 8:30 am	* 7:30 am	[illegible]
N. Y. & Bost. Spe'l.	10	*10:30 am	* 4:00 pm	21
New England Ex.	16	* 2:00 pm	*11:50 am	[illegible]
Lake Shore Lim.	22	* 5:30 pm	* 4:30 pm	19
Elkhart Accom.	....	....	†10:00 am	17
Night Exp.—Cleve.	26	* 8:30 pm	* 7:10 am	37
N. Y. & Bost. Ex.	28	*10:35 pm	* 8:55 am	23
Buffalo & the East	32	* 3:00 am	....	...

MONON ROUTE—DEPOT, DEARBORN STAtion. Ticket office, 232 Clark-st. and principal hotels.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago Florida Special	a12:00 m.	b 8:40 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	* 2:45 am	*12:00 n'n
Lafayette & Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 5:55 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	† 8:30 am	† 5:55 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	*11:45 am	* 8:40 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	....	‡ 5:30 pm
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:20 pm	*10:35 am
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:30 pm	* 7:23 am
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	* 8:30 pm	* 7:23 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Sunday only. aMondays and Thursdays only. bWednesdays and Saturdays only.

ERIE LINES [CHICAGO & ERIE RAILROAD]—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, Dearborn Station. 'Phone 965 Main.

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	†7:30 am	† 6:25 pm
New York and Boston	*3:00 pm	* 5:20 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	*3:00 pm	* 5:20 pm
Rochester & Huntington Ac.	*4:10 pm	*10:00 am
New York and Boston	*9:20 pm	* 7:35 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	*9:20 pm	* 7:35 am

BALTIMORE & OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. Ticket offices, 244 Clark-st. and Auditorium. No extra fare on limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local Express	† 7:15 am	†5:15 pm
N. Y. and Wash. Ves. Limited	*10:10 am	*9:15 pm
N. Y., Wash. & Pitts. Ves. Lim.	* 3:30 pm	*9:00 am
Columbus & Wheeling Exp.	* 7:00 pm	*6:50 am
Cleveland & Pitts. Exp.	* 8:00 pm	*6:50 am

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, 12TH-ST. AND Park Row, and 22d, 39th, 53d, and 63d-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	*9:00 am	*5:30 pm
Louisville	†9:00 am	†5:30 pm
Cincinnati and Washington	*1:00 pm	*6:40 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	*8:30 pm	*7:15 am
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	*8:30 pm	*7:15 am

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, Van Buren-st., near Clark-st., on Elevated Loop. All trains daily.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York and Boston Express	10:35 am	9:15 pm
New York Express	2:30 pm	5:25 pm
New York and Boston Express	10:30 pm	7:40 am

City ticket office, 111 Adams-st. and Auditorium Annex. 'Phone Central 2057.

MME. REJANE AS SILVIE.

In "Silvie, ou, La Curieuse d'Amour."

THE GOLDEN IDOL. By FERGUS HUME.

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[CONTINUED FROM YESTERDAY'S TRIBUNE.]

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

Lieutenant Jayne gets home from a cruise in China seas, bringing a golden idol as a present for his sweetheart, Norah Wharton. That night he leaves her house to rejoin his ship and mysteriously disappears. Teddy Vyse, a young millionaire, and Rowland Gaskell, a hypocritical philanthropist, interest themselves in the search. Norah's disreputable brother Philip turns up and demands money. She sells the golden idol to get funds. General Burnley, who buys it, is murdered and the idol disappears. It develops that Jinfou, a Chinaman; Hawkins, a money-lender; and several other people are interested in getting possession of the idol. Hawkins goes to Mrs. Wharton to collect money due him and takes a Chinese vase in part payment. In this vase the idol has been hidden. It is taken out by "Nebby," a street Arab, who runs away to London. Teddy Vyse and Jinfou, now working together, follow. There they find Lieutenant Jayne, who has been kidnaped by Hawkins and Gaskell in hope of getting the idol. Philip Wharton is acting as his jailer. "Nebby" has apparently disappeared. At last the boy is located in a hospital. He has given the idol to Philip Wharton, first unscrewing its head and taking out a slip of paper, telling where the other twenty-four idols are concealed and how to obtain them. Philip Wharton sells the idol to Jael Moss, who leaves at once to deliver it to Hawkins, the money-lender. Jinfou follows her and after a long chase captures her.

CHAPTER X—FINDING THE IDOLS.

"NOW, all I want with you is the idol," he said as they sat down. "Give me that and I'll see that you don't get into trouble."

Jael shook her head.

Jinfou rose. "I shall give you into custody," he said.

"No—no—not that," screamed the woman, and taking the parcel from her pocket she flung it at him.

At last the idol lay again in the hand of its priest.

Jael fell to sobbing. "I'll explain to you," she said. "It's my husband, Julian Mandez. He stole from Hawkins. He was to be arrested and then Hawkins relented on one condition—that I get the idol." She broke out into sobs. "Now it is gone—and they will take him from me."

Jinfou looked at her critically. He felt that she spoke the truth.

"You had arranged to meet Hawkins in London, if you failed at Monkstone?" he asked slowly.

The woman nodded her head.

"Well, I'm going to return the idol to you. You are to give it to him. You understand? Tell him not to be afraid of anything. He has the idol; I have the key and directions. Without each other we are helpless; we must work together. See? Tell him that you wouldn't give up the idol, therefore I was forced to seek his aid."

"I will do exactly as you have directed," she said. And she shuddered as she put the idol in her pocket.

Five days later Jinfou was seated in luxurious apartments in Bloomsbury. His eyes frequently traveled to the little clock on the mantel. He wore an air of expectancy.

He was waiting for Mr. John Hawkins.

Presently the money-lender entered the room. Somewhat taken aback by the magnificence, he nevertheless assumed an air of great nonchalance.

"Well, let's get to business," he said. "We're to share the proceeds, I believe. That was your proposition."

"I'm glad to hear you say so. What do you expect your share will be?" asked Jinfou.

"Well," said Hawkins reflectively, "I'll take sixteen of the golden idols—you take the rest."

"That's not enough," said Jinfou. "I must have twelve."

Hawkins spluttered: "I've had all the expense. I won't take less than sixteen. Without me you are helpless. If you don't agree I'll tell the authorities and they'll collar the whole lot! and they will make inquiries, too."

"How would you come out?" suggested Jinfou.

"O, I'll come out all right," Hawkins said confidently.

Jinfou rose. "Well, perhaps you might. But there is another matter out of which I don't fancy you'd come all right. I refer to the murder of General Burnley."

"What do you mean?" exclaimed Hawkins. "I had nothing to do with that. I always suspected you."

"No," said Jinfou quietly, "you are wrong. It was not I who did it, but I saw who did, and from General Burnley's murderer I took the idol. You know who shot that old man, Mr. Hawkins."

The money-lender's face was as pale as ashes. "I—I—how should I know?" he gasped.

"Because it was Jael Moss—and you employed her to commit that murder!"

The bewilderment of Hawkins at the intelligence was genuine. And Jinfou was quick to see it.

"Jael—murdered that old man! Impossible!"

"It is true." Then to make quite sure of him, added: "You ought to know."

Hawkins became violently excited. "I tell you, I know nothing about it." He eyed Jinfou sharply. "How am I to konw you didn't?"

"Because I say so."

"But I believe you. Jael did it on her own account. I know her story and she's perfectly capable of doing such a thing to save her husband."

"A narrow escape I've had from that woman," said Hawkins, much agitated.

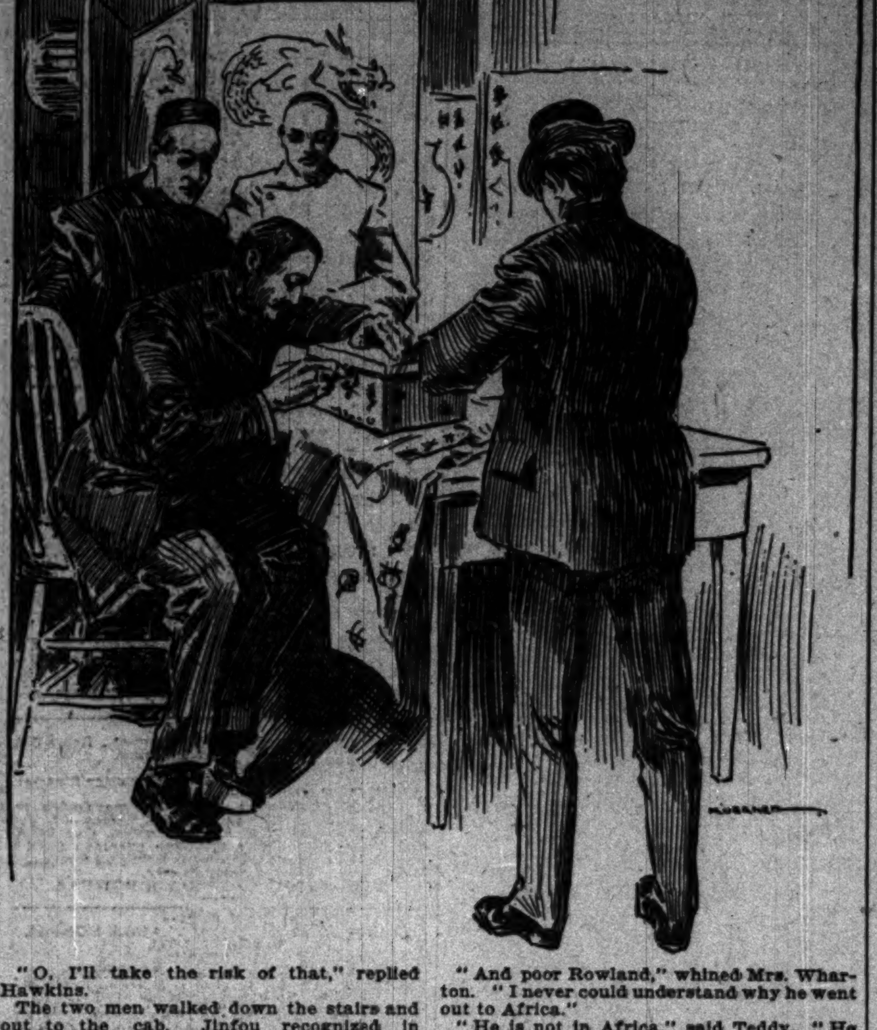
"Yes, so far—but what about the ill-luck of Wang-Ho?"

Marks sneered. "That thing," he said contemptuously.

"I believe in it," said Jinfou, quietly. "I have warned you, remember. Now, I will go with you and your friend to the place of concealment of the box. Here is the key and the linen scroll. As you cannot read it I will be your guide. I leave it entirely in your hands. I'll even let you open the box yourself."

"I anything goes wrong you'll be accountable," said Hawkins, insolently.

"Nothing will go wrong," said Jinfou. "Unless Wang-Ho himself should avenge your sacrilege!"



"O, I'll take the risk of that," replied Hawkins.

The two men walked down the stairs and out to the cab. Jinfou recognized in Hawkins' friend the landlord of the public-house.

They drove along rapidly, through courts and alleys, and drew up in a dark lane.

Hawkins was frightened by the forbidding aspect of the place.

"Is it down there?" he asked, catching Blunt's arm.

"Yes, down here, on the right. If you are afraid, we can easily get a policeman, Mr. Hawkins."

"Blow peelers," growled Blunt.

Hawkins, reassured by this, went on. Jinfou knocked at the door of a small house. It was opened by a Chinaman.

Drawing him aside, Jinfou spoke to him rapidly. The man evidently understood. He led the way, and the three men followed him down into a cellar. There on a table lay an object swathed in many cloths. Hawkins stepped eagerly forward.

"You can unwrap it and open it yourself," said Jinfou.

The Chinaman watched intently while Hawkins cut away the wrappings. A vermilion box rolled out. On this Hawkins darted, key in hand. He slipped it in the lock—it ran up to the hilt. The lock was embossed with a strange device and surrounded by sharp spikes.

As he turned the key he scratched his knuckle against these, and it bled.

"Confound it!" cried he, wincing. "Whoever saw such a key?"

He put his knuckle to his lips, and then wiped it with his handkerchief. The box was still locked.

◆

Six months later a merry party gathered at Beach Cottage, Jayne's old home. Norah and Leonard were just home from the honeymoon, and Teddy and Fancy were making elaborate plans for their wedding, three years in the future. The genial atmosphere even affected Mrs. Wharton, and she ceased croaking for the time being. But the talk would turn time and again to the golden god and their quondam friend, Jinfou.

"Dear old Jinfou," cried Fancy. "He was a darling!"

"Humph!" said Jayne, doubtfully, "I don't know about that; there was something pretty queer about the death of John Hawkins."

"But Blount testified that he would open the box himself," Norah interposed. "Jinfou didn't know the spikes were poisoned."

"I'm not so sure about that," commented Leonard.

"Well, Hawkins wouldn't have got much out of it if he had lived," said Fancy. "The idols were clay."

"And poor Rowland," whined Mrs. Wharton. "I never could understand why he went out to Africa."

"He is not in Africa," said Teddy. "He went to China. Jinfou met him there."

"What?" cried Leonard, with interest. "Have you heard from our friend, Ted?"

Teddy nodded. "Yes, I'll tell you all the news later on."

While the ladies retired to dress for dinner the two men went for a stroll along the beach.

"Teddy," Leonard said, as they were walking along, "you know more about this case than I do. You say Jinfou has written to you. Tell me plainly now, was it Jinfou who killed the General?"

"No, said Teddy. "It was Jael Moss. She did it to get the idol. Jinfou has told me everything."

They walked along in silence for a few minutes.

"Every one came to grief that touched the thing," mused Leonard. "But it must have been wormwood to Hawkins to die so near the treasure. To be sure it was a fraud."

"That's just where you slip up," said Teddy. "It was all right. When Blount ran for the police Jinfou substituted clay idols, which he had brought with him, for the real."

Jayne started. "Then Jinfou knew that whoever opened that box would inevitably prick himself and die?"

"He did, Len. From the original scroll he learnt that the spikes around the lock were poisoned."

"But at the inquest when the writing was translated——"

"O, that scroll was a false one, substituted with the idols. The trap was prepared, and Hawkins fell into it, and Jinfou scored all round."

Jayne clasped his knees, and stared out at the sea. He was thinking of the Chinaman's infernal ingenuity.

"But I can't make out why Jinfou told you all this."

"Because he promised me he would before he left. Jinfou tells the truth. All the same, I shan't accept his invitation to China. Not I."

"It's a rum business altogether," said Leonard, as they walked home. "But there's one thing I never can get over, and that's Gaskell's behavior. It seems so perfectly inconsistent—at once so bad and so good. It's a puzzle to me, Teddy."

"Yes, and a puzzle it will remain, Leonard. No amount of guessing will solve it. Come, there are Norah and Fancy waiting for us."

[THE END.]

GOSSIP OF STAGE AND PLAYERS

Mme. Rejane Tours and Returns.

Mme. Réjane fashioned after Mme. Bernhardt this winter in taking a foreign tour. Thus Paris was deprived at the same time of its foremost comedienne, of its great tragedienne, and of its leading comedian, M. Coquelin. Spain, however, marked the limit of Mme. Réjane's travels, and now she is back at the Vaudeville Theater.

Her latest play, "Sylvia, ou, La Curieuse d'Amour," has not been a pronounced success, and on her tour the actress trusted chiefly to revivals, numbering "Zaza" in the list. Sylvie's curiosity was of a sort that got her into many difficulties. She was the heroine originally of a novel, "Les Confessions d'Une Aieule," the author of which was M. Abel Hermant. He himself transferred her to the stage, along with a quantity of eighteenth century manners and morals. At the time of the production one writer referred to the play as a "dramatization of libertinism." Its inability to attain popularity was not laid to that quality, however, but to the inexpert, loose, and over-literary way in which the intrigues were tacked together. The rôle was admitted to allow the actress to compass the entire scale of comedy. It also permitted her to wear costumes which are said to have been unusually attractive, even for Réjane costumes. Neither the wit and wickedness of the play nor the pictorial virtues of gowns and stage settings were able, however, to win a lasting victory. "La Robe Rouge," which was thought when presented last year to be a satire on the Dreyfus case, is to be revived at the Vaudeville.

◆

New Theatrical Use for Cigarets.

Martin Harvey in London has hit upon a new style of souvenir. He is playing in a dramatization of F. Marion Crawford's novel, "A Cigaret-Maker's Romance," and his rôle is that of Count Skariatine, the maker in question. He has caused to be manufactured a new brand of cigarets, which he has named the "Count Skariatine," and at each performance a box of them is distributed to every gentleman present. In this country the actors no longer are to have the monopoly of the cigar-labeling business. A Mrs. Fiske cigar recently made its appearance.

◆

The Making and Re-making of a Career

Miss Henrietta Crosman, who just now is decidedly an interesting personage, is the daughter of a United States army officer, Major George H. Crosman. Her sudden reappearance as a star causes her to be regarded almost as a newcomer to the stage, but in reality she has had an apprenticeship which gives her a right to the place she now has found for herself. When she was 14 years old her father lost money in real estate speculation, and the misfortune shaped her after career. Previous to that time it had been intended that she should be trained as a singer, and when a mere child she was taken to Paris that the cultivation of her voice might be begun. She remained there until her father's disaster caused her return to New York.

Two years later she resolved to try and earn her own living. Without suggestion from any one else she decided to go upon the stage. Her action may have been inspired by the fact that her uncle, Stephen Foster, the song writer, had an author's connection with the stage. She says, however, that if she was influenced it was unconsciously. No other member of her family had any acquaintance with the world of the theater. She was not hindered in her efforts. She was aided to get a hearing from the veteran manager, John Ellsler, and he enabled her to secure a small part in Bartly Campbell's "White Slave." Considering her youth, her promotion was rapid. She got a good part of her early training in melodrama.

After several seasons she became through social influence—which was a strong factor at the time—a member of Augustin Daly's company. Mr. Daly assigned her a score or more "thinking parts" until he decided that she was capable of opening her mouth for short speeches. She was cast for a number of small parts, and may be remembered by some for her Celia played to the Rosalind of Miss Ada Rehan.

She finally left the Daly company owing to differences with Miss Rehan—a curious fact in relation to what has come to be known as "the battle of the Nells." From Mr. Daly's company Miss Crosman went to the Lyceum Theater stock company, then a new enterprise under the control of Manager Daniel Frohman. There is a souvenir program hanging in Mr. Harry J. Powers' office in Powers' Theater, showing that she was in the cast of "The Idler," which opened the twenty-second season of Hooley's Theater in 1891. At that time, however, she had been in Mr. Frohman's employ for two or three seasons.

The following year she came under the management of Charles Frohman, and was given the title rôle in "Gloriana," a success of the season. In this part she made her first stellar entrance into Chicago, appearing in the play at the Schiller Theater, the present Dearborn. Until she brought "Mistress Nell" to the city last week she never played here again as a star, though she appeared here a few times as a member of Charles Frohman's comedians. She and Georgia Drew Barrymore were the widows in the farce, "Mr. Wilkinson's Widows," and after Mrs. Barrymore's death Miss Crosman assumed the chief rôle. During her five years' subsequent connection with the company she played the leading feminine parts in all the plays presented by it. Her last appearance with the organization was made in this city in 1894, when "Mr. Wilkinson's Widows" was revived for a run at Hooley's Theater.

That year she stepped down and out of the Frohman employ, and, as she expresses it, "was relegated to the past." She was unable to obtain employment in New York and went to Denver, where she became the leading woman of a stock company. During the intervening years she has played in stock companies in Rochester, Pittsburg, and Brooklyn. For two seasons she played in the Park Theater stock company, Brooklyn, and she says that in that time her name did not appear once in a New York paper, though the Brooklyn publications gave her high praise.

By all evidence she had been forgotten. Then came "Mistress Nell" to reverse the usual course of theatrical history. In private life Miss Crosman is Mrs. Maurice Campbell. Her husband is her manager. He was himself formerly an actor, but left the stage to become a newspaper man.

◆

Now It Is a Theatrical University.

If James K. Hackett ever has more money than he needs for the producing of plays he says he will endow not a theater but a theatrical university.

"My college," he explains, "would be a place where persons who had proved their right to become actors would be taught in the branches of art and literature which would be useful to them when they reached the stage. No attempt would be made to teach them acting itself. If that were done the university would be worse than the present schools of elocution. Instead, they would have to pass an examination before they would be enrolled as students. When they had displayed crude ability they would be admitted, subject to an easier mental test. A common school education would be sufficient for the scholastic entrance passport.

"The tuition would be without expense and when high enough talent was shown the candidate's whole expenses would be paid through the course. The length of the course should be two or three years. The curriculum would look peculiar alongside of that of the regular universities. The physical side of the training would include rigorous instruction in dancing and in fencing. The former exercise gives grace and the latter is both useful to the same end and necessary for itself on the stage. Latin and Greek would not be taught, but French and German would be given unusual emphasis. A knowledge of French is indispensable to the present-day player, and the dramatic literature of both countries should be familiar to him.

"Along with these languages the student would be studying the English language and the English literature, dramtic and general. He would gain a wide knowledge of history, and also would be instructed in architecture, in drawing, and in painting, so far as it has to do with the effects of colors and their blending. Then he would be taught how to use his voice. This does not mean elocution, but a few physiological facts, a few rules and a large amount of application. A singer has to learn how to conserve her voice; so ought a player.

"These are the advantages a graduate of my pet institution would have. I haven't had them all myself, but I wish I had. In fact, I envy of my gradute. The endowed theater would be a good thing, but I believe more in my endowed university, for I think the endowed theater would be the outcome of the founding of it."

Mr. Hackett is a busy man these days preparing for the inauguration of his venture as an independent actor-manager. He has been letting contracts this week for the scenery and the costumes of the play upon which he is to stake his managerial prospects. As told a fortnight ago, the piece will be a romantic play, "Don Cæsar's Return," by Victor Mapes. Its hero will be Don Cæsar de Bazan, who has figured in several plays since he first made his appearance in Victor Hugo's "Ruy Blas." Its first performance will be given at Wallack's Theater, New York, on Sept. 2. It will be played four weeks, and then another play will be produced. The author of the second play is supposed to be Edward Rose, but the piece has not itself been named. The two plays will be Mr. Hackett's start toward a répertoire.

The following spring, he says, he will join forces with his wife, Mary Mannering, for a brief supplementary season, during which they will appear in a Shakspearean comedy, or, it may be, in the tragedy, "Romeo and Juliet," though Mr. Hackett has little liking for the rôle of Romeo. He intends to make the practice of a joint Shakspearean revival an annual spring event.

Miss Mannering will use her present play, "Jancie Meredith," the balance of next year.

Mr. Hackett's mother always accompanies him on his tours. She is with him in Chicago, caring for more than a few of the details of his correspondence.

◆

Summer Melodrama for McVicker's.

"The Price of Peace," the Drury Lane melodrama Mr. Jacob Litt secured last week, will be the summer attraction at McVicker's Theater. The scenery is now in mid-ocean and the New York presentation of the play will be made at the Broadway Theater on March 15. The Chicago run will begin the latter part of May. Charles Frohman purchased the American rights to the thriller soon after it came upon the stage last fall. He changed his mind, however, and Mr. Litt quickly possessed himself of the piece. The author is Cecil Raleigh and the story of the play deals with the crime of an English Prime Minister who purchases the world's peace, as he deems it, by murdering the representative of a foreign government under the pretense of giving him private audience. One act takes place on board an ocean steamer, two of the decks of which are shown in the stage setting.

◆

Here and There.

Thomas A. Hall, who plays Baron von Krappitz in "The Pride of Jennico," was the manager of Ford's Theater, Washington, at the time Mr. Lincoln was shot.

William Faversham is to return to the stage in two weeks. The assumption is that he will succeed Charles Richman in the rôle of Sir Daniel Carteret in "Mrs. Dane's Defense."

After "Zaza" and "Sapho" is to come "Manon Lescaut." Blanche Walsh is to have a play in which Manon will figure, and Effie Shannon makes a similar announcement.

Aubrey Boucicault, Harry Woodruff, Vincent Serrano, Maclyn Arbuckle, and Miss Annie Irish are the latest players to be signed by N. C. Goodwin to aid him in his bout with "The Merchant of Venice." The production will be made in New York in April. Chicago will see it at Powers' Theater for half of the first week in May.

Miss Maud Light is the real name of a young woman who appears in "The Pride of Jennico" under the name of Miss Margaret Illington. Her home is in Bloomington, Ill., and her stage name is a composite of the names of town and State. Miss Light gained in Chicago the training which enables her to play the rôle of Michel, the gypsy girl. She has been on the stage only a year.

Miss May Buckley has joined the Alcazar Stock company in San Francisco. She was born in that city, and acquired her first theatrical experience there, but until now has not returned to it since she found a place in New York theatrical life. Her experience this year has not been exactly happy. She left the cast of "Hearts Are Trumps" to accept a part in Mr. Litt's production of "Caleb West." She resigned before the piece was withdrawn from the stage, but did not find a New York opening.

AUTOMOBILE WINS DAMAGE SUIT

Mother Sues Company for Death of Boy, but Court Decides in Favor of Defendant.

A victory for the defendant was the result of the first trial in Cook County in an automobile injury suit, a verdict of not guilty having been returned by a jury in the United States Circuit Court after a few hours' deliberation. Mrs. Jane Moyes of 154 Walnut street had asked the court to award her $5,000 damages for the death of her son William, who was run over by an automobile of the Woods Motor Vehicle company on Jan. 26, 1900. The evidence showed that the driver was trying to avoid another vehicle when he struck the curbing and injured the boy, who was standing there. The case was tried before Judge Kohlsaat.

EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer Give a Dinner for Mr. and Mrs. James S. Harlan.

Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, 100 Lake Shore drive, gave a dinner last evening for Mr. and Mrs. James S. Harlan. There were eighteen guests. Mr. and Mrs. Harlan leave the city this afternoon for Porto Rico.

Mrs. Palmer will open her house this afternoon for a "Passion Play" entertainment for the benefit of the Maternity Hospital. Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson and Mrs. Alexander Stevenson will read papers, with musical and stereopticon illustrations. Three hundred invitations have been sent out for this the first large entertainment of Lent.

◆

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Strong, 2528 Indiana avenue, will give a dinner on Monday evening for Mr. Frederic Harrison. On Sunday Mr. Harrison will be the guest of Miss Jane Addams at tea at Hull House.

Miss Edith Healy will give a series of Thursday evening readings on French literature at her residence, 385 Ontario street.

The Cypher club will give its third summer garden concert of the season tonight.

Mrs. William R. Manierre, 399 Superior street, will give a dinner this evening for Miss Margaret Manierre.

Mrs. Burton W. Stadden, 3628 Vernon avenue, gave a Washington party last evening.

Mrs. Marion McKay Leroy, 295 Ohio street, will join her sister, Mrs. A. H. Goodrich, at Palm Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Drexel Smith, 145 Lincoln Park boulevard, will leave next week for Florida.

Mr. Kimball Young has returned from Europe.

COMPLICATION IN NUGENT CASE

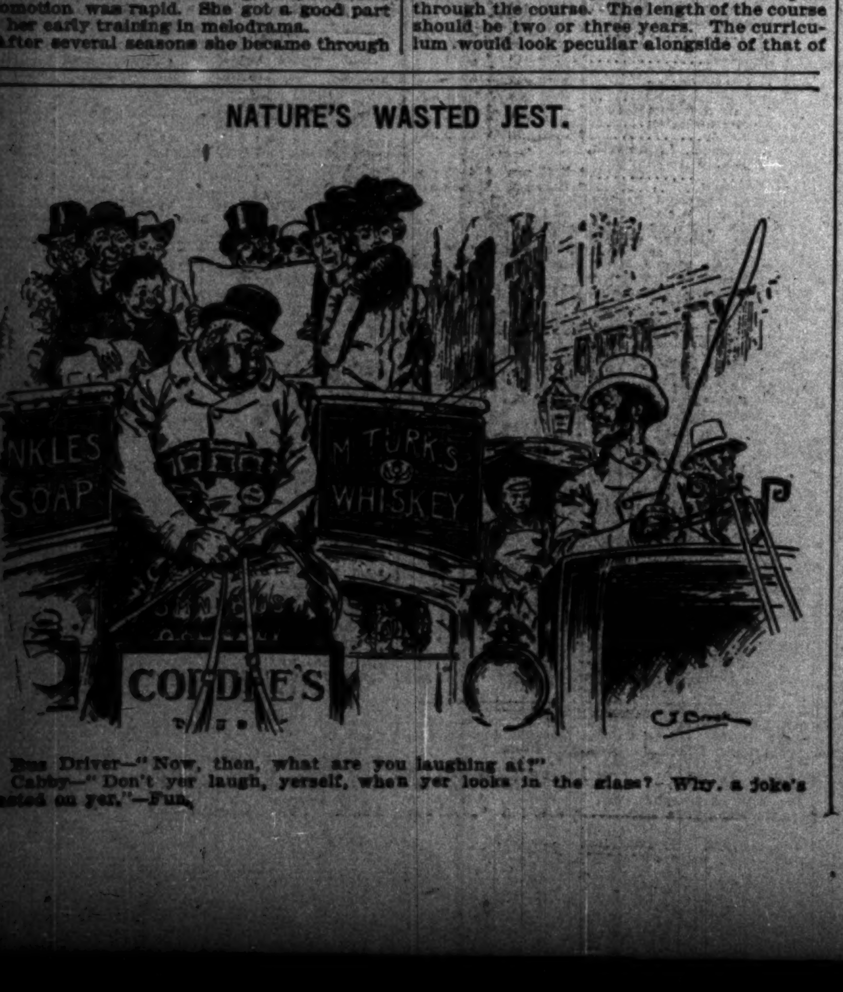
Woman Says She Was His Wife, Was Divorced, and Returned to Him Without New Ceremony.

In the case of a contest by relatives in the case of the James Nugent estate in the Probate Court the story of a peculiar marital complication was revealed yesterday. Nugent died two years ago, leaving a small estate. Mrs. Nugent was made administratrix and the relatives dispute her rights. It appears that Nugent married the woman in 1887. Two years later Nugent secured a divorce secretly and the wife went to a convent, intending to take the vows. Nugent wrote to her asking forgiveness and she returned to him. They lived together till the time of Nugent's death without remarriage. The validity of her claim rests on her ability to prove that a common law marriage existed after she left the convent.

Harvard College.

The committee appointed to prepare and present to the alumni a list of names for nomination as overseers, request all who may desire to suggest names to send them on or before Friday, March 15, to T. N. Perkins, Secretary of the Committee, 60 State street, Boston.

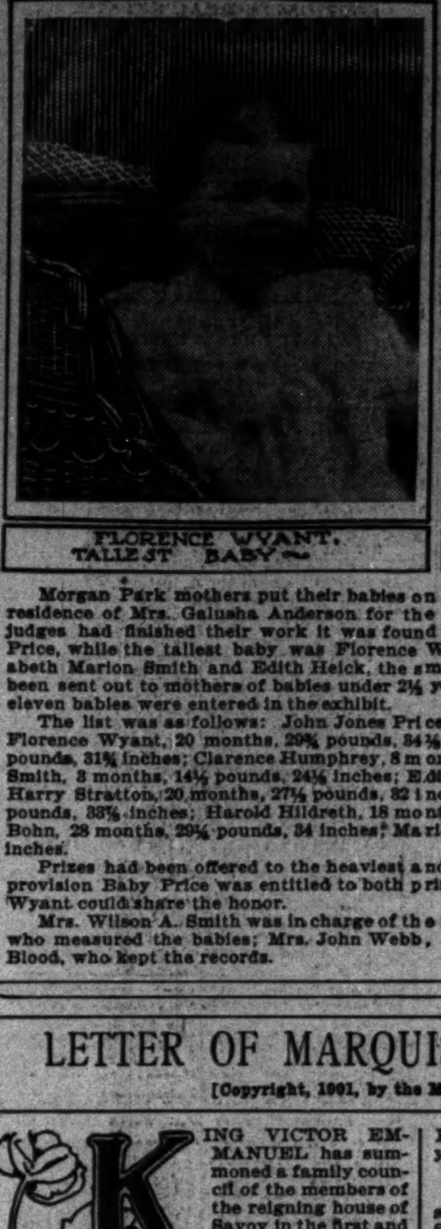
NATURE'S WASTED JEST.



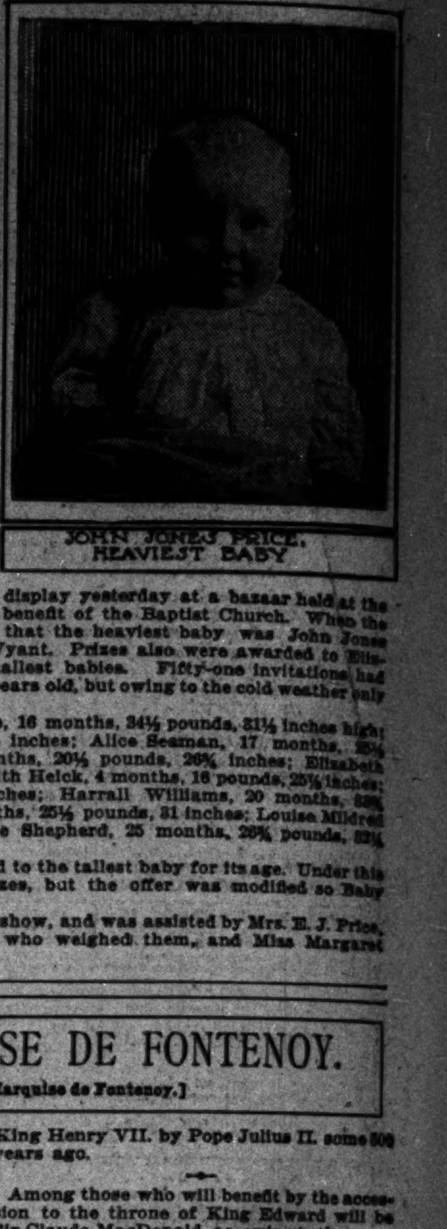
Bus Driver—"Now, then, what are you laughing at?"

Cabby—"Don't yer laugh, yerself, when yer looks in the glass? Why, a joke's wasted on yer."—Fun.

MORGAN PARK BABIES IN PRIZE CONTEST.



FLORENCE WYANT, TALLEST BABY



JOHN JONES PRICE, HEAVIEST BABY

Morgan Park mothers put their babies on display yesterday at a bazaar held at the residence of Mrs. Galusha Anderson for the benefit of the Baptist Church. When the judges had finished their work it was found that the heaviest baby was John Jones Price, while the tallest baby was Florence Wyant. Prizes also were awarded to Elisabeth Marion Smith and Edith Helck, the smallest babies. Fifty-one invitations had been sent out to mothers of babies under 2½ years old, but owing to the cold weather only eleven babies were entered in the exhibit.

The list was as follows: John Jones Price, 16 months, 34½ pounds, 31½ inches high; Florence Wyant, 20 months, 29¾ pounds, 34⅛ inches; Alice Seaman, 17 months, [illegible] pounds, 31⅝ inches; Clarence Humphrey, 8 months, 20½ pounds, 26¾ inches; Elizabeth Smith, 3 months, 14½ pounds, 24⅛ inches; Edith Helck, 4 months, 16 pounds, 25⅛ inches; Harry Stratton, 20 months, 27¼ pounds, 32 inches; Harrall Williams, 20 months, [illegible] pounds, 33⅝ inches; Harold Hildreth, 18 months, 25½ pounds, 31 inches; Louise Mildred Bohn, 28 months, 29¼ pounds, 34 inches; Marie Shepherd, 25 months, 26¾ pounds, [illegible] inches.

Prizes had been offered to the heaviest and to the tallest baby for its age. Under this provision Baby Price was entitled to both prizes, but the offer was modified so Baby Wyant could share the honor.

Mrs. Wilson A. Smith was in charge of the show, and was assisted by Mrs. E. J. Price, who measured the babies; Mrs. John Webb, who weighed them, and Miss Margaret Blood, who kept the records.

LETTER OF MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

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KING VICTOR EMMANUEL has summoned a family council of the members of the reigning house of Savoy in the first and second degree to consider a number of questions arising in connection with the birth of a direct heir to the throne in May next. Everybody seems to take it for granted that Queen Helen's baby will be a boy, the only person doubtful about the matter being the young Queen herself. Among the questions to be determined at the family council are the name and title of the child, who is likely to be christened Humbert and to be known as the Prince of Rome, while provision will likewise have to be made for the guardianship of the child and for a regency in the event of its succeeding to the throne while still a minor. The happy event is expected to take place in the month of May, and the King has canceled all his engagements at Venice and in other portions of the kingdom remote from Rome in consequence.

◆

Prince and Princess Charles of Sweden found themselves the other day in a somewhat peculiar situation. They had gone to a well-known concert hall in Stockholm to attend, as they thought, the concert of a young native singer in whom they took some interest. On entering the hall they were rather surprised to find nobody to greet them, and their astonishment increased when it turned out that no seats had been reserved for them. They sat down, however, and duly applauded a portly personage who performed on a big bass instrument, hoping that the young woman's turn would soon come. The next number was a quartet of wind instruments, and then came an artist who played a solo on the flute. The Prince thereupon thought it well to inquire of his neighbor when his young protégé would come on, and only then discovered to his amazement that he and his wife were seated among an audience composed exclusively of Socialists, who were having a concert for the benefit of some anti-monarchical enterprise, and that the entertainment at which his wife and himself had intended to be present would not come off before the following evening. The Prince and Princess, who must have been recognized by many of those present, remained twenty minutes longer and then rose to leave, without meeting with any sort of unpleasantness, and were able to assure their royal relatives that Socialists can amuse themselves in an intellectual manner without disorder, like persons of any other political party.

◆

The sword of state which was borne by the Marquis of Londonderry before King Edward when he opened Parliament the other day, and which had been carried by Lord Salisbury before Queen Victoria when she opened Parliament in 1886, is a two-handed weapon, having a blade thirty-two inches long and two inches broad. The scabbard is covered with crimson velvet, encircled with metal plates, the center plate bearing the full coat of arms of England, while the other plates have the Tudor badge of the portcullis, the double Tudor rose, the thistle of Scotland, the harp of Ireland, and the fleur de lys of France. On the lower end of the scabbard is the lion crest of England upon a crown, finishing with an orb and cross. The grip is of gold, adorned with all sorts of heraldic designs. This sword, which must not be confounded with the Sword of Mercy, or Curtana, used at the coronation, was presented to King Henry VII. by Pope Julius II. some 500 years ago.

◆

Among those who will benefit by the accession to the throne of King Edward will be Sir Claude MacDonald, as, owing to the practice of furnishing all envoys abroad with new letters of credence on a demise of the crown, he may hope to extricate himself from the extraordinary predicament in which, through the negligence of the Foreign office, he has found himself until now in Japan.

Although four months have elapsed since he was transferred from the position of British Envoy to China to that of Minister Plenipotentiary at Tokio, he has, incredible though it may appear, remained without letters of credence until now, and although he has been transacting business with the Japanese government yet he has not until now been officially presented to the sovereign of the country in which he is stationed, nor can he be until he gets his credentials—that is to say, a letter from the King accrediting him to the Mikado.

Owing to this Sir Claude was unable to attend the Emperor's New Year's reception along with the other members of the foreign diplomatic corps, his absence from this most important function of the year giving rise to no end of unpleasant comment among the Japanese. The latter are keenly sensitive to slights, especially in the matter of punctilio, and the failure to provide Sir Claude with the necessary letters has been aggravated in their eyes by the fact that Sir Ernest Satow, although he spent several days in Japan on his way from England to assume his new post of envoy at Pekin, did not avail himself of the opportunity to present to the Mikado his letters of recall putting an end to his own mission at Tokio, where he had been stationed for a number of years as British representative.

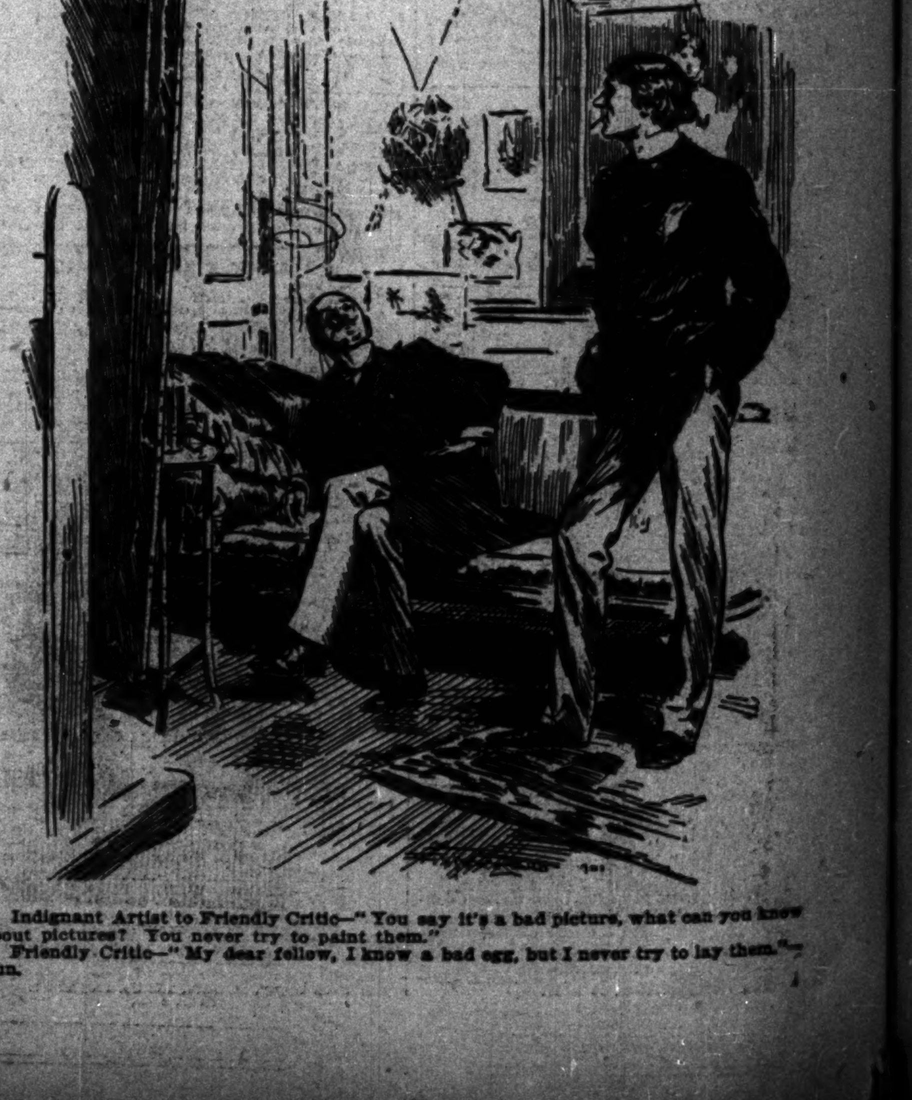
◆

Old Prince Edmund Batthyani, one of the grandest and wealthiest nobles of Austro-Hungary, and whose name is familiar to sporting men in all parts of the world, after having been guilty of one sensational mésalliance, is now about to contract another, his young bride, Amelia Holzmann, being the daughter of a Vienna street porter and having spent several years in the employ of a Viennese dressmaker at the munificent salary of $2 a week. Prince Batthyani, who is about 74 years of age, and who traces his descent in a direct line from Urs III., King of the Huns, who lived towards the latter part of the tenth century, was previously married to an English Jewess of humble birth, but who in her youth had been celebrated for extraordinary beauty. The latter first of all attracted the attention of the Austrian banker, Baron Todesco, who married her and took her to Vienna. After a few years of wedded life with this clever financier, who knew so little about literature that one day when the name of Shakspeare was mentioned in his presence he asked "Where does the gentleman live?" she deserted him in order to take up her residence with Prince Edmund Batthyani, whereupon the banker divorced her. As soon as the decree was granted she became the wife of the Prince, although the latter was twelve years her junior. Unfortunately, his affection for her did not survive the loss of her beauty through age and infirmity, and husband and wife saw but little of one another during the last ten or fifteen years of her life.

Generalship.

"I suppose generalship counts in politics, just as it does in the field of battle."

"I have my doubts about that," answered Senator Sorghum. "There was a time when Generals and Colonels and those people seemed to have a great deal of a pull. But the trouble with those people nowadays is that so many of them haven't any money worth mentioning."—Washington Star.



Indignant Artist to Friendly Critic—"You say it's a bad picture, what can you know about pictures? You never try to paint them."

Friendly Critic—"My dear fellow, I know a bad egg, but I never try to lay them."—Fun.